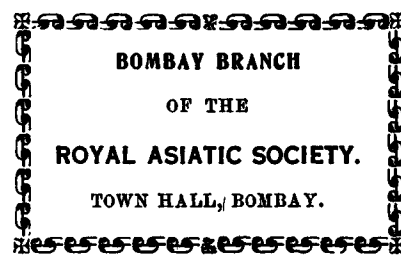


ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE
CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE
FOR

1901-1902. to 1909-10
(Except- 1902-03)



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CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE

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1901-1902. *6* 1909-10

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No. 2243 of 1902.

*Rewa Kántha Agency Office:
Godhra, 10th October 1902.*

From

THE POLITICAL AGENT,
Rewa Kántha;

To

THE COMMISSIONER, NORTHERN DIVISION,
Ahmedabad.

SIR,

Under the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 6721, dated 11th September, I have the honour to forward the Administration Report of the Chhota Udepur State for the year ending 31st March 1902.

2. The estate is under administration on account of the minority of the Rája. The management has been in the hands of Khán Bahádur Dádábháí H. who writes the report.

3. It is impossible to obtain from the report a comprehensive view of the present financial position of the State, for while the report is for the year ending 31st March, the statements of receipts and expenditure given in Appendix XVIII is for the year ending 31st October, the date on which in most States accounts are closed. Thus while the marriage of the late Rája's sister is referred to as an important event of the year, the expenditure on that occasion is not shown. Again Appendix XVIII includes under the expenditure large items under the head of land revenue and ábkári remissions, which should not have been included and which prevent the real position from being clearly seen.

4. The required information will however be obtainable from the budget for next year which will shortly be submitted.

5. The expenditure incurred on the marriage was heavy, but the Administrator by careful and economical management kept it well within the limits allowed.

6. The monsoon was unfavourable and rats did enormous damage. At the commencement of the calendar year emigration chiefly from the Kawant Táluka indicated that distress was beginning to be felt and relief works were ordered to be opened. The Kawant Táluka is the wildest part of the State. It suffered most severely in the great famine and has been largely depopulated. The emigrants in many cases went off with their cattle and this seems to show that as stated by the Administrator the exodus was partly due to alarm. The Revenue Officers were late in making the enquiry with regard to outturn, that was required in order to fix the amount to be collected and pushed their investigations further than was safe in dealing with so wild and timid a people. The condition of the lower classes as it appeared to me at the end of February indicated considerable distress. The works that were open were insufficient in number and the method of management, particularly with regard to payment, was inelastic and not sufficiently attractive. It was therefore arranged to open more works, to make the supervision more effective and to run the works somewhat on the lines of the village works in British districts. These changes brought an increase in the numbers, but this was soon checked by the fall of Mowrah of which a large amount is exported from Chhota Udepur. The Mowrah crop was not a very good one, but it went a great way towards maintaining the people through the hot weather months. The collection of timbru leaves also helped them appreciably and the people were allowed as a special case to sell the produce of their numerous toddy trees which ordinarily they can tap for their own consumption only.

7. Under the unfavourable circumstances of the year liberal suspension of land revenue had to be allowed. The total collections amounted to about one-fourth of the normal demand on the whole. Some complaints were received from Kunbi cultivators of the Wasna Karali Taluka from whom 8 annas in the rupee had been taken, but enquiry showed them to be quite without foundation.

8. A sum of nearly Rs. 26,000 was spent in Tagavi towards replenishing the stock of plough cattle. For seed Rs. 1,578 were spent. The grain is supplied by the State to a Contractor who makes the advances and collects in kind from the people. The system saves the State from the need of maintaining elaborate accounts, but its advantages from the point of view of the borrower are questionable.

9. It is not clear why the average cost of the survey per field and acre works out higher than last year. The amount of work done is greater and not less as stated by the Administrator. The present position is that for Wasna Karali the Administrator is preparing a settlement report. Jabugam excluding Jetpur has been surveyed and is being classified. On account of the financial position of the State and because the settlement of Jetpur is not so important, it is proposed now to reduce the measurers' establishment and to finish with the settlement of Jabugam.

10. There has been a satisfactory improvement in the State of crime. The detective work of the Police as shown in the report is miraculously good.

11. The School at Udepur is quite a successful one, but elsewhere the state of education is very backward.

12. The A'bkari contractor was working with a very high minimum guarantee and the famine brought him to the ground completely. Under the continuance of famine conditions no man of substance could be got to take up the farm, and it was run departmentally, but the results were not encouraging. The farm has now been given out for a term of three years with a minimum guarantee of Rs. 10,000 rising to 12,000, a great decrease from the Rs. 32,000 guaranteed by the late farmer, but probably as much as the farm is worth now.

13. The point referred to at the conclusion of paragraph 49 of the report will be taken up.

14. The report might be greatly condensed and made more-interesting, but it is the first to be sent on under the new orders.

15. Khan Bahadur Dadabhai H. has shown great care and ability in the management of the State and has maintained cordial relations with the Darbar.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

G. CARMICHAEL,

Political Agent, Rewa Kantha.

ADMINISTRATOR'S REPORT FOR THE CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE FOR A.D. 1901-1902.

INTRODUCTORY.

1. The area of the State is about 873 square miles, and the population, according to the latest Census of 1901, is 64,621 or 79 per square mile.

2. The revenue and expenditure were as stated below :

					Rs.	a.	p.
Assessed revenue	...	...	...	...	1,61,855	8	1
Total expenditure	...	...	...	...	3,42,297	15	9

for the year ending on 31st October 1901.

3. The Political Agent, Rewa Kántha, visited the State twice, viz., in October 1901 and February 1902, when a halt for about a week and ten days, respectively, was made.

4. No event of any political importance happened during the year except that the birthday of His Majesty the King-Emperor, Edward VII, next after his accession was celebrated with due *éclat*, when a Darbár was held wishing long life and prosperous reign to His Majesty, a royal salute was fired, pupils of both sexes and Darbár retainers were feasted with sweetmeats, and the day was observed as a general holiday in token of loyal fealty to the person and throne of the universally beloved august Monarch.

5. The year also witnessed the celebration of two important social functions, the marriage of Bai Shree Mahacooverbai, the sister of the late Rájásáheb Motisinghjee, to the Chief of Sitaman, a first class State in Central India, and the betrothal of the young Rájásáheb Fattehsinghjee to the eldest daughter of His late Highness Gambhirsinghjee of Rájpipla by the Ali Rajpur Ranijee and the step-sister of the present reigning Chief, His Highness Chhatrasinghjee. For a long time past, since the time of the late Rájásáheb and during Government Administration, inquiries were being made and agents were sent to the different States in Gujarát, Káthiáwár, Málva and Rájputána to find a suitable match for the Baisáheb, but the negotiations could not be successfully carried out until only recently. With the amount of heavy dowry, with minor incidental charges close on Rs. 60,000 in cash, besides the ornaments and clothes to the bride and bridegroom and other expenses, an outlay of rupees one lách was sanctioned, which was kept well within the limit. A detailed report will be shortly submitted as soon as the accounts under scrutiny are classified for adjustment. The cost was a heavy drain on the resources of the State, considerably reduced as they have been by a severe famine and the years of scarcity following it. But it was necessarily unavoidable, and was met by a loan raised for Rs. 75,000 on the pledge of 3 per cent. Government securities for a lách belonging to the State. Considering the general approbation with which the alliance has been looked upon by the family members and the public with the State which is, politically and socially, in every way desirable, coupled with the harmonious relations reported to be subsisting between the married pair, the expense would seem to be well spent. The betrothal is likewise satisfactorily viewed, for it not only revives the old relationship with the two States with closer ties, but by its being the first instance in which the Rájpipla daughter is espoused to Chhota Udepur, it is considered to be honourable to the latter.

6. The seasonal prospects of the year unfortunately turned out to be poorer than were anticipated at the outburst of the monsoon and were worse than those in the preceding year. The rains set in timely in June, and the total fall was 34 inches 83 cents, which was about 5 inches less than the average. But it was not well distributed. In July, and especially in August,

July, 10 inches 22 cents.
August, 21 inches 98 cents.

it was abnormally heavy, and in October it failed entirely, so that the crops, both kharif and rabi, suffered more or less by the vagary of the season. But with the extended cultivation made during the year, for the expense of which special aid was granted in tagávi of bullocks at a cost of Rs. 25,825 and of grain of Rs. 1,578 in addition to what is usually given every year, the outturn would have been larger had it not been destroyed most ruthlessly by the sudden

appearance of the pestilence of rats. It made itself manifest in the beginning of September seriously so as to cause alarm and increased rapidly notwithstanding various devices adopted for its destruction, including a reward proclaimed by the State of Re. 1 per 100 rats killed. The monsoon crops, except makai and in some cases early bájri, while they were in ears, fell a prey to the ravages of these animals and the winter cereals wholly. It was indeed rueful to observe vast areas of fresh plants of mutt, til and gram, as they were in pads, being eaten up and heaps of husks strewn all along. Thus the harvest, which otherwise would have turned out good, suffered irretrievably so as to reduce its yield on an average to a quarter and the revenue in proportion, adding another bad year to the two preceding ones. Special relief measures had therefore to be adopted in addition to the ordinary public works to provide labour for the poor, and with the aid of the mhowra crop and free grants of other forest produce the effects of severe scarcity were mitigated as far as possible, with the happy result that no distress was experienced by the agriculturists or labouring class. No epidemic disease of any sort broke out among them or cattle and the health of both was well preserved. For the latter fodder was plenty and no scarcity of water was felt anywhere to any appreciable degree by prompt measures being adopted for its supply wherever needed. The third year of trouble, if not of acute distress, has thus been passed over, and with its close may be hoped for the cessation of further similar trials for many years to come. With the extraordinary pressure of the marriage expense and the continued decrease in revenue from unforeseen visitations a loan of Rs. 50,000 from the British Government had to be applied for, for the first time during the year, to make both ends meet.

CHAPTER I.

7. The present Chief is a minor in his 18th year and is unmarried, but was betrothed during the year as stated in paragraph 5. His relations with his uncles and other members of the family continue harmoniously as usual. He attends the Ráj Kumar College at Rájkot, but for his age his progress is comparatively much backward, being in the third class, keeping a low number. This is attributed more to lack of memory than to inattention or absence of hard work. His conduct has invariably been reported to be satisfactory. Kumar Raisinghjee, the cousin of the Raja Sáheb, has been admitted into the Imperial Cadet Corps newly formed. He is the first in the Rewa Kántha States to secure that honour.

8. The relations between the State and its feudatories are good. No other important change has taken place during the year.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND SURVEY SETTLEMENT.

9. The survey operations were in progress during the year. The measurement was carried on in the Jabugam Táluka and the classification of the remaining villages in the Vásna-Karáli Division which was completed. The following is the result of its working:—

	Number of Villages.		Number of Fields.		Number of Acres.		Cost.		Cost per Field.		Cost per Acre.	
	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Survey	14	5 (straverse including)	1,139	1,776	2,243	3,381	1,369	2,402	1 3 2	1 6 5	0 9 9	0 11 9
Classification	11	17	2,538	2,930	5,963	7,898	170	396	0 1 1	0 2 2	0 0 5½	0 0 9

Owing to reduced establishment and interruption from paucity of labourers in some of the villages, the measurement was unavoidably retarded so as to

decrease the work in bulk and to proportionately raise the cost, which accounts for a slight excess in it as compared with the last year. The Survey Superintendent's attention has been drawn to do his best to keep the cost as low as possible. The Vāsna-Karāli Tāluka is ready for Survey Settlement, the measurement and classification being completed; and the necessary statistics are being collected, on the completion of which the work will be proceeded with as soon as possible.

10. The executive revenue and Police charges have remained the same.

11. The chief sources of revenue consist of land tax, ábkāri and customs, while the chief item of expenditure, besides the ordinary Executive and Darbār charges, is that of public works amounting to Rs. 17,141-1-2 as detailed below. The latter figures are for the official year ending on 31st March 1902.

<i>Original Works.</i>				Rs.	a.	p.
Buildings	...	...	...	186	7	2
Communications	...	...	...	2,394	15	8
Public Improvements	...	...	...	2,580	5	0
Famine Relief Works	...	...	...	3,375	6	8
				8,537	2	6
<i>Repairs.</i>				Rs.	a.	p.
Buildings	...	...	...	1,245	4	9
Communications	...	...	...	2,265	5	9
Miscellaneous, including current repairs	...	...	...	3,420	13	7
				6,931	8	1
Establishment	...	...	...	1,355	12	0
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	316	10	7
Total				17,141	1	2

12. The relief works specially sanctioned during the year and those continued which had been commenced in previous years were as detailed in the subjoined list. Among them the road from Kawant to the Railway Station at Bodeli, a distance of 23 miles, forms the largest, and when finished it will be useful for traffic, especially for the export of grain in good years from the two southern tálukas (Kawant and Vāsna-Karāli) through which it traverses. The cost on public works incurred from 1st April to 30th June 1902 amounted to Rs. 3,814, raising the total outlay to Rs. 19,282.

Famine Relief Works.

No.	Name of work.	Amount sanctioned.			Amount expended up to.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Pandhra Tank	1,000	0	0	898	9	3
2	Kookna do.	800	0	0	.....		
3	Rajpura or Vadu Tank	1,000	0	0	.....		
4	Raski Tank	800	0	0	342	8	4
5	Gajipura do.	800	0	0	.....		
6	Motipura Well	600	0	0	.....		
7	Bhensa Tank	1,500	0	0	319	8	10
8	Manka do.	500	0	0	460	7	1
9	Koli do.	3,000	0	0	.....		
10	Ferkouva do.	2,000	0	0	565	11	5
11	Kalarani do.	1,000	0	0	.....		
12	Dungargam Tank	1,500	0	0	398	4	8
13	Panwad do.	500	0	0	.....		
14	Kawant to Bodeli Road	5,000	0	0	339	2	9
15	Temporary earthen bunds in nalas and rivers	Minor Works. 1,000	0	0	51	2	4
Total		.....			3,875	6	8

13. Another main road connecting the railway terminus is Udepur-Dhokalia. It was wholly completed and metalled during the year. It is in excellent state, but the metal in the last two miles on the Dhokalia side is not so well consolidated owing to the failure of late rains as on the remaining portion of the road and needs renewal, which will be undertaken during the coming monsoon.

14. Attention is paid every year to multiplying the water-supply by digging new wells and improving old ones as well as tanks as far as possible. With this increase and the service of Abyssinian Tube Wells in the town of Chhota Udepur, annually sunk in the bed of the "Ore" river in hot weather, a good potable supply of fresh water is obtained without feeling any scarcity for it. The help afforded by the latter is inestimable and has more than amply compensated for their cost, which was moderate—not exceeding Rs. 800 in all.

15. There were 5 Wards' Estates under management and the revenue and expenditure of each was as detailed in the subjoined table:—

No.	Estate and name of holder.	Age.	Place of birth.	Place of Education.	Opening balance, 1st November, 1900.	Receipts from 1st November 1900 to 31st October 1901.	Total.	Disbursement during the year.	Closing balance on 31st October 1901.	Cost of collection of Revenue.	Value of moveable property not with the State.	Area of Land under management in square miles.	Remarks for attachment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1	Vajaysinghji of Kadwal ...	18	Muvada ...	Udepur ...	7,906	8,508	11,414	2,786	8,628	637	...	60	Minor.
2	Naharsinghji of Bhilpur ...	19	Bhilpur ...	Do. ...	...	256	256	164	92	24	...	3½	Do.
3	Indarsinghji ...	Dead.	Udepur ...	Do. ...	1,428	2,298	3,726	2,542	1,184	96	1,536	13	No male heirs.
4	Raisinghji ...	21	Do. ...	Meerut ...	2,772	3,512	6,385	3,402	2,983	96	2,892	13½	Minor and indebtedness.
5	Vakhatsinghji...	Dead.	Do. ...	Udepur ...	63	1,212	1,275	1,150	125	72	...	7½	No male heir.

16. Claims against No. 4, amounting to Rs. 10,496, have been finally settled at Rs. 2,302, but in consequence of successive bad years their liquidation has been deferred until the accumulation of a sufficient balance after providing for extraordinary unforeseen charges for which the closing balance is kept in reserve. There are 11 claims against No. 5, amounting to Rs. 5,747, of which 7 have been inquired into and the rest will be proceeded with as soon as possible, on the completion of which a liquidation scheme will be submitted for sanction.

CHAPTER III.

17. No new laws have been introduced during the year. But the fees on processes on suits and execution proceedings levied according to distance have been substituted by those on the value of claims involved on a graduated scale similarly as in British Districts, and those on miscellaneous applications have been revised with the Agency sanction. They will be brought into operation from the ensuing year.

18. No special Veterinary Establishment is maintained and the State animals are treated locally whenever necessary. But at times the want of trained advice is felt and an opportunity is awaited to supply it without being put to extra cost on that account. Likewise no establishment for horse or cattle breeding is maintained. But the male buffaloes retained in the State stables for miscellaneous work are available for service free of any cost, and a notice was served to that effect as an experimental measure, but no female buffaloes have as yet been brought for being covered.

CHAPTER IV.

POLICE.

19. The strength and cost of the Police as they stood at the close of the year were as shown in Appendix VI, being the same as in the previous year, except a slight variation in cost from savings.

20. With the backward condition of the State the class of people from which the Police recruits are drawn is generally ignorant of reading and writing, which accounts for a high percentage of such persons. However, as opportunities occur, educated persons are given preference and as contrasted with the previous year their number stood as follows:—

			1900-1901.	1901-1902.
District Police	...	...	105	118
Abkari Police	...	...	11	13
			<u>116</u>	<u>131</u>

21. The working of the Police will appear as detailed in Appendix VII, showing a slight falling off in the percentage of conviction to arrest and trial as follows:—

			1900-1901.	1901-1902.
Arrested	...	...	94.6	91.6
Tried	...	...	94.6	91.9

The decrease may be chiefly attributed to the larger number of offences having been committed and of confessions made in the previous year owing to famine.

22. The total value of property stolen was Rs. 5,732-12-3 against Rs. 8,863-9-0, and that of the recovery effected was Rs. 2,948-0-9 against Rs. 2,419-14-4, giving a percentage of 51.4 against 27.3, which is a satisfactory improvement.

23. The conduct of the Police as judged from the punishments recorded in Appendix VI, of which a summary as contrasted with the previous year is given below, shows a slight improvement:—

			1900-1901.	1901-1902.
Dismissed	...	...	4	3
Suspended	...	...	6	5
Fined	...	...	76	46
Degraded	...	...	...	5
Criminally prosecuted	...	...	1	5
			<u>87</u>	<u>64</u>

24. The ordinary drill and platoon exercises are regularly taken from the Police under an experienced drill master.

25. All the outposts were visited by the Superintendent of Police and by the Assistant in his Division. In the beginning of the year some trouble was experienced from dacoities and raids committed on the frontier villages within the State by the Náiks of Jambughoda in the west and those of the Rewa Kántha Mehwas in the southern talukas of Kawant and Wasna-Karali. But by the prompt joint action of the Agency and State Police and by adding and strengthening the Police posts on the borders some of the principal offenders were arrested and punished, which had the salutary effect of checking further crime. It was comparatively much less than in the previous year, and the general peace and order were well maintained.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

26. There were two Criminal Courts, consisting of the Administrator as District Magistrate and Assistant Sessions Judge and of the First Class Magistrate, which power is exercised by the Nyayadhish.

27. The details of crime committed during the year will appear from Appendix IX, in all 250, as follows:—

			1900-1901.	1901-1902.
Under the Penal Code	...	...	281	193
Under other laws	...	...	5	57
			<u>286</u>	<u>250</u>

28. The increase under other laws was due chiefly to a larger number of prosecutions under the A'bkari Act for illegal distillation and import of country liquor. Of the total crime, those of violence were as under :—

Under				Year under report.	Last year.
Murder	...	...	...	9	2
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	...	...	...	5	3
Robberies	...	...	...	11	5
Dacoities	...	...	...	12	52
Robbery and dacoity with murder	...	...	...	...	8
Robbery and dacoity with grievous hurt	...	...	...	...	...
				37	70

				Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Property stolen	...	...	...	3,535	9	6	4,038	6	9

29. Cases of accidental death as contrasted with the previous year were as follows :—

				Year under report.	Last year.
Suicide	...	...	...	1	1
Snake bite	...	...	...	4	1
Drowning	...	...	...	5	1
Fall from trees	...	...	...	23	8
From wild animals	...	...	...	8	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	3	2
				44	13

Of the total deaths reported during the year, there were 32 males and 12 females.

30. Appendix XII gives the statistics relating to the Jail. The total number of prisoners confined during the year was 396 against 1,342 in the previous year. The large decrease in it forms a reliable index to the better condition of the poorer classes of people in the State and the country adjoining it notwithstanding the failure of the harvest and to efficient Police arrangement. The cost of maintenance also shows a proportionate reduction, being Rs. 4,116-7-2 against Rs. 5,245-3-7, but it was still high owing to severe scarcity and the consequent rise in the prices of grains. The average cost per prisoner per diem, therefore, amounted to Re. 0-2-3 against Re. 0-1-11 in the preceding year. The increase is further due to the *cost of maintenance for the last two months of the previous year being debited during the year of report from the Budget provision falling short.

* Rs. 234-15-5.

31. No escapes were effected from the Jail nor any epidemic disease broke out in it. The health of the convicts was well maintained.

32. Sufficient extra-mural labour cannot be found for all prisoners; a greater number of them have therefore necessarily to remain unemployed after utilizing the services of such as are required for gardening and weaving factory. In the latter, carpets of different patterns, tapes, coarse cloth, &c., are turned out and latterly cane-work has been introduced. To effect further improvement in this industry, with the previous consent of His Highness the Rájá Sáheb of Rájpipla, a couple of long termed convicts were recently sent to the Jail in that State to learn the manufacture of finer fabric and different descriptions of cane-work, &c. From a recent communication received about them they appear to make a good progress in the same.

33. The proceeds of convict labour and the factory were as detailed in the margin, and after deducting the cost of raw materials,

	Rs.	a.	p.	
(1) Convict labour	74	5	1	viz. Rs. 197-0-4, the net earnings of the factory
(2) Factory	267	3	3	amounted to Rs. 70-2-11.

34. The Political Agent visited the Jail twice during the year on 22nd October 1901 and on 27th February 1902.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

35. The Civil Courts continued the same, those of the Nyáyádhish for the trial of original suits up to Rs. 1,000 and of the Administrator as District Judge for claims above that amount and for appellate jurisdiction.

36. Appendix XIII gives the detail of the original civil work of the year. The commission fee realized was Rs. 631-1-0 against Rs. 705-15-0. The suits remaining undisposed of at the close of the year were as follows :—

Nyáyádhish's Court	...	...	...	36
Administrator's Court	...	...	...	1

37. Appendix XIV contains the details of applications for the execution of decrees. Of the applications on the file of the Nyáyádhish 36 were disposed of and 18 were left in balance at the end of the year. There were none presented to the Administrator's Court, but the one in arrear of the previous year was disposed of. There was no imprisonment for debt and no insolvency proceeding.

38. Of the three appeals pending in the Administrator's Court one was decided and two remained undisposed of owing to the non-service of notices on the respondents. In the appeal disposed of the lower Court's decision was amended.

MUNICIPALITY.

39. There is no independent Board entrusted with this work, but it is conducted for the town of Chhota-Udepur under the direct supervision of the Administrator with the aid of an Inspector, who is hardworking and takes good interest in his duties. The receipts and expenditure as contrasted with those of the preceding year were as follows :—

			Year under report.		Last year.	
			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
Receipts	...	...	649	15 1	738	14 1
Expenditure	...	...	1,681	13 5	1,558	1 11

The slight falling off in receipts is due to slackness of trade and increase in expenditure, to more lamps being put up and additional minor charges.

40. The receipts are derived from octroi duties levied on goods imported into the town and are supplemented by State grant to keep up the necessary establishment for sanitation and lighting the main roads, which are watered in the hot weather.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

41. As remarked upon in the Introductory Chapter, paragraph 6, the rainfall, though about the average, was uneven, and in the latter part of the monsoon it failed entirely. Coupled with this was the sudden appearance of rat plague in a virulent form and formidable number so as to baffle all attempts that could possibly be made to put it down. In consequence cultivation, which was largely expanded than in the past two years by the help of bullocks and seed given in tagávi and gratis, suffered considerably, the crops as they grew and approached to maturity having been almost entirely destroyed by the rats. The produce as estimated for on anna valuation averaged about a quarter only, and the rent recovered on that basis against the full assessed value of Rs. 71,630 amounted to Rs. 18,644, the balance being held in suspension, but which it is feared that owing to the majority of the ryots being quite poor will have ultimately to be written off, if not wholly, to a greater extent. Thus the year has proved worse than the previous one so far as the agricultural prospects are concerned, and in view of it the revenue recovery effected was as mild as could be.

42. The failure of the harvest in the Panwad-Kawant Táluka was greater than in others. In that táluka what is called the Ráni or Hilly tract is inhabited by aborigines, who are very primitive in their mode of living and of unsettled wandering nature, susceptible of shifting about on any slight incident ominous to their caprices. With the continued stress of bad years, the raids to which they were exposed by the isolated localities in which they lived from the offenders across the borders and the misgiving to which they were led by a

somewhat incautious inquiry held by the Revenue officials to ascertain the year's produce to fix the anna valuation and the stock of grain, if any, in their possession, their old nomadic instinct was revived and a number of them with their cattle secretly migrated into the Barwani and other adjoining territory under the Bhopawar Agency. That number was swelled by the labouring class repairing thither as they annually did in the season for the wheat and cotton harvest to earn a living, as they preferred that work as light and easy to the digging of earth in a tank or on a road. Thus the exodus was larger than usual, estimated to be about 1,117 souls in all. But of these about 594 are reported to have returned. To ascertain the grievances of the remaining and to prevail over them to return, a couple of Amin Patels and Taláties of the taluka with Jamádar Salem have been sent to Barwani with a letter to the Superintendent of that State, as reported to the Agency in this office No. 114, dated 30th May 1902, to assist them in bringing the emigrants back. The result remains to be seen and will be reported upon when it is ascertained.

43. The rainfall during the year registered in each month at Chhota Udepur was as follows:—

No.	Station.	April 1901.	May 1901.	June 1901.	July 1901.	August 1901.	September 1901.	October 1901.	January 1902.	Total.
				In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
1	Chhota Udepur ...	...	...	0 69	10 22	21 98	1 20	0 51	0 23	34 83

*44. In the previous year it amounted to 55.82 inches.

45. The prices of food-grain during the year as compared with those for the preceding five years were as tabulated below:—

Name.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.	Average.
	Lbs. tls.	Lbs. tls.	Lbs. tls.	Lbs. tls.	Lbs. tls.	Lbs. tls.	Lbs. tls.
Bájri ...	29 15	23 38	39 17	20 13	17 25	24 3	25 31½
Adad ...	28 25	26 6	39 3	24 19	15 0	16 30	25 0
Mag ...	21 7	14 0	19 30	16 12½	8 33½	12 23	15 17½
Til ...	16 10	17 6	21 7	12 5	11 21½	14 30	15 20
Bowta ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gram ...	29 0	23 15	30 7	25 3½	17 6½	21 3	24 12½
Gram pulse ...	22 12	15 15	21 13	15 18	11 0	14 10	16 24½
Toor pulse ...	21 36	14 6	23 3	17 16	11 5	13 3	16 31½
Mag pulse ...	17 13	11 20	17 0	14 13½	5 35	11 0	12 35½
Rice, superior ...	19 30	11 7	18 30	11 12½	10 18½	10 26½	13 25½
Makai ...	56 16	38 5	64 32	27 10	20 28	26 3	38 35½
Mowra... ..	43 0	103 13	132 37	81 30	51 20	85 33	83 2
Banti ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wheat... ..	17 13	11 25	20 6	12 38½	10 35	17 6½	13 33
Rice, ordinary...	...	15 32	22 12	15 36	15 10	16 6½	14 9½
Rice, inferior ...	25 26	19 3	24 7	18 105	16 31½	18 23	20 17½

FOREST.

46. Owing to the depression in timber trade through successive bad years and the prevalence of plague in large centres the demand for it has continued to be as slack as before. There was also a large number of dead trees from the effect of the late famine available for disposal, pending which it was not at all beneficial to sell the standing forests in villages divided into blocks for that purpose, and consequently the revenue realized was on sale of retail timber at depôts and kumasdan or royalty levied on export, amounting to Rs. 1,854-0-3 against Rs. 1,936-8-9 in the preceding year. The expenditure on establishment and working charges amounted to Rs. 5,109-10-4 during the year as against Rs. 4,413-9-0 in the previous year. The increase in cost was due to hire for the conveyance of timber to the Udepur Depôt and to new dress supplied to Conservancy Establishment.

47. In addition to the above, temporary timber depôts were opened as a relief measure to provide employment to the poorer classes, who were allowed to cut dead timber and the same was purchased from them on payment of price at fixed rates. The cost amounted to Rs. 2,659, which will be reimbursed as the stock on hand so purchased is sold off. Up to the end of 31st March 1902 the sale amounted to Rs. 791.

48. The settlement of the remaining three talukas of Tejghad, Karali and Kawant has been approved of by the Agency, but it is not enforced nor is demarcation made until next season owing to the unfavourable agricultural prospects of the year.

POST OFFICE.

49. There is one Post Office at Chhota-Udepur and two experimental ones at Kawant and Jabugaum have recently been opened, the services of the village school-masters at the two latter places having been utilized for the purpose. Their working is supervised by the Imperial Postal Department, and there are no statistics available to comment upon it. It would be in the interest of the public service if the supervising officer, when visiting the State on inspection duty, remained in touch with the local chief authority to exchange views on local requirements and other important matters bearing on the working of the offices and the staff. But of late such opportunities have remained unavailed of since the appointment of the present Postal Inspector for upwards of a year, which is to be regretted.

RAILWAY.

50. There is no railway in the State, and with the present financial pressure of famine and successive lean years no immediate prospects exist to undertake the project which would tend greatly to develop the State resources and improve the revenue. It would be worth while consulting some capable Syndicate which has constructed feeder lines in Gujarât whether with the existing traffic and with the prospect of an increase to it by its being diverted to the proposed line from the States of Ali-Râjpure, Muthwad and Kâthiwâda on the border the scheme would be financially profitable. With the Gâekwâr's narrow gauge Dabhoi-Bodeli branch line, of which it would be an extension paying so handsomely, there is every likelihood of the project proving successful if money could be got to start it. With the statistics of traffic for the past ten years a separate communication will be addressed soon after the prospects of the next season have become more reliable.

TRADE.

51. With successive bad years, the trade continued to be slack. The customs duties have in consequence suffered, and by the crop of mowra being about one-half of the produce in normal years its export was necessarily low, which was further restricted by the failure of grain harvest and the use of mowra as a food by the poorer classes who gathered it. The result was however favourable as contrasted with the previous year by the stock of mowra laid in last year being largely exported during the year, realizing a duty of Rs. 27,243 as against Rs. 17,642, giving a net increase of Rs. 9,601, which will appear satisfactory.

OPIUM.

52. There were 7 shops, the same as last year. They were managed departmentally through the Customs Kârkuns, who were allowed commission on sale in addition to the salary of their posts. The net receipts after deducting expenditure including purchase of opium amounted to Rs. 2,784-7-2 against Rs. 3,143-1-7 in the previous year. The increased cost was due to the purchase of opium twice during the year, of which supply a sufficient balance has remained at the close of the year, viz., 101 lbs. and 21 tolas.

A'RKAR.

53. The farm for country liquor was held by Mr. Sorabji Dadabhoy, but on his failing to make good the arrears amounting to Rs. 820 due by him after giving him a most liberal remission* on the lines allowed in British districts, it was resumed under the Agency order and carried on departmentally from 1st August 1901.

* Rs. 50,870.

54. For three years from the current year a fresh contract was given at an auction-sale held at Godhra before the Political Agent to Messrs. Hormasji Ruttonji of Nândod and Jehangirji Mancherji Hodivalla of Surat for an aggregate

	Rs
1st year ...	11,000
2nd " ...	12,000
3rd " ...	13,000
	<u>36 000</u>

sum of Rs. 36,000 as per margin. But its management was not undertaken, in consequence of which it was revoked with the forfeiture of the deposit, and the farm has continued to be carried on departmentally.

55. The following is the detail of liquor sold and the duty and price realized on it as contrasted with the preceding year :—

A. D.	Liquor sold.	Duty realized.	Price realized.
	Gallons. Drums.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1900-1901 (1st November 1899 to 31st October 1900) ...	14,478 47	2,709 10 3	15,063 6 9½
1901-1902 (1st November 1900 to 31st October 1901) ...	9,740 6	2,930 7 7	12,503 6 11½

The expense during the period of management for 8 months ending on 31st March 1902 amounted to Rs. 3,004-15-2. During the same period the amount of duty and price realized was Rs. 1,830 and Rs. 6,658, respectively, in round figures.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCES.

57. Appendix XVII gives the details of the revenue and expenditure under several principal heads during the year with causes of fluctuations in them. The receipts amounted to Rs. 1,61,855-8-1 against Rs. 2,28,411-11-3, showing a decrease of Rs. 66,556-3-2, chiefly in land revenue, A'bkári and other minor items owing to unfavourable harvest from causes already reported upon (paras. 6, 41 and 53). The expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,42,297-15-9 against Rs. 3,26,161-9-1, showing a net increase of Rs. 16,136-6-8 due to the adjustment during the year of the land revenue remitted in the preceding year on account of famine and to other minor claims written off as irrecoverable.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS.

58. For medical relief a dispensary has been maintained at Chhota-Udepur and a Travelling Hospital Assistant, who visits the villages for that purpose. The number of patients treated during the year as contrasted with the past year was as follows :—

No.	Name.	Patients treated.		Average daily attendance.		Cost of maintenance.	
		1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Chhota-Udepur Dispensary.	6,090	4,878	71.38	79.45	2,379 0 5	2,295 7 5
2	Travelling Dispensary.	1,621	364	11.25	16.4	314 14 8	152 7 7

The cost of the Travelling Dispensary includes establishment only, the medicine being supplied from the dispensary at Chhota-Udepur.

59. The number of in-door patients treated as contrasted with the previous year was as shown below :—

1901-1902 ...	...	...	...	...	...	15
1900-1901 ...	...	...	...	...	...	35

60. No epidemic disease of any kind broke out during the year and the general health was good.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

61. The number of schools and the average attendance of the pupils will appear from the following table :—

No.	Name.	Boys' Schools.			Girls' School.		
		No.	Average attendance, 1900-1901.	Average attendance, 1901-1902.	No.	Average attendance, 1900-1901.	Average attendance, 1901-1902.
1	Chhota-Udepur ...	13	272	330	1	32	32

62. The excess in daily attendance of boys was due to the steady revival from the effects of famine.

63. The strength and cost of the department was the same, the latter being Rs. 4,707-4-10, showing a slight increase over last year owing to smaller savings during the year.

GARDENS.

64. There are three gardens, of which two were well maintained during the year; the third one in the backyard of the palace could not be equally attended to from scarcity of water and labour, but in the monsoon vegetables were grown in it. The proceeds amounted to Rs. 211-6-5 against Rs. 81-8-8 and the cost of establishment to Rs. 1,122-15-0 against Rs. 1,124-4-7. Besides the above, the cost of seed, of repairing the fence and miscellaneous charges, including feed of bullocks for the koss, amounted to Rs. 623-1-8.

DEBTS.

65. The claims against the State were inquired into and paid off, except one which was dismissed for default of appearance, but was readmitted at the request of the deceased claimant's heir. The inquiry could not be finished as it covered many years' accounts of numerous transactions, owing to more pressing work on hand. During the year claims against the Utelia Dowager Raniji (mother of the young Rája Sáheb) amounting to Rs. 3,619 have been filed for inquiry, on the completion of which they will be reported upon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tagávi.

66. The following table shows the result of the working of grain Tagávi :—

	Paddy.	Jowár.	Bájri.	Adad.	Math.	Gram.	Til.	Total.
Balance at the close of Samvat year 1956 as shown in last year's report, 31st March 1901	45 3 19½	40 1 10½	18 11 4½	14 2 31½	16 0 20½	60 10 26	10 8 6½	205 5 39½
Balance available after writing off the deficiency and deducting quantity sold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Recoveries and new purchases during the year	9 11 15	11 5 2½	12 12 23½	23 14 3½	8 15 29½	10 3 14½	1 15 17½	78 13 25½
Total	54 14 34½	51 6 13½	31 7 28	38 0 35½	25 0 10	70 14 0½	12 7 23½	284 3 24½
Advances to the cultivators, deficiency, sales and the share in the profit of the contractor	28 0 0½	49 15 26½	27 13 20½	20 12 30½	25 0 10	70 14 0½	11 3 31½	233 11 38½
Balance on hand on 31st March 1902	26 14 34	1 6 27	3 10 7½	17 4 5	...	...	1 3 32	50 7 25½

67. The available balance has been supplemented by a further supply of grain purchased of the value of Rs. 4,695-8-9 to admit of its aid being extended to the cultivators on a larger scale rendered necessary by a succession of bad years, and the stock on hand is kept ready for distribution as soon as the regular monsoon has set in, the first burst of it in the early week of the last month not being sufficient to proceed with agricultural operations and its long cessation since has caused great anxiety for the prospects of the current season.

68. The farm of the Tagávi business held by Parekh Jagjiwandas of Godhra ceased by the end of last month and he has given it up. The management will therefore be carried on departmentally.

Tour.

69. One hundred and five days of the year were spent on tour, including absence on special duty to Rutlám and elsewhere on important State affairs. During this period all the tálukas were visited, the conditions of the crops and of the people were inquired into, and special relief works were visited. The latter, coupled with the free concession of forest produce of all sorts and the business in Timbroo leaves during the months of April and May, afforded sufficient labour to those in need of it to earn a living, whereby the difficulties of the failure of harvest were to a great extent surmounted without any severe distress being felt throughout the State.

CONCLUSION.

70. The above is a short epitome of the work for the year, which unfortunately proved financially to be worse than its predecessor by the unforeseen destruction of crops by rats. The three successive bad years increased the responsibilities and anxieties, and to meet them adequately no pains were spared. Special relief measures were adopted as reported upon already, and aid to cultivators in seed and bullocks as far as could be rendered was given and is continued as needed, with the salutary result that the poorer people were enabled to steer safe through the crisis without undergoing starvation or any acute distress. For it, grateful acknowledgments are in the first instance due to the Agency for its prompt aid in sanctioning the proposed works for relief and advice and suggestions for carrying them out in the best interest of those for whom they were intended. They were proceeded with in the same spirit, but to safeguard the proper payment of wages, a system of attestation of it by other than the work Kárkún was introduced since the famine and continued. But the method sometimes unavoidably delayed payment and had therefore to be given up by leaving the Kárkún in sole charge of it subject to the check of other supervising officers. It is satisfactory to note that this change caused no complaints of non or short payment of wages by the constant check kept on it by those entrusted with that duty. They and other State servants have by working assiduously contributed to lighten the difficulty of the situation, for which they are entitled to thanks. If nevertheless, in a trying year like the one that has closed, any drawbacks or shortcomings were observed by the higher authorities, they may be attributed more to special local circumstances, paucity of time and efficient hands than to lack of loyal desire to work for the joint interest of the State and its people, and on these considerations their forbearance is requested. With these remarks the report is closed and a review of it will be welcome for future guidance.

8th July 1902.

D. HORMASJI,
Administrator.

APPENDIX I.

Native States.

Name of State.	TRIBUTE IN MEN AND MONEY.		Estimated population.	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated.	Prevailing diseases.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.	Transit dues levied or not.	Remarks.
	Amount.	To whom payable.									
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Chhota-Udepur.	Rs. a. p. 8,907 11 10*	H. H. the Gekwar.	64,621 according to the Census of 1901.	14	363 Boys 331 Girls 32	1,159	Malaria, fevers, diarrhoea and diseases of the Respiratory and Digestive systems.	Rs. a. p. 1,61,355 8 1	29	No	

* Out of this Rs. 403-1-3 are returned as Poshák, &c.

APPENDIX II.

Native Chiefs, Principal Male Members of their families and Principal Members of their Courts.

No.	Names of individuals, State and families to which they belong.	Residence.	Present position.	Caste, race and religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heir or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Maha Rao Shree Fatehsinghjee Motisinghjee.	Chhota-Udepur.	Raja Sahab.	Chauhan, Rajput, Hindoo.	17 5	Rajkumar College, Rajkot.	Studies.	Yes	Yes	Unmarried	
2	K. B. Dadabhoi Hormasjee.	Surat	Administrator.	Parsi, Shenhshi.	61 0	Surat High School.	Administrator.	.....	.....	Yes.	

APPENDIX III.

Civil Divisions of Chhota Udepur State.

Province.	Commissionership.	Name of Executive District.	How many executive Sub-divisions.	Area in Square miles.	Population.	CHIEF TOWN WITH POPULATION.		Number of Villages.	How many Civil Judges.	How many Stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of Villages from nearest Courts.	Average distance in miles of Villages from nearest Courts.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	IMPERIAL REVENUE.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	Head-quarter town.	Population.	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Land.	Gross.	
Bombay	Northern Division.	Chhota-Udepur.	4 talukas.	873	64,621	Chhota-Udepur.	3,097	493	2*	2	23	16½	274	Rs. a. p. 27,711 15 10	Rs. a. p. 68,063 15 3	Rs. a. p. 1,61,355 8 1	

* One Civil Division in which the Administrator and the Nyayádhish work as Judges.

APPENDIX IV.

Population.

Number.	District.	POPULATION.						CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION.			
		Inhabited houses.	Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years.			Number per square mile.	Christians.		
					Male.	Female.	Total.		Europeans.	East Indian and other mixed races.	Natives.
1	2	3	4	5	6			7	8		
1	Chhota Udepur ..	13,742	33,261	31,360	Not available here.			79	...	...	...

CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION.						OCCUPATION.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration and Immigration during the year.	Remarks.
Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others except Hindus and Musalmáns.	Pársis.	Jains.	Aborigines.	Total adult male agriculturists, including landholders, cultivators and agricultural labourers.	Male adult not agriculturists.			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
The information is not available here.						...	...	Gujaráti ...	No record kept here.	

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the Strength, Cost, Discipline and Education of the Police in Chhota Udepur State.

Description of Office.	Number.	Pay of the Grade.	Total Expenditure.	PUNISHMENTS.			REWARDS.		EDUCATION.		Remarks.
				Dis-missal.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Judicially punished.	By promotion.	By money.	No. able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
<i>Police proper.</i>		Ra.	Rs. a. p.				Rs.	Rs.			
Superintendent of Police ...	1	75+15+5	1,140 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Assistant Superintendent of Police ...	1	50+10	420 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Chief Constables ...	{ 1 4=5	30+10 20+10	472 14 5 1,413 13 11	{	{	{	{	{	5	...	
1st Class Head Constables ...	{ 1 2=3	12+2 12	159 6 9 276 0 0	{	{	{	{	{	3	...	
2nd Class Head Constables ...	6	10	676 13 7	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	
3rd Class Head Constables ...	8	9	855 0 0	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	
4th Class Head Constables ...	{ 1 19=20	8+1 8	108 0 0 1,841 11 11	{	{ ... 5	{	{	{	15	...	
1st Class Constables ...	50	7	4,087 4 7	...	11	3	2	...	15	...	
2nd Class Constables ...	135	6	258 12 7 9,367 5 3	{ ... 2	{ ... 30	{ ... 1	{ ... 4	{	52	...	With temporary Constables.
Mounted Head Constables ...	1	25	291 14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mounted Constables ...	12	22	3,147 2 '8	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	
Karkuns and Faras ...	9	{ 1 get 15 2 " 10 5 " 12 1 " 4	{ 1,128 3 6	...	...	...	1	...	9	...	
Total ...	251	...	25,614 8 0	2	46	4	8	...	118	...	
<i>A'bkari.</i>											
Inspectors ...	2	25	599 0 0	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	
4th Class Head Constables ...	1	8	72 0 0	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	
1st Class Constables ...	7	7	554 13 5	...	3	1	...	...	3	...	
2nd Class Constables ...	13	6	841 10 5	1	5	...	2	...	7	...	
Total ...	23	...	2,067 7 10	1	10	1	2	...	13	...	
<i>Paga.</i>											
Commander ...	1	35	391 7 9	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Risaldar ...	1	30	360 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Sowars ...	20	22	5,035 2 5	...	4	...	1	...	16	...	
Turivalla ...	1	5	60 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	23	...	5,846 10 2	...	4	...	1	...	18	...	

APPENDIX VII.

*Statement showing the Result of the working of Police in the Chhota Udepur State
under the Rewa Kántha Agency for the year 1901-1902.*

No.	Name of State.	Number of offences reported to Police.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of persons acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convicted of accused arrested.		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
		1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	
1	Chhota Udepur...	241	182	756	285	756	284	715	261	41	23	94·6	91·6	94·6	91·9	
					1	Released on Police Inspection.										
					284											

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the number of Crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Chhota Udepur State during the year 1901-1902.

Number.	Description of crime or offence.	NUMBER OF CRIMES.			Number of cases disposed of during 1901-1902.	Number undispensed of during 1901-1902.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	NUMBER OF PERSONS SENTENCED TO						
		Balance on 31st March 1901.	Committed during 1901-1902.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.
									Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
	<i>I. P. Code offences under Sections</i>														
1	114-120	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		
2	143-160	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...		
3	172-190	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...		
4	193-229	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...		
5	231-263	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...		
6	264-267	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		
7	269-294	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		
8	302-311	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...		
9	323-338	...	...	...	...	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	...		
10	341-358	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...		
11	363-376	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		
12	379-382	...	...	...	...	...	91	...	...	...	...	...	...		
13	384-389	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		
14	392-402	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...		
15	403-409	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...		
16	411-414	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...		
17	417-420	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...		
18	426-440	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...		
19	493-498	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		
20	500-502	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...		
21	504-510	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Total	3	193	196	153	10	255	163	3	83	4	11	22	163	
	<i>Other Acts.</i>														
22	Abkari Acts, &c.	...	57	57	57	...	66	66	1	1	1	8	55	66	
	Grand Total	3	250	253	215	10	321	229	4	84	5	19	77	229	

Number.	Description of crime or offence	Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons convicted, being insensible.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT.											
					Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Hanged.	Remarks.
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	<i>I. P. Code offences under Sections</i>															
1	114—120	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	143—160	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	172—190	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	193—229	1	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	231—263	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
6	264—267	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	269—294	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	302—311	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	2	...	...	1	2	2	...
9	323—338	43	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	341—358	6	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	363—376	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	379—382	10	...	...	13	2	19	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	384—389	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	392—402	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	1	3	...	4	...	...	...
15	403—409	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	411—414	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	417—420	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	426—440	1	...	...	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	493—498	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	500—502	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	504—510	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	91	...	1	24	6	29	12	11	6	3	...	6	2	2	
	<i>Other Acts.</i>															
22	A'bkari Acts, &c. ...	...	...	...	10	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total	91	...	1	34	6	29	13	11	6	3	...	6	2	2	

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and the number of persons dealt with and disposed of during the year 1901-1902.

No.	Name of Court and of State.	Number of offences reported during the year.		NUMBER OF PERSONS DEALT WITH AND DISPOSED OF.							
		1900-1901.	1901-1902.	Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought for trial, 1901-1902.					Total.	
					Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Received by transfer.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	District Magistrate and Assistant Sessions Judge.	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	88	27
2	First Class Magistrate's Court.	286	253	3	177	15	109	...	...	731	304
	Total ...	286	253	3	204	15	109	...	...	819	331

No.	Name of Court and of State.	NUMBER OF PERSONS DEALT WITH AND DISPOSED OF.					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Number of criminal cases remaining for trial at the end of the year.	REMARKS.
		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed and referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.			
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	District Magistrate and Assistant Sessions Judge.	...	6	21	...	...	...	...	
2	First Class Magistrate's Court.	42	43	208	1	...	10	7	
	Total ...	42	49	229	1	...	10	7	

APPENDIX XI.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Chhota Udepur State during the year ending 31st March 1902.

State.	Tribunals.	Number of Applications.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.															
			Applications rejected.		Sentences.													
					Confined.				Modified.				Reversed.					
					Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.	
					1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Chhota Udepur.	Hazúr Court ...	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

State.	Tribunals.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.															
		Proceedings quashed.				Further inquiry or order.				Referred.				Pending.			
		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.	
		1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.
		20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Chhota Udepur.	Hazúr Court ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1

APPENDIX XII.

Statement showing the number of persons committed or confined in the Jitsinghji Jail in the Chhota Udepur State during the year ending 31st March 1902.

Station.	Number of Prisoners.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.				DAILY AVERAGE IN JAIL.		Number of Prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and Prisoners.	Remarks showing mortality amongst convicts in Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.		1900-1901.	1901-1902.			
				1900-1901.	1901-1902.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Jitsinghji Jail at Chhota Udepur.									Rs. a. p.	
Convicted ...	197	82	115	328	197	79.7	64.8	75	4,116 7 2	1 died during the year.
Under Trial ...	199	10	189	1,014	199	40.9	16.6	5	.....	
Total ...	396	92	304	1,342	396	120.6	81.4	80	.....	"

APPENDIX XIII.

Civil Work—Nature and Value of Original Suits filed and disposed of during the year 1901-1902.

[illegible]

APPENDIX XIV.

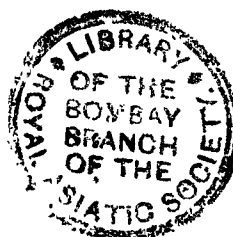
Civil Work—Results of Applications for execution of Decrees.

No.	Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for 1901-1902.	Applications brought on the register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of application pending disposal at the close of 1901-1902.			Remarks.
		1900-1901.	1901-1902.		1900-1901.	1901-1902.	Value for 1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	Value for 1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	Value for 1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	Value for 1901-1902.	Within 6 months.	Within 12 months.	Above one year.	
1	2	3		4	5			6			7			8			9			10
				Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.				
1	Administrator's Court ...	1	...	360 3 2	2	...	.....	3	...	.....	2	1	360 3 2	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
2	Nyayadhish Court...	4	4	455 5 2	13	50	10,749 1 8	17	54	11,204 6 10	13	36	2,410 4 8	4	18	8,794 2 2	18	...	...	
	Total ...	5	4	815 8 4	15	50	10,749 1 8	20	54	11,204 6 10	15	37	2,770 7 10	4	18	8,794 2 2	18	...	...	

APPENDIX XV.

Registration of Documents.

Nil.



APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Chhota Udepur State for the years 1900-1901 and 1901-1902 ending 31st October.

Num-ber.	Names of Heads.	Amount for 1900-1901.	Amount for 1901-1902.	Increase.	Decrease.	
	<i>Receipts.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	
1	Land Revenue ...	1,17,444 8 1	69,072 10 0	...	48,371 14 1	Owing to last year's famine plough cattle died in large numbers, in consequence of which and the impoverishment of agriculturists cultivation was greatly curtailed.
2	Local Cess ...	4,790 1 7	5,164 14 1	374 12 6	...	By increase in the number of marriages and in the shops for the purchase of Mowras.
3	Sale proceeds of Land ...	...	...	...	...	
4	Opium Revenue ...	5,951 1 7	5,592 7 2	...	358 10 5	Decrease in consumption from deaths in the famine year.
5	Abkari Revenue including Gánja.	32,101 0 0	24,569 12 9	...	7,531 3 3	Owing to bad year duty was levied on sale of liquor instead of the amount of the minimum guarantee during the continuance of the Farm; and since its revocation from 1st August 1901 the management is conducted departmentally.
6	Forests ...	2,628 13 9	1,899 4 6	...	729 9 3	Owing to less sale from depressed Timber market.
7	Jama, &c.—Bhayáts and Patawats.	...	...	...	...	
8	Customs Receipts ...	17,642 4 10	27,243 1 6	9,600 12 8	...	By increased export of Mowra and Doli.
9	Judicial Receipts (including Stamps.)	1,847 14 3	3,054 3 5	1,206 5 2	...	
10	Educational Receipts (Fees, &c.)	172 2 0	169 15 0	...	2 3 0	
11	Guaranteed rights ...	1,702 6 5	1,344 13 6	...	357 8 11	Owing to commutation of Gáekwár tribute from Baroda into British currency, and the annual allowance payable out of the tribute being withheld pending payment of tribute which was deferred on account of famine and scarcity.
12	Extraordinary Receipts ...	281 13 0	350 3 10	68 6 10	...	
13	Other Receipts ...	43,849 9 9	23,394 2 4	...	20,455 7 5	By refund of the personal deposit of the Executive Engineer, Kaira, for the Udepur-Dhokalia Road. Discount on the sale of promissory notes and less interest realized on that account, &c., &c.
	Total ...	2,28,411 11 3	1,61,855 8 1	11,250 5 2	77,806 8 4	
	Net Decrease ...	...	...	...	66,556 3 2	
	<i>Expenditure.</i>					
1	Darbár Expenditure ...	33,295 14 4	27,145 5 1	...	6,150 9 3	Extraordinary expenses of death ceremonies of the Darbár family having been incurred in the previous year.
2	Tribute ...	8,907 11 10	...	...	8,907 11 10	Payment of the Gáekwár tribute being withheld owing to famine and scarcity.
3	Extraordinary charges ...	...	...	...	...	
4	Administrative Establishments.	14,438 6 1	14,512 6 11	374 0 10	...	By savings on vacancies.
5	Revenue Department ...	26,233 14 9	1,16,356 5 11	90,122 7 2	...	Remission of land revenue for the famine year 1900-1901 being adjusted during the current year.
6	Judicial Department ...	2,463 6 2	2,419 14 5	...	48 7 9	
7	Educational Department ...	4,651 1 7	4,707 4 10	56 3 3	...	
8	Military (Shirbandy) ...	6,595 1 9	6,330 5 2	...	264 12 7	

APPENDIX XVII—continued.

Num-ber.	Names of Heads.	Amount for 1900-1901.	Amount for 1901-1902.	Increase.	Decrease.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
	<i>Expenditure—continued.</i>					
9	Police ...	84,572 4 1	32,107 7 9	...	2,464 12 4	Owing to purchase of arms and dress last year the expense was greater in that year.
10	Jail ...	4,703 14 4	4,453 10 2	...	253 4 2	By decrease in the number of prisoners.
11	Dispensary ...	3,369 1 5	3,177 9 5	...	191 8 0	By the post of Travelling Hospital Assistant remaining vacant.
12	Forest Department ...	4,413 9 0	5,109 10 4	696 1 4	...	By supplying the conservancy establishment with new dress.
13	Public Works Department (including Repairs.)	1,30,057 4 8	18,478 15 0	...	1,11,587 5 8	Less expenditure on relief works than in the preceding famine year.
14	Miscellaneous Department	19,106 0 6	20,477 10 1	1,371 9 7	...	By purchase of new horses for Darbār use and for the Rāja Sāheb at Rajkot.
15	Dharmada (Devasthan) ...	5,761 12 8	5,441 5 10	...	320 6 10	By less expenditure in charity (Sadawart).
16	Guaranteed Rights ...	160 8 0	205 12 5	45 4 5	...	Payment being made on the assessed revenue, which is fluctuating.
17	Paid in liquidation of debts.	2,946 11 1	2,601 0 4	...	345 10 9	
18	Miscellaneous ...	24,476 14 10	78,478 4 1	54,001 5 3	...	By writing off the balance against the A'bkari farmer of Rs. 50,370 and other irrecoverable claims, &c.
	Total	3,26,161 9 1	3,42,297 15 9	1,46,666 15 10	1,30,530 9 2	
	Net Increase	...	...	16,136 6 8	...	

APPENDIX XVIII.

Abstract of the result of Vaccination in the year 1901-1902 contrasted with the returns of the four preceding years.

District.	YEAR.												REMARKS.			
	1897-98.			1898-99.			1899-1900.			1900-1901.				1901-1902.		
	Number of vaccinators.	Number of primary operations.	Number of re-vaccinations.	Number of vaccinators.	Number of primary operations.	Number of re-vaccinations.	Number of vaccinators.	Number of primary operations.	Number of re-vaccinations.	Number of vaccinators.	Number of primary operations.	Number of re-vaccinations.		Number of vaccinators.	Number of primary operations.	Number of re-vaccinations.
1	2			3			4			5			6			7
Chhota Udepur ...	2	3,896	36	2	4,022	47	2	3,018	40	2	1,992	82	2	1,129	31	

APPENDIX XIX.

The Press.

District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	PUBLICATIONS.		REMARKS.
			A. Newspapers.	B. Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
Chhota Udepur ...	...	Nil.			

D. HORMASJI,
Administrator.

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE
CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE
FOR
1903-1904.

No. 178A of 1904.

FROM

THE ADMINISTRATOR.

CHHOTA-UDEPUR.

To,

F. G. PRATT ESQUIRE I. C. S.

POLITICAL AGENT.

REWA-KANTHA.

CHHOTA-UDEPUR 1st July 1904.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Administration Report of the Chhota Udepur State for the year 1903-1904 with the usual appendices.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

Ladhabhai H.

Administrator.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE

FOR

A. D. 1903-1904.

Area 873 Square miles.

Population 64,621.

Revenue Rs 1,99,344.

Expenditure Rs 1,77,184 (excluding payment of debt).

There was a change in the office of Administrator during the
Change in the } year under report.
office of Administrator. }

Mr. Dadabhai Hormasjee, who had been in charge of the State from March 1897, tendered his resignation under instructions from Government and was relieved by the Revenue Officer Mr. Keshavrao Babaji on the 22nd February 1904. He acted as Administrator till 18th April 1904, when I took over charge under orders from Government.

2. The Political Agent Mr. G. Carmichael visited the State in April and May 1903, when he passed through the Wasna Karali, and Tejghad Dod Sursi Mahals of the State, making
Visit of the Poli- a halt at Chhota-Udepur for about a week.
tical Agent.

In the Political Agent's tour through the Tejghad Mahal he was accompanied by the young Raja Saheb, who had come home from the Rajkumar College in vacation.

CHAPTER. I.

No event of Political importance.

3. There was no political event of any importance during the year.

4. The Raja Saheb, Maha Raol Shri Fatehsinghjee, continued to attend the Rajkumar College throughout the year. The periods of vacation were utilized in paying visits to Bombay and Mahableshwar in company with other Rajkumars under the care of an Assistant Master of the College. The Trips were much enjoyed by the Raja Saheb.

His progress in College. 5. His progress in the college is thus described by the Principal in last terminal report.

" I am afraid his work has not improved much this term, although apparently he tries in a way. His methods of work are generally faulty inspite of corrections. His behaviour has always been good and I hope he will make an honest and careful chief. He needs more awakening to his responsibilities, and must learn more to depend on himself. "

6. The Raja Saheb being now in his twentieth year, it was deemed advisable to withdraw him from the College after the close of the last term which ended on the 12th April, and to give him an insight into the administration of his State under the supervision of the Administrator.

Relations with Bhayats. 7. The relations of the State with the Bhayats and other feudatories continued to be harmonious.

8 Rani Ratankuvarba, widow of the late Chief Jitsinghjee, grand father of the present Raja Saheb, died on the 16th September 1903 after a short illness. She left no issue and the villages assigned to her for maintenance, of the approximate revenue of Rs. 1200, reverted to the State. She lived with her younger sister Vakhathkuvarba, widow of the late Rajasaheb Motisingjee and the joint moveable property was ordered to be divided between the State and Rani Vakhathkuvarba. The latter however is not satisfied with the arrangement.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of Land, Survey and Settlement.

Proposed Survey
Settlement of Wasna
Karali Paragna.

9. A report on the Survey Settlement of the Wasna-Karali Paragna has been prepared and submitted to the Political Agent for sanction. The general features of the proposed settlement are as described below:--

There are 2 subdivisions of this Mahal, Wasna and Karali, the former is inhabited in a fair proportion by Kunbi cultivators, and the latter contains Kolis and other lower classes of agriculturists entirely. The land of Wasna subdivision is black, gorad and besar. The chief products are cotton, rice, juwar, gram and sesamum. Karali land is partly undulating and stony, and the condition of the people poorer. Different rates of assesment are therefore proposed for the two subdivisions.

The 31 villages of Wasna are grouped in 3 batches with the proposed maximum rates as specified below:—

					Maximum rates.	
8	...	Villages	...	Rs.	...	3—8—0
14	...	Do.	...	"	...	3—0—0
9	...	Do.	...	"	...	2—8—0
31						

Four groups have been made in the Karali Subdivision, as follows:—

						Maximum rates.
8	...	Villages	...	Rs.	...	2—8—0
3	...	Do.	...	,,	...	2—0—0
4	...	Do.	...	,,	...	1—8—0
4	...	Do.	...	,,	...	1—0—0
19						

The following abstract shows at a glance comparison of the proposed survey Settlement with the revenue derived in previous years.

Sub-Division.	Revenue for 1955	Average annual Revenue for the last 10 years	Cultivated area in 1955		Revenue for St. 1960	Proposed Survey Settlement.	
			acres	acres under cultivation		Total culturable area.	Total assesment.
Wasana.	25111--0-1	23415--7-1	11525	6192	Rs. 12604--3-6	14656 acres	Rs. * 29947
Karali.	10582-12-4	8716--9-8	5240	3499	6462-13-1	9310	* 12560

* **Note**:- These figures are for the total culturable area. The Survey Department is unable to furnish information as to the assesment leviable on the actual area at present under cultivation.

The detailed proposals regarding the Survey Settlement are before the Political Agent; when they are sanctioned, the miscellaneous cesses, which are now levied from the cultivators in addition to the ordinary assessment, will cease.

10. The present system of revenue collection is a certain cash rate, according to the quality of the land, per Kumbha which is nearly double an acre. But the actual collection depends on the extent of actual cultivation as ascertained at the time of the Pahani Patrak. Thus much is left to the accuracy of the Pahani Patrak and to the honesty of village officials. This system is followed in all the Mahals of the State. In addition to the cash assessment certain cesses varying in different localities are also levied.

11. A few villages of the Jetpur Jabugam Mahal have been surveyed, but the operations had to be suspended on account of the outbreak of the famine and subsequent years of scarcity.

12. At present the survey establishment consists of a Head Surveyor and an Assistant who perform miscellaneous duties connected with boundary disputes, demarkation of forest areas &c. The total cost of the Survey Establishment during the year under report was Rs. 996.

13. The following Estates continued to be under the management of the State on account of minority or indebtedness of the holder or other reason:—

1. Kadwal.
2. Bhilpur.
3. Late Kumar Indrasinghjee.
(widow surviving.)
4. Kumar Raisinghjee.
5. Late Jadecha Vakhatsinghjee.
(two widows surviving.)

The revenue, expenditure and other particulars regarding these estates are as shown below :—

No.	Estate and name of holder.	Age.	Place of birth.	Place of Education.	Opening balance 1st Nov. 1902	Receipts from 1st Nov. to 31st Oct 1903	Total	Disbursement during the year.	Closing balance on 31-10-03	Area of land under management in square miles	Reasons for attachment.
1	Vijaysinghjee of Kadwal.	19	Muwada	Udepur	8,497	5,085	13,542	2,702	10,840	60	Minority.
2	Naharsinghjee of Bhilpur.	21	Bhilpur.	Do.	41	431	472	396	76	8	Indebtedness
3	Indrasinghjee ...	Dead.	Udepur.	Do.	375	1,097	1,472	717	755	13	No male heir.
4	Raisinghjee. ...	23	Do.	Wadhwan & Meerut	712	1363	2,075	1,793	282	13½	Minority.
5	Vaktatsinghjee. ...	Dead.	Do.	Udepur	2	748	750	496	254	7½	No male heir.

14. Estates Nos. 2, 4 and 5 are indebted, while Nos. 1 and 3 are in a solvent condition.

Kumar Raisinghjee continued to receive Military training in the Imperial Cadet Corps throughout the year, and the Thakor of Kadwal and his younger brother attend the Vernacular School at Chhōta-Udepur. The former has a very weak intellect, and his progress in study is consequently very slow. Though 19 years old, he has not yet gone beyond the II vernacular Standard, while the younger boy is in the V Standard. It is proposed to engage a tutor to help the former in preparing his lessons in private hours.

15. Kumar Raisinghjee having now returned from the Imperial Cadet Corps after finishing a two year's course, will now be entrusted with the management of his estate, and endeavours are being made to find employment for him, suitable to his position and military qualifications.

Kumar
Raisinghjee.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

16. As noted in last year's report the 25 extra constables engaged in the famine years are being gradually reduced as vacancies occur, and the strength of the Police now stands at 257 against 274 in the last year, costing Rs. 26,986 against Rs. 27,850, (including Salaries and other incidental charges.)

In addition to the ordinary police, there is a mounted body of men called "Risala" which performs the duties of body guard or escort, numbering 23 at a cost of Rs. 6078. Thus the total strength is 280 and the total cost Rs 33,064. Roughly it works out to there being one policeman to every three square miles or 230 persons, and the incidence of cost of protection comes to about 8 annas to a man of the population. The details are given in Appendix ~~VI~~. *V*

Serious Offences. 17. The offences of serious crime have diminished and were as follows:--

				1902-03.	1903-04
Murder	...	...	...	2	4
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.	}	...	...	2	2
Dacoities, with murder		...	...	1	1
Dacoities with grievous hurt		...	...	1	1
Robberies		...	...	12	7
Dacoities		...	...	11	1
				29	16

Results of the working of police. 18 The total number of offences reported to the Police was 95 against 130. The percentage of convictions to arrests as compared with the previous year is shown below:--

	1902-03	1903-04
Convictions to arrests ...	86.4	81.7
Convictions to those sent for trial ...	87.4	81.7

Stolen property 19. The total value of property stolen was Rs. 2504-0-6 of which property of the value of Rs. 1848-4-0 was recovered against Rs. 3813-12-3 and Rs. 1925-6-1 respectively in the previous year.

General remarks 20. The conduct of the Police throughout the year continued to be good, and no frontier disputes or blood-feuds occurred.

The peace of the state was well maintained.

The out posts number 30 and were duly visited by the Police Superintendent and his Assistant, but it was not the custom for them to examine the records of the chief constables of the Subdivisions. This being however an important part of the duties of the Superintendent, instructions have been issued in that behalf.

Criminal Justice.

Criminal Cases. 21. There are 2 Criminal courts, the Administrator's court, and the court of the Nayadhis.

The former exercises the powers of District Magistrate and Assistant Sessions Judge and the latter, those of a First Class Magistrate.

The Administrator's court disposed of 14 Sessions cases, and the First class Magistrate 332 cases. 2 Sessions cases were committed to the court of the Political Agent for offences punishable under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.

Accidental deaths. 22. There were 34 accidental deaths, as contrasted with 41 in the previous year, of which the following is a detail:--

	1902-03	1903-04
Suicide ...	1	3
Snakebite ...	16	21
Drowning ...	1	2
Fall from trees ...	19	6
Killed by wild animals ...	0	1
Miscellaneous ...	4	1
Total	41	34

Arms Regulations

23. The new Arms Regulations were introduced into the State from 1st April 1903. The following persons were specially exempted from the operation of the rules;—

- 1 Kumar Raisinghjee.
- 2 Kumar Bharatsinghjee.
- 3 Kumar Khumansinghjee
- 4 Kumar Himatsinghjee
- 5 Kumar Bhavanisinghjee
- 6 Thakor of Kadwal
- 7 Thakors of Waghach
- 8 Magistrates, Thandars, Police Officers and Constables.
- 9 Abkari Inspectors, Foresters, Beat guards, and all servants of the State, whose salary exceeds Rs. 20/
- 10 Other persons who may be specifically exempted.

Under the rules the possession of fire arms is prohibited except under a license, permanent or temporary. Hitherto only two permanent licenses have been issued, while the number of temporary licenses issued amounts to 712. These licenses cover 774 fire arms. The arms in the possession of exempted persons are not included in this number.

Jail.

24. The statistics relating to jail are given in Appendix ~~XII~~^X. The daily average number of prisoners was 64·9 against 84·7 in the previous year. The total expenditure was Rs. 2845 against Rs. 3941. The incidence of cost per prisoner per day comes to Rs. 0-1-11. The prisoners manufacture carpets, dungry cloth, tape &c. and the net realizations amounted to Rs. 338-5-4. There were no escapes from the Jail, nor was there any unusual sickness among the inmates.

Civil Justice.

25. The Civil Courts are also two, the Administrator's Court and the Nayadhish's Court. The total number of suits filed was 141 against 113 in the previous year; 47 cases were pending at the beginning of the year, thus making a total of 188 of which 144 were disposed of and 44 remained for disposal at the end of the year. The total value of the suits was Rs. 13,805.

Commission fee. 26. Commission fee amounting to Rs. 808 was realized on these cases, as against Rs. 429 in the previous year.

27. 84 Applications for execution of decrees were received during the year, which with 32 remaining at the close of last year made a total of 116 for disposal. Of these 100 were disposed of, and 16 remained over at the end of the year.

Registration of Documents.

28. The Registration Rules were introduced in the previous year from 1st December 1902. The total number of documents registered

Registration of Documents, during the year were 7 against 3 in the previous year and the total fee realized was Rs. 27-8-0. 4 documents

were relating to mortgage of immovable property and 2 related to sale of immovable property and 1 was about a Will. They were all of the total value of Rs. 1560-1-0.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

29. The rainfall was seasonable, 5 inches in June, 13 in July, 12 in August, 10 in September and 1 in October, the total measured 41

Rainfall. inches, and the outturn was satisfactory, but the advent of locusts in September 1903 marred the prospects to some extent.

30. The locusts appeared in almost all villages of the State, but those in which the damage was over 8 annas were 212, and it became

Locusts. necessary to grant suspensions of a portion of the land assessments wherever the damage was over 8 annas, in accordance with a scale prescribed by the Agency. Out of a total land revenue of Rs. 98000, for Samvat 1960 suspensions to the extent of Rs. 5710 were granted to cultivators in the four Mahals:—

Wasna Karali.	...	...	Rs	270
Kawant Panwad.	...	...	„	1,697
Jetpur Jabugam.	...	...	„	2 011
Tejghad.	...	...	„	1,732

5,710.

31. The area under cotton cultivation is steadily expanding and even the wild Bhil is beginning to feel that it is more profitable to

Cotton cultivation. resort to this sort of production than to stick to his old ways rigidly. During the year under report 3858 kumbhas (= 7851 acres) were put under cotton against 2343 kumbhas last year. There is yet considerable room for further expansion, and endeavours are being made to promote this branch of production. Wheat, rape seed, sesamum were grown to the following extent:—

		1902-3		1903-4
		Kumbhas		Kumbhas.
Wheat	...	5	...	„
Rape seed	...	25	...	12
Sesamum	...	2178	...	1998

32. The accompanying abstract will show at a glance a comparison of the culturable area of the State, the extent of cultivation before the famine, and the contraction caused by the effects of the famine.

Effects of the
famine on culti-
vation and land
Revenue.

Years.	Total Culturable area in Kumbhas	Actual area of cultivation	Land assesment.	Other sources of land Revenue.	Total land Revenue.	Remarks.
Samvat. 1954.	91,564	44,311	Rupees. 1,53,134	Rupees. 5,797	Rupees. 1,58,931	
Do. 1955.	92,671	46,169	1,60,636	4,547	1,65,183	
Do. 1956.	92,734	31,185	10,152	1,664	11,816	
Do. 1957.	92,970	17,535	64,422	2,140	66,562	
Do. 1958.	92,985	20,187	26,000	1,237	27,237	
Do. 1959.	94,118	24,265	92,875	5,107	97,982	

Forest.

33. Next to grain and cotton, forest produce is one of the principal sources of revenue. In this may be included Mhowras, Dolis, toddy, lac and timber. The first three are the main support of the village people during the hot season. Mhowras and Dolis furnish a crop, through the bounty of Providence, without any labour and are open to all who care to pick them up from the ground. The State does not levy any assesment or take a share in the crop of Mhowras or Dolis, but a light fee is charged to those who are not cultivators for the privilege of picking, and a light shop tax is taken from traders who purchase them from the people. An export duty is levied on quantities exported. This was reduced during the year under report with the sanction of the Political Agent in the case of Mhowra from Rs. 2 to 1 per kalsi of 16 maunds, and raised from Rs. 2 to 3 in the case of Dolis, the latter being the more valuable commodity of the two. The revenue from this duty amounted to Rs. 22,675 during the last year.

34. Forest conservancy is being systematised by grouping the different areas of forest growth into "Reserved" and "Protected" according to the circumstances of the locality. The "Reserved" blocks number 19 and cover an area of 159 square miles, while the "Protected" are 14 covering an area of 66 square miles.

The forest working is conducted on the strength of certain Circular Orders issued from time to time, but no definite rules have yet been drawn up for guidance. It is proposed to supply the omission by codifying the present practice and orders into a compact set of regulations for the observance of the public and officials.

35. The revenue from forest amounted to Rs. 10,792 Forest Revenue. during the year under report, i.e. Samvat 1960. It is hoped that with further development the revenue will improve by degree

Toddy.

36. In para 35 of the last year's report reference was made to the proposed manufacture of Jaggery out of toddy juice. But the contractor who undertook the manufacture as an experiment did not succeed in his project, and the idea had to be abandoned. The Jaggery made out of toddy turned out thin and emitted bad smell and when kept for some time produced small insects. Thus for the present the project has failed. The occasion was however taken to make an enumeration of the palm trees in the State. A temporary staff was engaged for the purpose and has completed the enumeration.

Enumeration of palm-trees. } 37. The total number amounts to 93,345 as detailed below:—

Mahal.	Government palm trees.	Of private ownership.	Total.	Remarks.
Tejghad.	7906	19571	27477	
Kawant Panwad. ...	10378	11308	21686	
Wasna Karali.	3440	14100	17540	
Jetpur Jabugam. ...	8855	17787	26642	
Total.	30579	62766	93345	

The enumeration has however raised suspicions in the minds of the villagers that the Darbar intends to put a tax on the trees. As such a conception is calculated to frighten away too timid of the wild classes, endeavours are being made to disabuse them of the notions. Our principal aim being to rehabilitate the depopulated villages of the State, it would not be advisable at present to take any step in the direction of taxing these trees, though such a measure may be kept in view for consideration after the lapse of some years when the influx of people from outside, now so much desired and the prosperity of the population will warrant such a course.

Minerals.

38 Marble and iron ore are the principal minerals which at present lie hidden and undeveloped in the bosom of the State. Endeavours are in progress for obtaining expert advice with a view to their exploitation. Samples of iron ore were transmitted to England two years ago, and the result of chemical analysis at the Imperial Institute, London, showed that the ore was of good quality. More samples and fuller information were called for and were furnished, but nothing further has been heard about them.

Marble.

39. As regards marble Mr. Dadabhai tried through Mr. J.A. Wallinger, to find a market for it in London but without success hitherto. The subject will however engage my attention before long.

Trade.

Trade, articles of export and import.

40. The principal articles of export are grain, mhowras, dolis, cotton, ghi, oilseeds and lac, and those imported

are grain and cotton goods. Grain and salt are exempt from customs duty.

Statistics of trade.

41. The subjoined abstract will give an idea of the extent of import and export trade of the State.

Articles.	Import.		Export.	
	Quantity in maunds	Revenue from Duty.	Quantity in Maunds.	Revenue from Duty.
Grain.	49613	...	33887	...
Salt	6454	...	...	...
Cotton goods. ...	1805	2041	...	...
Other articles. ...	11889	1959	2950	1885
Mohwras.	...	...	160534	16100
Dolis.	...	...	51211	6575
Cotton.	...	...	26242	2734
Ghee.	...	...	1908	1992
Sesamum.	...	...	9802	1533
Timber.	...	...	520 carts.	1063
Castor seeds. ...	...	...	6123	862
Lac.	...	...	694	575
Animals.	...	...	642 Nos.	564
Total.		4000		£3883

Customs revenue. 42. Thus it will be seen that the revenue from customs duty amounts to Rs. 37,883, to recover which an Establishment costing Rs. 4,025 is maintained by the State. In addition to this, tolls give an income of Rs. 2500 or thereabout.

Tagavi.

43. During the revenue year under report i. e. Samvat 1959 Rs. Tagavi in cash 170 were advanced in cash Tagavi and grain of the and grain. value of Rs. 4,000 given for seeds. Recoveries for previous advances amounted to Rs. 9,470 in cash and grain of the value of Rs. 6,250. The balance of Tagavi outstanding in cash and grain at the end of the year was as under:—

Cash	Rs	23,555
Grain	"	14,290

of the latter Rs. 6,000 or thereabout will have to be struck off as unrecoverable on account of the death or disappearance of Khatedars. In addition to the above, Rs. 7,232 are due by Bhayats on account, of loans given to help them in the famine.

Abstract of receipts and advances of grain Tagavi. 44. An abstract of the grain Tagavi account which was managed departmentally, is given below:—

	Paddy.	Jawar.	Bajri.	Adad.	Math.	Gram.	Til.	Kodra.	Makai.	Pulse.	Total.
Balance at the close of St. 1958 as shown in last year's report 31-3-1903.	K. M. S.K. M. S.K. M. S.K. M. S.K. M. S.K. M. S.K. M. S.K. M. S.K. M. S.										K. M. S.
	44-8-30 $\frac{1}{2}$	34-4-30 $\frac{1}{2}$	33-4-11 $\frac{1}{2}$	32-15-0	56-4-9 $\frac{7}{8}$	41-8-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3-5-22 $\frac{1}{8}$	25-3-6	17-3-36	3-2-20 $\frac{1}{2}$	291-12-11
Recoveries and new pur- chases during the year.	81-8-34 $\frac{1}{2}$	55-4-19 $\frac{7}{8}$	34-3-14 $\frac{1}{2}$	27-14-25 $\frac{1}{2}$	75-12-8 $\frac{7}{8}$	105-0-13 $\frac{1}{2}$	4-12-19	29-9-36 $\frac{1}{2}$	20-11-21 $\frac{1}{2}$	4-1-33	438-15-26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total...	126-1-25	89-9-10 $\frac{7}{8}$	67-7-26	60-13-25 $\frac{1}{2}$	132-0-18 $\frac{3}{4}$	146-5-17 $\frac{3}{4}$	8-2-1 $\frac{1}{2}$	54-13-2 $\frac{1}{2}$	37-15-17 $\frac{1}{2}$	7-4-13 $\frac{1}{2}$	730-11-37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Advances to the cultivators deficiencies, sales and the share in the profit of the contractor. ...	60-3-	753-14-10 $\frac{7}{8}$	39-12-16 $\frac{1}{2}$	38-14-34 $\frac{3}{4}$	60-4-9 $\frac{3}{4}$	75-1-26 $\frac{3}{8}$	4-10-13	22-11-34 $\frac{1}{2}$	18-15-25 $\frac{1}{2}$	3-7-22	378-0-0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Balance on hand on 31-3-04	65-14-18	35-10-39 $\frac{1}{2}$	27-11-9 $\frac{1}{2}$	21-14-30 $\frac{3}{4}$	71-12-9	71-6-31	3-7-28 $\frac{1}{8}$	32-1-8	18-15-32 $\frac{1}{2}$	3-12-31 $\frac{1}{2}$	352-11-37 $\frac{3}{8}$

45. In my recent short tour through the Tejghad and Kawant Mahals urgent appeals were made by the cultivators for help in the shape of Tagavi for bullocks, as they were greatly handicapped by the want of these sinews of cultivation. On the other hand they expressed a genuine dislike for the grain Tagavi, which was forced upon them in pursuance of prevailing custom by the revenue officials. The reasons for this dislike were:--

System of grain Tagavi found to be faulty and disliked by the people.

1stly. The State granary for the grain Tagavi was made up of collections of grain from numerous Khatedars, during the preceding season in adjustment of advances made before the previous monsoon, and as a consequence the stock was heterogeneous and not of such a select kind as would induce people to have this grain for seed.

2ndly The people had to spend some days before the grain was measured out by the Talati in charge of the granary, who had to do the work in addition to his ordinary duties.

3rdly. The distribution was mainly compulsory, as the stock of the year had to be exhausted for fear of its getting rotten or damaged, and as a matter of fact, the grain was more or less damaged by insects before the actual distribution.

4thly. The grain Tagavi was not sought after by the people, but in almost all cases the people had to be called and mustered and Tagavi apportioned according to the stock among the villages concerned.

46. It therefore became evident to me that the system of grain Tagavi by Revenue officials on the principle adopted was highly undesirable and ought to be stopped and in its stead a policy of liberal Tagavi grants for the purchase of bullocks substituted. As proposals to this effect were submitted to the Political Agent since the close of the year and approved by him, they will form subject for incorporation in the next Administration Report.

Grain Tagavi stopped and liberal advances for bullocks given.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

XIV

47. Appendix ~~XVII~~ shows the financial position of the State. It has been so amplified as to exhibit not only the balances, receipts, and charges of the Samvat years 1958 and 1959 (which ended on 31st October 1903), but also the actuals of Financial position.

the Samvat year 1960 upto 31st March 1904, and by way of presentment of the effects of the season reported upon as far as possible the actuals upto the 15th June, and the estimates for the whole year. Thus it gives at a glance a view and a comparison of the financial position for three consecutive years.

48. The land revenue in 1958 and 1959 was Rs. 23,799 and Rs. 97,997 respectively, while the estimate for 1960 amounts to Rs. 1,13,200 of which Rs. 57,554 were recovered up to the end of March and Rs. 93,096 upto the 15th June 1904. In the latter is included Rs. 3,419 on account of outstandings of past years. Rs. 5,710 were ordered to be suspended on account of the damage done by the locusts during the last season; with this exception it is hoped that the estimate of land revenue will be fully realized.

49. Income from other sources came to Rs. 1,01,347 during Samvat 1959 against Rs. 96,356 in 1958. For Samvat 1960 the estimate on this account is Rs. 1,09,519 of which Rs. 71,767 have already been realized upto 15th June 1904, and there is every reason to believe that by the end of the year on 31st October next the full amount estimated will be received.

50 The expenditure during the Samvat year 1959 was Rs. 1,77,185 and Rs. 1,03,890 were paid on account of debt due to the Bank of Bombay and Government. For Samvat 1960 the expenditure is estimated at Rs. 213,152 (including Tagavi and payment of debt) while the actual expenditure for the 5 Months ending March 1904 has been Rs. 58,523 and upto 15th June Rs. 144,186 which includes Rs. 25,130 on account of the last instalment of debt paid in April last.

51. The State is now entirely free from debt, and the expenditure being below the income, the financial position is perfectly sound. The balance in hand on the 31st March 1904 was Rs. 85,009 and on 15th June after repayment of the last instalment of debt was Rs. 66,035.

52. The Abkari farm realized Rs. 12,271 during the Samvat year 1959 as against Rs. 3726 only in the previous year when it was managed departmentally.

Public Works.

53. No public work of any importance was undertaken during the year. The total expenditure under this head was Rs. 9,293 which consisted mainly of repairs to buildings and communications, and salaries of Establishment.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics.

54. The Dispensary at the capital town of Chhota Udepur affords medical relief not only to the people of the town but is availed of by the people of the surrounding villages; it is well furnished with instruments and medicines, and has two rooms for indoor patients with provision for their food and clothing. The following is the detail of the patients treated and the cost of its maintenance;—

Out door patients treated.		Average daily attendance.		Indoor patients treated.		Cost of Maintenance.	
1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04
4,270	4,473	74.76	73.54	12	22	1,562-13-3	1,297-0-2

55. The general health in the State was good and no epidemic disease of any kind broke out during the year. The prevailing diseases treated were of the ordinary type such as malarial fever, affections of the eye, and those relating to skin, digestive and respiratory systems.

56. The primary and secondary vaccinations performed during the year are contrasted below with those of the previous year;—

			1902-03	1903-04
Primary	...	...	2014	2733
Secondary	...	...	8	11

There are two vaccinators who work under the direct orders of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner for Gujrat. The annual cost of their salaries with supervision charges amounted to Rs. 625. Their work is inspected by the Sanitary Inspector, Broach District.

CHAPTER VII.*

Education.

Schools and 57. The number of schools has remained the same
Scholars. as last year, of which the following is a detail.

Boys' Schools.			Girls' Schools.		
No.	Average attendance 1902-03	Average attendance 1903-04	No.	Average attendance 1902-03	Average attendance 1903-04
13	376	405	1	49	51

The boys' School at Chhota Udepur has an English Class attached which teaches upto the III Standard.

58. The total expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 5,074 during the year under report.

Chhota Udepur. }

1st. July 1904. }

Ladhabhai H.

Administrator.

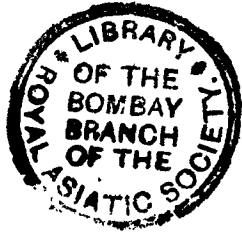
Note:—The figures in chapters IV and V are for the revenue year, which commences in November and ends in October, while those in other chapters relate to the official year commencing in April and ending in March.

APPENDIX I.

Native States.

No.	Name of State.	Tribute.		Estimated population.	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated.	Prevailing diseases.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.	Transit dues levied or not.	Remarks.
		Amount.	To whom payable.									
1	Chhota Udepur	8907-11-10	H. H. the Gaekwar	64621	14	457 Boys 406 Girls 51	2744	Malarial fevers, diarrhoea and diseases of the Respiratory and digestive systems.	Rs. 200000.	29	No.	× Out of these Rs. 440-8-7 are returned as Poshak.

Chhota Udepur
1st July 1904



Ladhabhai. H.
Administrator.

APPENDIX II.

Native Chiefs, principal Male numbers of their families and principal members of their Courts

No.	Name of individuals,	Residence.	Present position.	Caste race and religion	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows primitive religion or not.	Has male heir or not	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	MahaRao Shri Fatehsinghji Motisinhji.	Chhota Udepur.	Raja Sahab	Chauhan Rajput Hindu.	19-5	Rajkumar College, Rajkot.	Studying	Yes.	Yes.	Unmarried	Has left the College since the close of the year and has commenced to learn the work of administration.
2	K. B. Dadabhoy H. Nanavaty.	Surat.	Administrator	Parsee Shehenshai	63-0	Surat High School.	Administrator	...	...	...	Resigned his post on 24-2-1904.
3	Azam Keshavrao Babaji.	Baroda	Acting Administrator.	Parbhu	53-0	Nadiad High School	Acting	...	...	...	

Chhota Udepur

Ladhabhai. H.

1st July 1904

Administrator.

APPENDIX III.

Civil Divisions of Chhota Udepur State

Province.	Commissionership.	Name of Executive District.	How many executive Sub-Divisions	Area in square miles.	Population.	Head-quarter town.	Chief town with population	Number of villages.	How many Civil Judges	How many Stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Courts.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Courts.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds	Land	Imperial Revenue.	Gross.
Bombay.	Northern Division.	Chhota Udepur.	4 Talukas.	873	64621	Chhota Udepur.	3097	502	2		23	16½	257	Rs. 26985-13-5	Rs. 97997-10-1	Rs. 197671-14-0	

Chhota Udepur

Ladhabhai H.

1st July, 1904

Administrator.

APPENDIX IV.

Population.

No.	Population.										Classification of Population.								Occupation.		Remarks.			
	District.	Inhabited houses.	Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years.		Number per square Miles.	Christians.					Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others except Hindus and Musalmans.	Parsee.	Jains.	Aborigines.	Total adult male agriculturists including Landholders, Cultivators and Agricultural labourers.	Male adult not agriculturists.				
					Male.	Female.		Total.	Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed races.	Natives.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		
1	Chhota Udepur.	13493	33261	31360	Not available here			79	..					62517	1965	..	91	48	..	Not available in census Reports.			Gujarati.	No record kept here.

Chhota Udepur }
1st July 1904

Ladhabhai H.
Administrator.

APPENDIX VI. *V*

Statement showing the Strength, Cost, Discipline and Education of the Police in the Chhota Udepur State in 1903-1904

Description of Office.	Number.	Pay of the Grade.	Total Expenditure	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks
				Dismissed	Fined or suspended for a period.	Judicially Punished.	By Promotion	By money.	No. able to read & write	No. under instruction.	
<i>Police proper.</i>											
Superintendent of Police	1	75+15+5	1140--0--0	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Assistant Superintendent of Police.	1	50+15	780--0--0	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Chief Constables	{ 1	30+10	463--3--5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	
Mounted Head Constables	4=5	20+10	1450--0--0	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Mounted Constables	1	25	300--0--0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	12	23	3141--4-10	..	1	..	..	..	7	..	
1st. Class Head Constables.	1	12+2	154--0--0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2nd Class Head Constables.	{ 6	12	974-10-1	..	1	..	..	1	7	..	
3rd Class Head Constables.	7	10	739--9-10	..	4	..	1	..	6	..	
4th Class Head Constables.	8	9	836--8--4	..	4	..	1	..	7	..	
	1	8+1	108--0--0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1st. Class Constables...	19	8	1790--5--8	..	3	..	..	1	15	..	
2nd Class Constables...	50	7	4163--3--3	..	7	..	..	1	19	..	
	118	6	8343--4--3	5	23	2	3	2	47	..	
					29						

APPENDIX VII. VI

Statement showing the result of the working of the police in the Chhota-Udepur State under the Rewakantha Agency for the year 1903-1904.

No.	Name of State.	Number of offences reported to police.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent to trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of persons acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convicted of accused arrested.		Percentage convicted of accused sent to trial.		Remarks.
		1902-1903	1903-1904	1902-1903	1903-1904	1902-1903	1903-1904	1902-1903	1903-1904	1902-1903	1903-1904	1902-1903	1903-1904	1902-1903	1903-1904	
1	Chhota Udepur.	130	95	169	115	167	115	146	94	21	15	86.4	81.7	87.4	81.7	

Chhota-Udepur.

1st, July 1904.

Ladhabhai H.

Administrator.

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes and cases awaiting trial in the Chhota

No.	Description of crime or offence	No. of crimes.			No. of cases disposed of during 1903-1904.	No. undisposed of during 1903-1904.	No. of persons apprehended.	No. of persons convicted.	No. of persons Sentenced to								
		Balance on 31-3-1903.	Committed during 1903-1904.						Simple.	Imprisonment.		Simple.	Imprisonment and fine.		Fined only.	Whipping.	Total.
1/	2	3			4.	5	6	7	8	9	10						
I. P. C. offences under Sections.																	
1	109-120 ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
2	172-190 ...	...	8	8	8	...	14	11	...	...	...	11	...	11			
3	193-229 ...	...	3	3	4	...	6	6	...	2	...	4	...	6			
4	302-311 ..	1	6	7	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
5	323-338 ...	2	28	30	24	3	38	9	...	3	...	6	...	9			
6	341-358 ...	...	3	3	3	...	2	1	.	...	...	1	.	1			
7	379-382 ..	...	31	31	12	...	19	19	.	14	...	3	2	19			
8	384-389 ...	...	1	1	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	1			
9	392-402 ...	...	10	10	12	...	14	13	...	13	...	...	...	13			
10	403-409 ...	...	3	3	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1			
11	411-414 ...	...	2	2	2	...	2	2	..	...	...	1	1	2			
12	417-420 ...	...	4	4	1	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...			
13	426-440 ...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1			
14	504-510 ...	...	7	7	7	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
15	511 ...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	.	...	1			
	Total. ...	3	109	112	82	6	116	65	..	33	..	16	16	.. 65			
16	Abkari and other Acts ...	1	206	207	205	...	230	220	1	4	1	32	182	.. 220			
	Grand Total	4	315	319	287	6	346	285	1	37	1	48	198	... 285			

CHHOTA-UDEPUR }
1st July 1904. }

IX. VI.

Committed, numbers of cases disposed of
Udepur State during the year 1903-1904.

No. of persons acquitted or dis- charged.			No. of persons confined being insensible			No. of persons died during or before trial			Terms of Imprisonment.								Remarks.			
									Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.		Above 5 years.	Transported.	Hanged.
11	12	13	14										15							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 committed to Sessions Court
29	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	1	3	6	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	...	...	6	9	3	8	9	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	...	37	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	...	...	43	10	3	8	9	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

LADHABHI H.
Administrator.

APPENDIX ~~III~~ VIII

Statement showing the number of offences reported and the number of persons dealt with and disposed of during the year 1903-1904.

No.	Names of Court and of State.	No. of offences reported during the year.		Remaining at the end of the last year.	Number of persons dealt with and disposed of										Persons remaining at the end of the year.	No. of criminal cases remaining for trial at the end of the year.	Remarks.		
		1902-1903	1903-1904		Brought for trial 1903-1904				Received by transfer	Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.				Committed and referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.
					Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.		1902-1903	1903-1904								
1	2	3		4	5		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			
1	Administrator's Court.	...	...	5	9	...	...	52	14	...	4	10	...	...	...				
2	First class Magistrate.	199	315	7	90	8	...	224	338	40	15	275	2	...	6	6			
	Total...	199	315	12	99	8	...	2/6	352	40	19	285	2	...	6	6			

Chhota-Udepur.

Jadhavbai H.

1st, July 1904.

Admini-
trator.

APPENDIX H. *X*

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Chhota-Udepur State during the year ending 31st March 1904.

State.	Tribunals.	Number of Applications.	Numbers of persons																								Remarks.				
			Applications rejected.						Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.				Further inquiry in order.				Referred.					Pending.			
			Persons.		Cases.	Confirmed.	Modified.		Reversed.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.		Cases.			
			1902-1903	1903-1904	1902-1903		1903-1904	1902-1903			1903-1904		1902-1903		1903-1904		1902-1903		1903-1904		1902-1903		1903-1904		1902-1903			1903-1904	1902-1903	1903-1904	1902-1903
Chhota Udepur.	...	...	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				

Chhota-Udepur. }
 1st July 1904.
 Ladhahbai H.
 Administrator.

APPENDIX ~~HH~~. X

Statement showing the number of persons committed or confined in the Jitsingjee jail in the Chhota Udepur State during the year ending 31st March 1904.

Station.	Number of prisoners.		No. of prisoners.				Daily average in Jail		No of Prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and Prisoners.	Remarks showing mortality amongst convicts in jail.
	2	3	4	Total.		6	7	8			
				1902-1903	1903-1904						
1											
Jitsingjee Jail at Chhota Udepur	174	63	111	218	174	75.3	61.5	52*	Rs. 2845-12-7	9	† 1 died during the year.
Convicted.... ..		12	54	176	66	9.4	8.4	3			
Under trial.	66										No mortality.
Total.	240	75	165	394	240	84.7	64.9	55			

Chhota Udepur

Ladhabhai H.
Administrator.

1st July 1904.

APPENDIX XXII. *XI*

Civil work-nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of during the year 1903-1904.

No.	Suits filed in 1903-1904.											Suits disposed of in 1903-1904.											Remarks.						
	Tribunals.	Opening balance		Filed during the year		Total.		Disposed during the year.		Closing balance.		Value,	Subject matter.			Number and value.					Disposed of				Value.	Average duration			
		1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.		Suits regarding land & houses	Suits on money transaction	Suits for other rights.	No. of suits under Rs. 100.	Over 100, under 500	Over 500, under 1000	Over 1000, under 5000	Above 5000.	Admitted and compounded.	Ex-parative, Struck off		Otherwise disposed of		Years	Months	Days.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14																
1	Administrator's Civil Court	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	2539-13-0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
2	Nayadhis Court...	3647	113	139	149	186	102	1444742	11265-4-5	0	136	3	108	28	3	0	0	0	99	1	5	39	8712-13-11	0	317				
	Total...	3647	113	141	149	158	102	1444744	13805-1-3	0	137	4	108	28	4	1	0	99	1	5	39	8712-13-11	0	317					

Chhota Udepur.

LADHABHAI. H.

1st, July 1904.

Administrator.

APPENDIX XIV. *XII*

Civil Work results of applications for execution of decrees.

No.	Tribunals.	Opening balance of applications.		Value of applications pending at the close of 1902-1903		Applications brought to the Register.		Total.		Disposed of		Closing balance.		Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of 1903-1904		Remarks.
		1902-1903	1903-1904	4	5	6	7	8	9	Within 6 months.	Within 12 months.	Above 1 year.				
1	Administrator's Court.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Nyayadhis's Court....	18	32	4167-4-6	93847430-6-7	11111611597-11-1	1791006518-12-8	5078-14-5	14	1	1	14	1	1		
	Total ...	18	32	4167-4-6	93847430-6-7	11111611597-11-1	1791006518-12-8	5078-14-8	14	1	1	14	1	1		

Chhota-Udepur.

Ladhabhai H.

1st July 1904.

Administrator.

APPENDIX. XV. XIII

Registration of Documents.

Number of documents registered.	Relating to immoveable property.	Relating to moveable property.	Total value specified in documents.	Total fees levied.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	
7	6	0	Rs. 1560-1-0	Rs. 27-8-0	One was about a will.

Chhota-Udepur. }
1st July 1904. }

Ladhabhai H.
Administrator.

APPENDIX ~~XVH~~ XVII

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Chhota Udepur State for Samvat years 1958, 1959, and 1960.
(year commencing from November and ending in October.)

No.	Heads.	St. 1958 A. D. 1901 —1902.	St. 1959. A. D 1902 —1903.	Decrease in St. 1959 compared with St 1958.	Increase in St 1959 compared with St 1958.	St. 1960 from 1-11-03 to 31-3-04. (actuals)	St. 1960 From 1-11-03 to 15-6-04. (actuals)	St. 1960 Estimate from 1-11-1903 to 31-10-1904. (actuals)	Remarks.
	Opening Balance. ...	1,62,108 6 1	1,26,488 7 3	35 619 14 10	...	44,758 2 6	44,758 2 6	33 120 7 3	
	Receipts.								
1	Land Revenue. ... (including arrears).	23,799 15 0	97 997 10 1	...	74,197 11 1	57,55+ 7 2	93 696 6 5	1,13,200 ...	
2	Forests. ...	15,287 13 1	10,791 9 0	4 496 4 1	...	4,378 15 6	8 029 14 8	12,897 ...	
3	Abkari, Opium. &c...	12,740 13 0	17,285 10 1	...	4,541 13 1	5,225 8 3	9,009 2 3	20,859 ...	

4	Customs duty (including tolls)	39,549	7	5	89,073	310	476	3	7	0	0	14,053	5	6	27,936	211	44,500	0	0
5	Judicial Receipts	2,542	10	1	3,286	8	3	0	0	743	14	2	1,858	1	6	2,225	3	0	0
6	Guaranteed and other rights.	737	8	1	836	4	5	0	0	98	12	4	700	0	0	767	0	0	0
7	Other receipts, local cess &c.	3,262	6	6	3,918	0	2	0	0	655	9	8	419	12	0	1,851	0	5	0
8	Public Works Depart- ment—Rent of Houses.	505	13	3	496	9	6	9	3	0	0	0	148	2	3	286	7	10	0
9	Other miscellaneous Receipts.	20,895	15	8	10,603	7	5	10,232	8	3	0	0	1,509	8	2	3,892	10	5	0
	Total Rs	1,19,322	6	1	1,84,348	14	9	15,214	3	8	80,240	12	4	85	847	12	1,47,693	15	11
10	Dues.	258	111		1,048	7	8	0	0	790	5	9	1,761	5	5	1,761	5	5	0

11	Debts.	1,25,000	0 0	...	...	1,25,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Deposits.	575	1 1	3,529	5 4	...	2,954	3 11	7,046	2 0	8,835	15 1	5,000	0 0	...	...	...	...	...
13	Advances: Tagavi.	...	...	10,418	0 11	...	10,418	0 11	3,372	2 8	7,172	7 1	1,000	0 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Others advances.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	746	12 4	...	...	10,000	0 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.	2,45,155	9 5	1,99,344	12 8	1,40,214	94,403	6 11	1,0,50,112	2 1	1,65,463	12 3	2,22,719	0 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Total with balance	4,07,263	15 6	3,25,833	3 11	1,75,834	94,403	6 11	1,43,532	5 3	2,10,221	14 9	2,55,839	7 3	...	...	...	...	...
	Net Decrease.			81,430	11 7														
	Expenditure.																		
1	Administration and Finance.	13,903	2 8	12,857	15 0	1,045	...	...	5,982	4 3	8,762	7 0	13,573	0 0	...	...	...	...	...
2	Land Revenue Administration.	15,457	5 3	12,937	5 6	2,519	...	...	5,505	14 5	8,336	3 7	13,765	0 0	...	...	...	...	...

3	Abkari Opium.	2,183	7	9	3,101	12	8			918	4	11	1,902	4	2	2031	9	5	3,218	...	...	
4	Forests	7,853	3	2	46	82	1	5	3,171	1	9	"	"	"	"	2774	10	5	5,377	...	...	
5	Judicial Department.	6,554	4	10	5,198	13	2		1,355	7	8	"	"	"	"	2840	13	9	5,900	...	...	
6	Police. (including abkari Police)	29,289	6	4	28	320	6	7	968	13	9	"	"	"	"	17,614	13	3	29,561	...	...	
7	Paga.	6,640	2	7	6	036	4	1	604	8	6	"	"	"	"	40,62	8	5	6,374	...	...	
8	Education.	4,719	4	5	4,713	9	3		511	2		"	"	"	"	3,119	13	11	5,390	...	...	
9	Medical Departments (including vaccination)	2,297	8	9	1,986	8	11		310	15	0	"	"	"	"	1,193	1	9	2,624	...	...	
10	Public Works Department	24,358	8	7	9	293	7		15,065	8	"	"	"	"	"	2	634	13	5	16,540	...	...
11	Minor Departments.	4,670	4	8	3,502	4	10		1,167	15	10	"	"	"	"	2	351	7	7	3,873	...	...
12	Customs (including tolls)	4,162	4	6	4	590	14	0	"	"	"	4	8	9	6	2,743	4	5	4,761	...	...	
13	Tribute.	"	"	"	7,805	3	2		"	"	"	7,805	13	2	"	...	...	...	15,612	...	...	

[illegible]

22	State dues and remissions.	3,467	10	9	15,076	6	8	.....	.....	11,608	11	11	67	10	11	67	10	11	.....	.....		
	Total	2,80,775	8	3	281,075	1	5	1,22,110	15	5	1,22,410	8	7	58,523	2	2	1,44,186	12	7	2,13,152	10	0
	Closing Balance.	1,26,488	7	3	44,758	2	6	81,730	4	9	.....	.....	.....	85,009	3	1	66,03	2	2	42,686	13	3
	Total with balance	4,07,263	15	6	3,25,833	3	11	2,03,841	4	2	1,22,410	8	7	1,43,532	5	3	2,10,221	14	9	2,55,839	7	3
	Net Decrease.				81,430	11	7															

x This Tagavi was given for bullocks to cultivators with the special sanction of the Political Agent.

* This amount includes Rs. 17,563 on account of tribute due to H. H. the Gaekwar for 1960 and back years debited in the first instance under the head of "Advances". In future it will be debited to ¹⁰ proper head under instructions from the Accountant General.

Chhota Udepur. }
1st July 1904.

Ladhabhai. H. }
Administrator.

APPENDIX XXXIII. *XV*

Abstract of the result of Vaccination in the year 1903—1904 contrasted with the returns of the four preceding years.

District.	Years.												Remarks.			
	1899—1900			1900—1901			1901—1902			1902—1903				1903—1904		
	No. of vaccinators.	No. of primary operations.	No. of revaccinations.	No. of vaccinators.	No. of primary operations.	No. of revaccinations.	No. of vaccinators.	No. of primary operations.	No. of revaccinations.	No. of vaccinators.	No. of primary operations.	No. of revaccinations.		No. of vaccinators.	No. of primary operations.	No. of revaccinations.
2			3			4			5			6				
Chhota Udepur.	2	3048	40	2	1992	82	2	1128	31	2	2014	8	2	2733	11	

Chhota Udepur. }
1st July 1904.

Ladhabhai H.
Administrator.

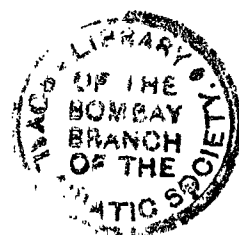
APPENDIX XIX. *XVII*

The Press.

District.	Names of Presses.	Names of Proprietors.	Publications.		Remarks.
			A. Newspapers.	B. Periodicals.	
Chhota Udepur State.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	

Chhota-Udepur. }
1st July 1904. }

Ladhabhai. H.
Administrator.



REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

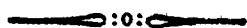
CHHOTA-UDEPUR STATE

For the year

1904-1905,

—:C:—

CONTENTS.



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No. 377 of 1905.

FROM,

The Administrator,

Chhota--Udepur,

To,

FREDERICK G. PRATT ESQUIRE. I. C. S.

POLITICAL AGENT.

REWAKANTHA.

CHHOTA-UDEPUR.

28th August 1905.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Chhota-Udepur State for the year ending 31st March 1905.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

1	}	(a) Area 873 Square miles.
		(b) Population 64,621 souls.
Particulars of State.		(c) Gross average revenue, Rs. 2,12,012.
		(d) Tribute payable to His Highness the Gaekwar, Rs. 7,805.

2 Maharawal Shree Fatehsinghji is the ruling Chief of the Chohan tribe of Rajputs and being a minor of the age of 20 years, the State is administered by a Government Officer under the orders of the Agency. He married a sister of His Highness the Raja of Rajpipla on the 24th February 1905.

3 The wedding was celebrated with great splendour and eclat, befitting the auspicious occasion. Among the guests, who graced the occasion with their presence were

Wedding of the Chief.

the Maharajadhiraj Shri Sir Naharsinghjee K. C. I. E., Chief of Shahapura in Rajputana, his Rani and younger son Sardarsinghjee, the Raja and Rani of Bansda, the Rani of Limbdi, the Thakor and Thakranis of Utelia, who are all near relatives and friends of the Chhota-Udepur House, and deputations from other Chiefs. The guests began to arrive from the 1st week of February and stayed till the first week of March. The young Raja Saheb, attended by Sardars, officers and retinue, proceeded to the Rajpipla State on the 24th February by special train and the ceremony of wedding was performed on the same night in the presence of His Highness, the Maharana Saheb Chhatrasinghjee and his household. The party returned to Chhota-Udepur with the bride on the 1st March 1905. A sum of Rs. 40,000 was sanctioned by Government for the expenses of the marriage, and the actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 39,430-13-8, exclusive of other incidental expenses. This expenditure was incurred under the supervision of and in consultation with a Committee consisting of the elder Rajkumars and principal officers of the State.

4 The Raja Saheb, who was receiving education in the Rajkumar College at Rajkot, left the College on the 12th April 1904, and was then associated with the Administrator for the purpose of gaining an insight into the affairs of the State and learning the work of Administration. A Tutor and a Companion were appointed to help him in his studies and other duties but their services were afterwards dispensed with, as it was decided that the Raja Saheb should make a tour in India after his wedding.

5 Therefore, immediately after the marriage, the Raja Saheb proceeded on a tour through Rajputana and Upper India in company with C. E. S. Steele, Esquire, retired Collector, whose services were obtained for the purpose by Government. The tour commenced on the 10th March, and up to the end of that month the Raja Saheb visited Rutlam, Chitorgarh, Ajmere, Jeypur, Udepur and Alwar.

6 The State was visited by the Political Agent, Frederick G. Pratt, Esquire I. C. S. twice during the year, first in the beginning of the year from 18th April to 4th May 1904, and then at the end of the year, i. e., from 25th March to 5th April 1905. On the first occasion he came from Bombay via Bodeli, and after a stay of 15 days at Chhota-Udepur, passed on to Baria through Kevdi, while on the second occasion he came from Jambu-

ghoda and after making halts at Tejghad, Chhota-Udepur and Karali, passed on to the Sankheda Mewas in the south-west. Many valuable suggestions for effecting improvements in the several branches of the Administration were received during and after the visit, and these were adopted and carried out during the year under report.

7 The personnel of the Administrator underwent a change. The former Administrator, Mr. Dadabhoy Hormasjee, had resigned his post under instructions from Government in February 1904, and I was appointed by Government to succeed him in March 1904, the vacancy having been temporarily filled by the Revenue Officer, Mr. Keshavrao Babajee, from 26th February to the 18th of April 1904, when I took over charge of the State.

8 During the year I made tours in the State visiting nearly all the Mahals of the State. Camps were made at Kevdi, Kakarkund, Jhoj, Panwad, Kawant, Hanf, Jetpur, Dhokalia, Jabugam, Sakhardra, Karali, Tejghad &c. Were it not for the wedding of the Raja Saheb, the tour would have been more extended.

9 The other principal Officers of the State subordinate to the Administrator, are the Nyayadhish and the Police Superintendent, Azam Narayanrao Vishwanath and Apajee Ganpatram, among whom there was no change during the year.

10 There was no change in the personnel of the Political Agent, and the State, being under his immediate control and supervision, received the benefit of his care and ripe and varied experience in guiding the details of the administration.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of the Land.

11 As reported in para 10 of the last Administration Report, the present system of revenue collection is a certain cash rate per *kumbha*, according to the quality of the land, a *kumbha* being equal to 2 acres and 14 gunthas. The actual collection depends on the extent of actual cultivation as ascertained at the time of the Pahni-Patrak; this system is followed in the villages of all Mahals with the exception of a tract in the western part of the State, where the whole holding is charged for. Such villages are 62 in number out of 509 forming the territory of the State. Thus, much is left to

the accuracy of the Pahni-Patrak and to the honesty and industry of the village officials. The Pahni-Patraks are tested by the Thandars and the Revenue Officer, but the system leaves much room for under-estimating the area under cultivation and consequent loss to the State.

12 With a view to compare the area of cultivation in each village with the previous year's figures and to check the Instances of Talatis' indifference involving loss to the State, work of the Talatis, I called for returns from the Thandars. From these returns I discovered that decrease of cultivation was shown by the Talatis in some villages, and fuller enquiry having been ordered, the result of local inspection showed that instead of a decrease, cultivation had actually increased in the villages in question, but the Talatis, through indifference and laziness, had accepted the reports of the Patels without verifying the areas themselves by personal inspection. A loss of Rs. 684 being the assessment on 146 *kumbhas* of land was thus saved in the annual revenue.

13 It would be much better in the opinion of the Revenue Officer and some of the Thandars, in which I concur, if the Suggestion that the whole holding and not actual cultivation should be assessed. system adopted in the western tract be introduced in the other parts of the State, viz, that each cultivator may be charged the assessment for the whole holding in his occupancy and not for the actual area he cultivates. This would oblige him to retain as much land as he can cultivate and not induce him to keep in his possession an unnecessarily large plot and make frequent changes, so that the assessment will not undergo any change according to the extent of actual cultivation. The Talatis would thus be saved the trouble and responsibility of estimating and measuring the area of actual cultivation every year. But this reform will have to be introduced with caution as the wild classes are easily frightened with any new method.

14 The present measurements of land are unreliable, as the cultivators have in most cases encroached on neighbouring waste, and there being no boundary marks, detection is difficult. It has, therefore, been ordered to have boundary marks put, and a resurvey has been proposed, *where the old system of assessment of actual cultivation prevails.*

15 The introduction of revenue settlement was proposed in the Wasna-Karali Taluka on the lines of the settlements in British Districts. The lands were measured and classified and detailed proposals were submitted to the Political Agent in February 1904, the principal features of which were described in para 9 of last year's Administration Report. During the visits

of the Political Agent in May 1904 and in March 1905 to the State, local enquiries were instituted and discussion held on the various points connected therewith, and orders are awaited.

16 During the year under report 2,808 *kumbhas*=6,600 acres of waste land were put under cultivation, which yielded an increase of Rs. 8,232 in land revenue over the last year's income. This was pretty fairly distributed in all the four Mahals. The total area under cultivation is returned as 31,293 *kumbhas* against 28,405 in the previous year and the total land revenue for St. 1961 is estimated to be Rs. 1,11,500 against Rs. 100679 actually received in Samvat 1960 and Rs. 97998 in St. 1959.

17 The area under cotton rose from 3,858 *kumbhas* to 5543 *kumbhas*; an increase of 44 per cent.

18 In my annual report for 1903-1904, I adverted to the system of grain-Tagavi, which was in force, when I assumed charge of the State. As this was found to be objectionable and disliked by the people, it was discontinued, and in its place cash Tagavi for the purchase of bullocks, much required by the cultivators, substituted with the sanction of the Political Agent. All grain in stock was sold, and the sale proceeds together with a further grant from the Treasury; aggregating altogether Rs. 10,000 were distributed to 436 persons for the purchase of bullocks in June 1904. Though rather late, the help was most opportune, and greatly appreciated by the people. The result was expansion of cultivation and consequent increase in land-revenue both to the State and cultivators.

19 It had also a most beneficial indirect effect on the minds of the people, for, the current year witnessed a return of many ryots who had left the State during the famine and the influx of new settlers from beyond the border. From returns furnished by the Thandars it appears 100 persons came and settled with their families in the Kawant Mahal by the close of the year. Several Patidars from H. H. the Gaekwar's territory have also come and settled in unoccupied lands in the western Mahals. Such settlers are granted concessions of freedom from payment of assessment for 3 or 4 years according to the circumstances of each case.

20 The outstandings of grain-Tagavi amounted to Rs. 7136 of which Rs. 6,320 were found to be irrecoverable on account of death, disappearance or poverty of Khatedars. Proposals for striking off the irrecover-

able arrears were therefore submitted to the Political Agent, since the close of the year and have been sanctioned.

21 Similarly land revenue arrears from the year Samvat 1948 which were being carried forward from year to year, with little prospect of recovery, were also dealt with in a spirit of leniency. The accounts of these were thoroughly examined and proposals for striking off the following amounts were formulated and submitted for sanction.

<i>Before Administration.</i>	Samvat	1941	Rs.	0- 6- 9
	"	1942	"	0
	"	1943	"	64-11-3
	"	1944	"	44-15- 7
	"	1945	"	910- 8- 2
	"	1946	"	154-14- 7
	"	1947	"	254- 0- 3
	"	1948	"	234-12- 4
	"	1949	"	265-13- 6
	"	1950	"	416-11- 9
	"	1951	"	1213- 9- 6

Total 3560- 7- 7

<i>During Administration.</i>	Samvat	1952	Rs.	643-14- 2
	"	1953	"	563- 9- 3
	"	1954	"	613-12- 9
	"	1955	"	2819- 2- 5
	"	1956	"	2086-12- 3
	"	1957	"	2184- 0-11
	"	1958	"	2475- 0- 0

Total 11386- 4- 9

Grant total Rs. 14946-12- 4

On a consideration of all the circumstances, the Political Agent has been pleased to accord sanction to both the proposals, and a long-standing confusion in accounts has thus been cleared and set at rest.

22 The balance of Tagavi, after striking off the unrecoverable amounts, now stands at Rs. 21,596 cash and Rs. 816 of grain-Tagavi: total Rs. 22,412 plus Rs. 7,339 due by Bhayats on account of loans given to them in the famine: total Rs. 29,751. The balance of grain-Tagavi is to be recovered this year and the cash Tagavi is recoverable in annual instalments.

23 The total land revenue demand for the Samvat year 1960 (November 1903 to October 1904) amounted to Rs. 1,01,862 of which Rs. 96,392 were recovered in that year and the remainder in this year. Suspensions were granted in that year to the extent of Rs. 5,710 on account of damage done by locusts, but were not fully availed of, out of which Rs. 1565 were remitted subsequently. Rs. 4287 were recovered on account of arrears of previous years, which made the total recovery to Rupees 1,00,679.

24 In Samvat 1961 (November 1904 to October 1905) the land revenue demand amounted to Rs. 1,11,500 (including arrears of previous years estimated to be recovered) of which Rs. 55835 were recovered upto the end of March 1905, and Rs. 1,07,839 have been recovered upto the end of July 1905, and it is hoped that the balance will be realized before the end of the year, with the exception of a sum of Rs. 789 remitted to the cultivators of the Kawant Mahal, whose crops suffered from scarcity of rain in the last season.

25 The people of this State are generally very punctual and careful in the payment of land revenue, and coercive measures are, in consequence, few and far between. Only the Patidars give some trouble in recoveries. Out of 11287 Khatedars in the State, the following cases only compelled the Thandars to resort to such measures.

	Samvat 1960	Samvat 1961
Notices issued	0	199
Attachment of crops or property	0	1
Arrests	0	0

26 Before I assumed charge of the State, the Thandars had no power to issue notices or to attach crops or property of defaulting Khatedars, and it was represented to me that some people, especially the Kunbis, took advantage of the laxity and made unreasonable delays in making their payments, which caused trouble to the revenue officers. Powers were therefore given to the Thandars to issue notices and to make attachments with the previous sanction of the Revenue Officer. This has produced a good effect and the people, who were formerly slow in paying, have now seen the propriety of fulfilling their obligations in time to save them from the payment of notice fees.

27 Another reform introduced in the past year is the change made in the payment of the last revenue instalment. There were two instalments, one in January and one in May. The latter was reported to be too late for recovery, and it was consequently put a month earlier, that is in April. This is convenient both to the people and revenue officials. The Thandars did not submit any monthly accounts or balance sheets, and these were ordered to be submitted every month. Similar orders had also to be made for the customs collections.

28 Survey operations are at present in a state of suspended animation. The Head Surveyor and his Assistant are the only staff employed and do miscellaneous duties. During the last year they surveyed the lands of Chhota-Udepur and Rampura, a village where a dispute had been raised by the Inamdar as to the area of the lands assigned to him. They were also deputed for work in connection with boundary disputes with Jambughoda and other neighbouring States. The total cost was Rs. 925.

29 Out of 5 attached Estates referred to in last year's report, Kumar Raisinghjee's estate was handed over to him on his return from the Cadet Corps, and one more *i. e.* Attached Estates. Waghach was brought under attachment owing to mismanagement by the principal shareholders and infringement of terms under which they were entrusted with management on behalf of all shareholders. The revenue, expenditure and other particulars relating to the remaining estates for the Samvat year 1960 are given on the next page.

30 Kadwal is the most important and prosperous of all. The minor Thakor and his brother are studying in the schools at Udepur, the former in the Vernacular School, and the younger in the English School. The former is practically an idiot, and as he suffers from natural intellectual disability, it is not likely that he will ever improve or be able to manage his estate. The expenditure in Bhilpore and Jadecha estates exceeded the income for special reasons, and arrangements have been made to bring them both on a level in future.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

31 **LEGISLATION:**—The laws in force in the State are generally the principal enactments of British India, the spirit of which is followed, as far as practicable; viz, the Civil Procedure Code, the Penal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code, the Evidence Act, the Contract Act, the Cattle Trespass Act, the Gambling Act, the Opium Act and the Abkari Act (Appendix II.) For Regulation of Arms and Registration of Documents special rules approved by Government have been framed and adopted, under instructions from the Agency.

32 Previous to 1903, there were no rules restricting the possession or carrying of arms in the State. In 1903, rules based on the principles in force in British India were introduced as regards fire-arms only; other arms such as bows and arrows, swords, knives, daggers &c. being allowed as heretofore to be possessed and carried without a license. For fire-arms a license is now required. The licenses are granted annually by the 1st class Magistrate free of charges. During the year under report 658 licenses were issued for 708 fire-arms to residents of the State.

33 There is no military force in the State.

Military Force.

34 The Police force consists of three bodies: (1) Foot Police, (2) Mounted Police, and (3) Risala. The sanctioned strength is respectively 224, 13 and 23: total 260, besides the supervising officers and their karkuns. The supervising officers are the Superintendent of Police, Assistant Superintendent, 5 Chief Constables and 2 Abkari Inspectors. 8 Constables were reduced in the District force and 1 increased in the Abkari Police; so there has

been a net decrease of seven. The reeducation was carried out under orders from the Agency, as the force had been temporarily increased owing to the famine, and reductions were to be made as vacancies occurred. The increase of one man in the Abkari Police is due to a request from the Abkari Contractor to have a Constable with his Inspector, whose cost he has agreed to pay. There has been no change in the pay of the force during the year. The salaries of the Constables are Rs. 7 and 6; of Head Constables Rs. 12, 10, 9 and 8; of Chief Constables Rs. 20+10 and of Abkari Inspectors Rs. 25. Thus the force is much underpaid as compared with similar men in British Districts, but on the other hand the cost of living is cheaper here than in British Districts.

35 The duties are also lighter and the standard of efficiency expected is also much lower. The population being generally aboriginal, order is preserved without much trouble and prevention and detection of crime is easier in consequence. Most of the crimes committed in the villages are done under intoxication from liquor or toddy, of which the people are very fond, and there is generally an admission of guilt. Thefts committed in the towns are difficult to detect, and it is here that the Police is found to be deficient.

36 Three members of the force were sent to Godhra to learn drill and came back duly qualified after a stay of 2½ months. The State Police is now being taught by these men every morning at Head Quarters, where Constables from the different posts are being brought in rotation.

37 The total cost of the Police force amounted to Rs. 31,950 as against Rs. 33,064 in the previous year. The majority are Mahomedans. Out of 260, nearly 160 are Mahomedans and the rest are Parabias, Kolis, Dhankas and Rajputs. 155 know to read and write. The ratio of police men to population and area is one police man to 237 persons or per every three square miles of territory. The incidence of cost comes to Rs. 117 per policeman or 8 annas per man of the population.

38 The total number of offences reported to the Police was 72 against 95 in the previous year. 69 persons were arrested. The percentage of convictions to accused arrested was 81.1 which is nearly the same as in 1903-1904. But in cases of thefts, the Police has cut a bad figure in recovering stolen property. The total value of stolen property was Rs. 2840

against Rs. 2504 in the previous year, while the recovery amounted to Rs. 976-14-6 only against Rs. 1848-4-0 showing a percentage of 34.2 against 73.2 in the previous year. A large number of thefts occurred in the town of Chhota-Udepur in the first half of the year, but no culprits or stolen properties were found. The Policemen were fined, the Fozdar transferred and the Superintendent of Police and Assistant Superintendent were enjoined to exert themselves in the matter, but without success. Thefts have however since ceased.

39 A theft occurred at Jabugam on the 8th February 1905 in the house of the Customs karkun, in which the cash balance of the State and opium of the aggregate value of Rs. 107 were stolen along with the private property of the karkun, but no clue has yet been found.

40 The Superintendent of Police, the Assistant Superintendent and the Fozdars have all been directed to pay greater attention to their duties of supervision and detection of crime.

41 During the year under report no inspection was done by the Superintendent or his Assistant but since the close
Inspection of outposts. of the year out of 30 outposts in the State 23 were inspected by the Superintendent of Police and 8 by the Assistant Superintendent. The records of the Chief Constables were also then examined. As the services of the Police Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent were required in work connected with the wedding of the Raja Sahib in the cold season, the inspection work suffered to some extent.

42 The offences of serious crime greatly diminished as compared with the previous year;—
Serious Crime.

	1904-05	1903-04
Murder	2	4
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	0	2
Dacoities with murder	0	1
Dacoities with grievous hurt	0	1
Dacoities simple	1	1
Robberies	3	7
Total	6	16

Criminal Justice.

43 There are two Criminal Courts, the Administrator's Court and the Court of the Nyayadhish. The former exercises the powers of District Magistrate and Assistant Sessions Judge, and the latter those of a 1st Class Magistrate.

44 The Administrator's Court disposed of 8 Sessions cases, and 2 magisterial cases, and the Nyayadhish disposed of 183 cases and committed 12 Sessions cases, 9 to the Administrator's Court and 3 to the Court of the Political Agent for offences punishable under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.

45 There was 1 appeal against the decision of the Nyayadhish to the Court of the Administrator, the result of which was that conviction was upheld but sentence of one prisoner was reduced.

Civil Justice.

46 The Civil Courts are also two, there being no increase or decrease. The total number of suits instituted during the year was 99 against 141 in the previous year. The balance pending at the end of last year was 47. 106 cases were disposed of, leaving 37 pending at the end of the year. The average duration of suits was 106 days.

47 In the 99 cases filed, there was none relating to landed property, 95 concerned money transactions and 4 related to other civil rights. The total value of the suits filed was Rs. 7996-9-7. During the previous year the figures were as follows:—

Suits about landed property	0
Money suits	137
Other suits	4

Total value of suits Rs. 13,805-1-5

48 25 Applications for execution of decrees were filed against 84 in the previous year and 34 were disposed of (including the previous balance of 16), leaving 7 pending at the end of the year under report. Of these 5 are within 6 months and 2 above one year. In all of these, miscellaneous suits of objections were filed and execution was necessarily deferred pending the result of such suits.

49 The number of appeals filed was 5 and of those disposed of was also 5. There was one pending at the beginning of the year, and the same number remained at its close.

Civil appeals.

In 3 cases the decisions were confirmed, in 1 the decision was reversed and in 1 amended. Average duration was 2 months and 12 days.

Extradition.

50 There were 2 cases in which demands for extradition were made on the State through the Agency, one was from British Districts (Halol Mahal) and one from the neighbouring Native State of Ali Rajpur, and both the demands were complied with. In the former case the accused were convicted and sentenced, and those surrendered to Ali Rajpur were acquitted. The demands by this State were 2 altogether, one on Jambughoda, and one on the neighbouring Native State of Baria. Both were complied with. Out of 5 persons surrendered to this State, all were convicted and sentenced. In addition to these, six persons were surrendered by the Ali Rajpur State in direct communication in three cases, of whom five were convicted and one discharged.

Extradition.

Prisons.

51 There is one Central Jail for the whole State. It is a rectangular building 15'0×20'7½ feet in dimensions, with two rows of cells and factory sheds inside a compound wall 12 feet high. The number of cells is 21 and there are 4 other rooms for the Jailor's office, stores and Dispensary. The Jailor's office and the Dispensary room are also located in the same compound. Outside are lines for the Jail Police and the garden. Latrines for the prisoners are also provided on one side of the garden.

Prisons.

52 The average number of prisoners is 58.3, the health of the prisoners was good throughout the year. There was no mortality. There were no complaints as regards the conduct of the prisoners or their treatment by the Jail authorities.

53 The total cost of the maintenance of the Jail (excluding the salaries of the Jail Police) was Rs. 2691-5-7^{*} against Rs. 2318-11-2^{*} in the

*Note:—In addition to this a sum of Rs. 354-11-4 was remitted to Government Treasury for the maintenance of four transportation prisoners undergoing imprisonment at Ahmedabad and the Andamans, against Rs. 526-4-10 in the previous year.

previous year. The increase in cost is attributable to rise in prices of food-grains owing to scarcity of rain in other parts of Gujarat. The incidence of cost comes to Rs. 0-2-0 per prisoner. With the sanction of Government all persons committed by this State to and sentenced by the Political Agent, except those for transportation, are returned to Chhota-Udepur for confinement.

Registration.

54 Five documents were presented for registration against seven in the previous year. The value of property dealt with in them was Rs. 5,484-5-7 against Rs. 1560-1-0 in the previous year. The amount of fee realized was Rs. 37 against Rs. 27-8-0.

Municipalities.

55 There is no Municipality in the ordinary sense of the term. The town of Chhota-Udepur has a Municipal Inspector but no Municipal Committee. The town is a small one with a population of only 3097 persons. The expenditure during the year under report for Municipal purposes, such as conservancy, lighting, watering &c. amounted to Rs. 1767-10-6 against Rs. 1754-7-9 in the previous year.

The receipts are principally derived from octroi duty on goods brought into the town for consumption, and amounted to Rs. 897-4-11 against Rs. 789-13-0. The remainder is made up from the ordinary revenue of the State.

Conservancy arrangements have also been introduced in the towns of Jabugam, Jetpur, Tejgadh and Kawant in consultation with the residents, who have agreed to pay fixed sums for the maintenance of the Bhangis.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

56 The rainfall was scanty, 2-69 in June, 8-96 in July, 5-17 in August and 11-60 in September: total 29 inches for the season against 38-77 being the average of the last five years (including the famine). As however it was evenly distributed, the crops were good on the whole except rice. The southern part of the Kawant Mahal did not receive sufficient rain and the out-turn there was from 4 to 8 annas only. The general insufficiency of rain was

made up by higher prices of grain in consequence of greater scarcity in other parts of Gujarat.

57 The subjoined table will show at a glance a comparison of the prices of the principal food-grains prevailing in March.

						1904	1905
Bajri.	...	...	<i>Per maund.</i>	...	...	0-14-3	1-6-10
Maize,	...	...	"	...	...	0-13-4	1-4-0
Gram.	...	...	"	...	...	0-15-3	1-4-0
Adad.	...	...	"	...	...	0-11-3	1-4-0
Tuwar.	...	...	"	...	...	2-3-7	2-3-7

58 The population is generally agricultural, and received the benefits of higher prices. They were also supplied with remunerative work for the people. Grass cutting. remunerative employment in cutting grass in the wide jungles of the State from October to the end of February, which was carried out under instructions from Government, with the double object of giving employment to the people of the State and of preserving a stock of fodder for the cattle of those districts which were less fortunate in this respect. A sum of more than Rs. 8,000 was spent for this purpose alone, exclusive of presses and establishment charges and about 50 lakhs of pounds of grass were thus cut and collected at several depots in the State. A portion of the grass was carted to Dhokalia and pressed preparatory to its sale and export by rail, Some part of it was sold since the close of the year, but it did not realize the price expected as there was no local demand and the Districts affected were inundated with stocks from other places of better quality. The experiment, however, was considered to be useful and advantageous from other points of view. A large stock has been left on hand for future use.

59 For the people of the Kawant Mahal an additional work of Forest cutting. forest cutting was arranged for by giving contracts to two persons for purchasing forest trees cut from the jungles of the villages on the banks of the Narmada on payment of royalty and labour at certain specified rates. This work lasted from March to the end of May 1905, and was freely availed of by the wild classes inhabiting those regions, as it suited their tastes and inclinations. Thus the

necessity of departmental relief work was saved, and on the contrary a revenue was realized to the State, while a popular form of relief was provided for the people. The experiment proved successful in every way and gives promise of a good return in future in that direction.

60 The general rate of wages varied from 2 to 3 annas per man and $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 annas per woman. The people were never in want of work or subsistence and with the help of Mohowra and Toddy in the hot season, had plenty of food for their maintenance. The number of agricultural stock in the State is shown in Appendix XX. There are 18273 bullocks, 10651 cows and 7716 buffaloes in the State.

Forests.

61 Out of 509 villages in the State, 434 are clad with forest. Teak is the principal tree of mercantile value, but the growth is not thick enough. Dorias, Saras, Valas and Valis are the common production. The forest is divided into Reserved and Protected blocks, which number 20 and 14 respectively, with an area of 163 and 62 square miles, making a total of 225 square miles. Besides the Reserved and Protected areas, teak trees and other restricted varieties are extensively found in the open jungle around the villages. There is a prohibition to cut them except under special permits, and this order is scrupulously observed by the villagers.

62 In 1895 Mr. J. A. Wallinger, an officer of the British Forest Department, was deputed to inspect the State-forests and prepare a Working Plan. His proposals were reviewed and considered by the Political Agent, who passed the following orders in 1896;—

(1) That "coppice with standard system" should be adopted for the forests of Chhota-Udepur.

(2) That forest areas should be classed as

(a) Reserved Forests,

(b) Protected Forests, to be changed into Reserved gradually,

(c) Protected forests,

and demarkated and maps prepared.

- (3) Fire-preventive paths to be made.
- (4) Grant of presents to Patels and others in whose limits fire may not occur, and punishment to those in whose limits fire may take place, and prosecution of those who may be found to cause fire.
- (5) Restrictions against grazing, lopping and removal of diseased auxiliary trees.
- (6) Establishment of nurseries.
- (7) Reduction of accessory trees, and encouragement of plantation of auxiliary trees.
- (8) Felling 20 villages a year until 1915 and 10 villages thereafter.
- (9) Experiments to be made in regard to water, transport and report submitted on the results of experiments.
- (10) Stoppage of Bantia cultivation with the exception of 9 villages in the Mewasi hilly tracts.
- (11) Stoppage of Walri cultivation altogether by all except by Naikras.
- (12) Experiments to be made for the disposal of grass produce.
- (13) Rules to be framed relating to concessions to people, prohibitions and punishments for infringements and for the management of the Department.

63 Endeavours were made to sell the forests of ten villages of the Eastern Division according to the working plan in Sale of forests in 1897. 1897, but the bids being low, the tenders were not accepted. Eventually departmental felling was resorted to as an experiment, and the cutting was done in 1897-1898 under a trained officer in two villages, Puniawant and Dhandhuda, which yielded a revenue of Rs. 6,000 approximately. These operations were not, however, vigorously followed up, and the outbreak of famine in 1899-1900 and subsequent years of continued scarcity prevented any action being taken in an organized manner. During the famine the forests were left open to the people for cutting for the sake of their maintenance, the State buying over the timber cut according to rates prescribed. Measures were taken to classify and demarkate the forest lands, but the promulgation of rules and other reforms were deferred pending the return of better times.

64 During the year under report, immediately after taking charge, I took up the matter, and after acquainting myself with the previous history and the proposals of the Working Plan of Mr. Wallinger, I submitted a comprehensive report in August 1904 showing the action taken in the past, the present position and prospects of the forests of the State, and obtained sanction to the sale of forest of 8 villages of the Tejgadh Taluka for Rs. 6750, and that of 10 villages of the Wasna-Karali Taluka for Rs. 9,551 on the condition that the fellings were to be done within a period of two years. The former contract was acted upon, but in the latter, the contractor was a Bohra of Godhra, named Mehomedali Saikh Kamrudin, who withdrew from his bid, and his deposit of 5 Per cent has, therefore, been forfeited.

65 In the absence of any definite rules or checks, the working of the Forest Department had become very lax. Suitable instructions were therefore issued to all officers concerned to attend to their duties regularly and punctually, to submit periodical diaries and returns, and to promptly carry out orders. A Forester, who was found to have embezzled money and to have harassed the people for the sake of extorting money, was dismissed after full enquiry. The checks were tightened and the whole department enlivened by a sense and enforcement of responsibility.

66 Rules for the guidance of the Forest Departmental Officers and people were framed and submitted to the Political Agent for approval and sanction in March 1905, on which orders are awaited.

67 The total revenue from forests amounted to Rs. 11,244 in Samvat 1960, and the estimated revenue for Samvat 1961 is Rupees 21,047, which, it is hoped, will be fully realized. The heads of income are given below:—

Heads.					Actuals for 1960	Estimate for 1961
Sale of timber.	...	...	...	...	4567	10,000
Coals, bamboos.	...	...	...	...	722	2900
Roisc oil.	...	...	...	...	1650	1650
Farm of Timerwa.	...	...	...	...	3901	6001
Miscellaneous....	...	...	...	...	404	496
Total.					11,244	21,047

The total expenditure on the Forest Department was Rs. 4,471 in Samvat 1960 and is estimated at Rs. 5,332 for Samvat 1961. These figures do not include the special amounts provided for grass operations and famine relief.

68 The subjoined abstract will give an idea of the extent of Import and Export trade. Import and export trade of the State as compared with the figures for the previous year:-

Articles.	Import.				Export.			
	Quantity in Maunds.		Revenue from Duty in Rupees.		Quantity in Maunds.		Revenue from Duty in Rupees.	
	1903-04	1904-05	1903-04	1904-05	1903-04	1904-05	1903-04	1904-05
Grain.	49,613	23,466	0	0	33,887	99,125	0	0
Salt.	6,454	14,032	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cotton goods	1,805	2,293	2,041	2,438	0	0	0	0
Other articles	11,889	13,588	1,959	2,427	2,950	2,343	1,885	2,659
Mohowras	0	0	0	0	160534	215682	16,100	13,620
Dolis	0	0	0	0	51,211	22,773	6,575	4,258
Cotton	0	0	0	0	26,242	66742	2,734	6,964
Ghee	0	0	0	0	1,908	1,984	1,992	2,080
Sesamum	0	0	0	0	9,802	11,005	1,533	1,694
Timber	0	0	0	0	520 Carts.	201 Carts	1,063	546
Caster seeds	0	0	0	0	6,123	7,742	862	1050
Lac	0	0	0	0	694	1,840	575	1,542
Animals	0	0	0	0	642 Nos.	921 Nos.	564	778
Total.			4.000	4865			33883	35,191

The above figures are for the official year ending in March. Imports and exports both show an improvement on the whole. There is a marked increase in exports under the head of cotton and *Lac*, while *Mhowras* and *Dolis* exhibit a decrease, but this was due to a reduction of duty, which was made under the belief that a reduced duty would bring increased revenue: the expectation, however, was not fulfilled, and as a consequence it has been restored to its old rate at the end of the year.

Railway.

69 The trade of the State would be greatly developed by the projected *Narbada-Valley Railway*, which is practically to be an extension of the *Miyagam-Bodelli Railway* to *Barwaha*, a station on the *Malwa Railway*, as contemplated by Government. This State has agreed to pay the cost of survey operations within its own limits, and to give the land free on condition that it should have the option of buying over the section in its limits within a period of twenty years, the initial disbursements being made by one or other of the larger States, through whose territories the line is expected to pass. Another condition, which the State has proposed, is that it should pass as near as possible to the Capital town of *Chhota-Udepur* and that the present metalled road be utilized wherever practicable for the purpose of the line.

The construction of a Railway through the heart of the State will also give many indirect advantages; moral, material and financial, and it is earnestly hoped that the project may be sanctioned and carried out as soon as possible.

Manufactures.

70 The population being mostly rural, there are no manufactures worth special mention. *Dungry cloth*, *carpets* and *tape* are woven in the *Chhota-Udepur Jail*, and are sold at cheap rates.

Minerals.

71 As mentioned in the last year's Administration Report, *iron ore*, *mica* and *marble* are the principal minerals yet discovered in the State. Specimens of these were sent to the *Bombay Exhibition* of December 1904. Government were addressed with a view to some firm being induced to prospect for the *iron ore*, but they replied that any steps in this direction must be deferred until the Government Geologist visited the spot and reported on the matter from personal observations. He has not yet arrived.

72 As to mica, a Firm of Alwar in Rajputana, named, S. B. Sons & Co. made a bid for the monopoly of digging mica for a period of three years on condition of paying a royalty of 4 annas per Bengal *maund* to the State, the working and other expenses being borne by them. The terms were approved by the Political Agent, but the Firm's Agent did not turn up and the matter hung up for a long time. Since the close of the year, another Firm of Baroda-Jewellers came forward and made an offer on the same terms, but further enquiry is in progress. When the matter is satisfactorily settled in accordance with the standing orders of Government relating to minerals, papers will be submitted for consideration and orders.

73 The marble mine being nearly 25 miles away from the Railway Station, the cost of conveyance is considered to be prohibitive and no contractor has yet ventured to undertake to work the mine without a prospect of gain. It does not seem advisable for the State to embark on what may prove to be an unprofitable enterprize. Endeavours are, however, being made to make the fact known as widely as possible to all concerned and interested in the trade, and it is hoped that some beginning may possibly be made in the direction before long.

Public works.

74 The total expenditure on Public works amounted to Rs. 19,136-13-10. The details are given below:—

Expenditure on Public Works.

Original Works...	...	...Rs. 8,148-13-11
Repairs ...	...	... „ 9,398-11- 6
Miscellaneous ...	...	... „ 71-12- 5
Establishment charges...	...	... „ 1,517- 8- 0

Total... 19,136-13-10

The most important original works undertaken were the reconstruction of the Manka Banglow and the new road to Ghelwant.

75 There was much laxity in the Public Works Department. The accounts and stores were thoroughly overhauled, rules framed for the guidance of employes and regularity of accounts and checks provided to prevent wastage and misappropriation. The departmental subordinates being, how-

ever, habituated to slipshod ways of procedure, the supervision is required to be most careful and rigid and gives much trouble especially, as the Overseer resents the checks instituted, does not leave off his old awkward habits and quarrels with his subordinates for trifles.

Post Offices.

76 There are altogether 6 Post Offices in the State. No scope exists for extension, as the population in the villages is still illiterate and backward.

General condition of the people and the State.

77 The population of the State is mostly rural and aboriginal. In the whole area of 873 square miles, the only towns which contain people of the upper classes of society are Chhota-Udepur, Panwad, Kawant, Tejghad, Jetpur and Jabugam; the first has a population of 3,097 souls, and the remaining five 1,000 each approximately. Bhils, Kolis, Dhankas and Naikras form the majority. Their mode of living is extremely simple; the garments of the males consist of a *Langoti* (loin cloth) 6 to 9 inches broad × 4 feet long, and a piece of cloth wound round the head, and these with a white *pichori* of dungry cloth complete their full dress. The female garments are a little more expensive but are not costly. The ordinary food is made of maize, banti, bavto and Samal. Their houses are generally of their own construction, made of bamboos and rafters with grass or tiled roofs. They need no mason or carpenter to help them. Their marriage festivities and funeral feasts do not exceed Rs. 10 or 15 in cost. They are, therefore, content with raising a sufficient crop of grain during the monsoon and do not exert themselves in manuring or weeding their fields. The few Kunbi colonies in the western part of the State grow cotton on an improved system and have taught some of the backward classes to follow their example, which gives them a good return in money. The utmost care of the Bhils and Kolis is, however, devoted to rearing and milching the toddy trees, which are to be found in the outskirts of every village and attending to the heaven-begotten crop of Mohwras. Liquor and toddy are their favourite beverages and under their vivifying influence the villages resound every evening with many a pleasant song in dancing circles, which are joined by old and young, men and women, happy and gay. Their requirements are few and their earnings correspond to their wants. They do not desire for pelf or power. They are obedient to authorities and do not give much trouble, except when under the influence of drink. Litigation is unknown among themselves. Quarrels about women are settled by Panchas through the local Thandars.

78 The last year was a favourable one for them, because the rain, though scanty, was just sufficient for a good outturn of crops except rice, and the higher prices more than made up for any short-comings in crops. There were more marriages among them last year than in any previous year after the famine and the festivities were also celebrated on a more liberal scale. The Banias, Brahmans and other trading classes are maintained by the agriculturists and had a prosperous business. On the whole the general condition of the people of all classes was satisfactory and left nothing more to be desired. A portion of the Kavant Mahal was affected by scarcity, and this was met by remission of land revenue and provision of remunerative work.

79 The condition of the State depends on the condition of the people and is exhibited in the following chapter.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

80 As the revenue year commences in November and ends in October, it would, perhaps, be convenient to give Revenue. figures for the revenue year rather than for the official year (from April to March), which would embrace portions of two years. The subjoined abstract shows the gross revenue for St 1960, estimated revenue for St. 1961 and the actuals from November 1904 to the end of July 1905.

Heads.	For St. 1960.	Estimate for St. 1961.	Actuals from November 1904 to July 1905.
Land Revenue.	1,00,678	1,11,500	1,07,839
Forests.	11,244	21,047	13,416
Customs.	34,105	35,500	43,500
Abkari Opium &c....	20,326	19,533	18,001
Other receipts.	49,038	34,206	33,617
Extraordinary Receipts			
Grass.		50,000	2,536
Marriage receipts,...		25,000	25,109
Total.	2,15,391	2,96,786	2,44,018

This shows a steady improvement of income under all heads. The receipts for nine months of Samvat year 1961 exceed those for the whole Samvat year 1960. The experiment of grass operations has not been pecuniarily profitable, though it has been successful otherwise.

81 The expenditure has been as follows:-

Expenditure.

	St. 1960	Estimate for 1961.	Actuals upto July 1965.
Ordinary.	1,92,457	1,89,423	1,42,487
Extraordinary.	25,000	88,000	67,658
Total,...	2,17,457	2,77,423	2,10,145

The extraordinary expenditure in Samvat 1960 consisted of repayment of the last instalment of Government loan and in Samvat 1961 related to the marriage of the Rajasaheb (Rs. 40,000), his tour (Rs. 10,000), repairs to carriages, tents &c. (Rs. 8,000), grass operations (Rs. 20,000) and famine relief (Rs. 10000).

82 The official year had opened with a cash balance of Rs. 85,009 and closed with Rs. 53,948. The Samvat year 1960 opened with a cash balance of Rs. 44,758 and closed with Rs. 42,692. Samvat 1961 was expected to close with a cash balance of Rs. 58,163, but owing to short realization of grass produce, the expectation will not probably be fully realized, even though the receipts under other heads have considerably improved. The State has no debt. It has outstanding claims on account of Tagavi and loans to Bhayats aggregating Rs. 29,751, which are recoverable in instalments. The financial position is, therefore, perfectly sound, in spite of heavy calls made on its purse on account of famine, marriages of the Raja Saheb and a daughter of the late Chief Jitsinghjee, his tour through Upper India and other similar charges, incurred during the last five years.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics.

83. There is one Dispensary in the State, in which indoor patients

Medical Relief.

Dispensary at Chhota-Udepur.

also are treated, fed and taken care of. The late Medical Officer was transferred to Balasinor, and Dr. Narmdashanker Chhanganlal, of Balasinor, took his place. The change has been eminently beneficial.

By careful treatment and painstaking exertions of the latter, the Dispensary has become very popular, and relief has been afforded to many suffering persons who would not otherwise have thought of availing themselves of the relief provided by the State. The Dispensary rooms, instruments and stores are now kept clean, and patients well attended to. The following abstract will show the results of good management:—

Out-door patients treated.		Average daily attendance.		Indoor patients treated.		Cost of Maintenance.	
1903-04	1904-05	1903-04	1904-05	1903-04	1904-05	1903-1904	1904-1905
4,473	7,358	73.54	101.2	22	24	1,297-0-2	1,538-0-6

84 The general health of the people of the State was good and no epidemic disease of any kind broke out during the year. Cases of small pox did occur and took away some lives, but it was not of a very serious nature. Fortunately plague kept itself away from the State, though it raged in the neighbouring territories of Baroda and Baria.

85 The primary and secondary vaccinations performed during the year are contrasted below with those of the previous year:—

	1903-4	1904-5
Primary...	2,733	3,041
Secondary...	11	20

86 Two vaccinators work under the orders of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner for Gujarat. The annual cost of their salaries with supervision charges amounted to Rs. 639 against Rs. 625 in the previous year.

Births and deaths.

87 Births are returned as 1,286 against 2,251 in the previous year, and deaths as 287 against 522 in the previous year.

Births and deaths.

The difference is so pronounced that grave doubts

are entertained as to the accuracy of the registration and returns. Strict instructions have been issued to enquire into the causes of the large decrease and to enjoin great care in registration and reports in future.

CHAPTER VII.

Education.

88 The number of schools has remained the same, *i. e.* 14, but the number of pupils and daily attendance have diminished a little. The number of scholars was 629.8 against 631.4 and daily attendance was 450.3 against 457 in the previous year. The slight decrease is attributed to the prevalence of marriages to a larger degree.

89 The Urdu School at Chhota-Udepur was amalgamated with the Gujarati School, a class for Urdu for Mahomedan boys being provided in connection with it. On the other hand, the English class attached to the Gujarati School was formed into an English School, and the Staff strengthened. This school teaches upto the III Standard. It is proposed to raise it to the IV Standard. In the girl's school also a reform was made, whereby a female assistant was appointed in place of a male assistant.

90 Three scholarships are given to students learning at Baroda, Ahmedabad and Poona at an annual cost of Rs. 288. A grant of Rs. 40 is also given to the High School at Godhra as an aid to the Boarding House, and three poor Brahmin boys and one Rajput boy studying at Chhota-Udepur are given stipends from State charities for their maintenance, the total cost of which amounts to Rs. 72 per annum.

91 Another improvement effected during the year was in the disposal of the State charity of "*Vyatikrit*," which was given every month to a Brahmin without regard to his learning, attainments or character. It was practically an unfructifying charity. With the concurrence of the Rajasahab a change was made therein to the effect that the monthly amount of Rs. 33 is utilized in defraying the salary of a Shastri, who has been engaged to teach the sacred *mantras* and prayers to Brahmin boys, and in giving books, prizes &c. to the students. The charity has thus been rendered educationally beneficial from a religious and practical point of view.

92 The expenditure on education from all sources amounted to Rs. 4,824 during the year under report.

CHAPTER VIII.

*Miscellaneous.**Veterinary Dispensary.*

93 For the treatment of Darbar horses and cattle, a new appointment of Veterinary Assistant (Salutri) on a salary of Rs. 25 per mensem was created last year, and the appointment filled by obtaining the services of a man duly qualified in the Veterinary College, Bombay. The necessary medicines were ordered and a Dispensary started in connection with the Darbar Stables. This has been the means of giving relief not only to the State-animals but also to those of the people. It has supplied a much-felt want.

Library.

94 The State possesses a library called after the name of the late Kumar Chandrasinghjee, who furnished the funds for its construction. It is maintained by an annual grant of Rs. 200 by the State and subscriptions from members, among whom are the Rajkumars, Officers, traders and other gentlemen. During the year under report, the accounts and management of the library were put on a sounder basis. New books were ordered, and an addition made in the number of newspapers received.

Conclusion.

95 In conclusion, it is gratifying to record that the last official year has been on the whole a year of steady recuperation, of improved income and increased expenditure due to special causes, and of general prosperity to the people. At the same time it has involved hard work to the Administration in consequence of the necessity of over-hauling and reforming the several Departments of the State, and tightening the checks against abuse and waste. The functions of the Administrator not only include the collection of revenue and the supervision over the Customs, Forest and Public Works Departments, over the working of the Police and over ^{the} administration of justice, but he has also to keep an eye on the members of the Darbar family, attend to their comforts and requirements and to promote friendly relations among them as far as possible. I hope the above narrative of the year's Administration will show that these functions were discharged with assiduity and care, and here I beg to acknowledge the help rendered to me by the various officers subordinate to me in their several Departments individually and collectively.

Copies of the Political Agent's remarks on some of the principal features of the year's administration are appended -

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

LADHABHAI H.,

Administrator.

No. 1062 of 1905.

RewaKantha Agency
Office, 13th May 1905.

Letter No. 158 dated the 5 th May 1905 from the Administrator, Chhota Udepur,

Rehabilitation of
famine tracts and
Extension of
cultivation.

Reply - The Political Agent has read with much satisfaction of the good results which are being attained in rehabilitating the famine stricken tract and increasing the cultivated area.

FREDERICK PRATT.
Political Agent, Rewakantha.

No. 1073 of 1905.

Letter No. 174 of 15 th May 1905 from the Administrator, Chhota Udepur.

Grass operations.

Reply - The Administrator should sell off the grass at as favourable a price as he can get, even though the profit may be less than was at first anticipated and should report the final result.

Grass operations such as have been carried on this season in Chhota Udepur are, as was pointed out by Mr. Wallinger, very useful and advantageous in many ways, even if no actual pecuniary profit is secured.

FREDERICK PRATT.
Political Agent, Rewakantha.

Camp Kalol }
22 nd May 1905 }

No. 157 of 1905.

RewanKanthá Agency,
Office, Godhra.

21 st January 1905.

Letter No. 12 dated 9 th January 1905 from the Administrator, Chhota Udepur.

Forest sales.

Reply - The bid for the 8 villages of Tejgadh is indeed favourable and the Administrator did well in finally accepting it and is congratulated on the satisfactory results achieved.

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FREDERICK PRATT.
Political Agent, Rewakantha.

*Political Agent's remarks on the occasion of his visits to
Chhota-Udepur in April 1905.*

JAIL.—Visited the Jail to-day. The appearance of the prisoners was good, and they seem to be well cared for both when in health and when sick.

I am glad to find that the management of the Jail is conducted in an orderly, systematic and conscientious way.

DISPENSARY.—Visited the Dispensary this morning with the Administrator. The Dispensary is in excellent order and the improvement in efficiency and popularity since my last visit a year ago is very marked, and credit is due for this to the Hospital Assistant Mr. Narmada-shankar C. Joshi, who is working with zeal and energy and best of all the Medical Officer's sympathy.

* * * * *

I am glad to find that patients, even Naikras, are coming in freely from the outside villages. There was a Naikra female inpatient at the time of my visit. + + +

3-4-1905.

(Sd.) FREDERICK PRATT.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high Officials in the Chhota-Udepur State and Residency Officials showing changes in personnel during the year 1904-1905.

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From	To.	
Ladhabhai Harji Esqr.	Administrator.	18th April 1904.	31st March 1905.	Note:—There are no Residency officials attached to the State.
Ajam Keshavrao Babajee.	Revenue officer.	28th January 1902.	"	
" Narayanrao Vishwanath.	Nayadhish and 1st Class Magistrate.	18th October 1891.	"	
" Apaji Ganpatram.	Superintendent of Police.	28th November 1895.	"	

Chhota-Udepur, 28th August, 1905.

LADHABHAI H.,

Administrator.

APPENDIX II.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Chhota-Udepur State.

Description.	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
XLV of 1860: Indian Penal Code.	Yes.		
V of 1898. Criminal Penal Code.	"		
I of 1872. The Evidence Act.	"		
IX of 1872. The Contract Act.	"		
XV of 1877. The Limitation Act.	Some portion of it is excluded.	None.	
XXI of 1879. The Extradition Act.	Yes.		
IV of 1887. The Gambling Act.	"		
I of 1878. The opium Act.	"		
VI of 1864. The whipping Act.	"		
IV of 1890. The District Police Act.	"		

I	I of 1871. The Cattle Trespass Act.	of fine levied on animals.	
XIV	of 1882 The Civil Procedure Code.	Yes.	
V	of 1878. The Abkari Act.	"	
	Arms Regulations—1902.	State Rules approved by Government.	
	Registration Rules of 1902.	Do.	

Chhota-Udepur, 28th August 1905.

LADHABHAI H.,
Administrator.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Chhota-Udepur State, 1904-1905.

Arm of service.	Number of Fighting officers and men.					Details of force at the end of the current year.					Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers.	Remarks.		
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.					European commissioned officers.	Native commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Fighting men.	
Cavalry.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sappers.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Artillery.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Infantry.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Imperial service Troops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Chhota-Udepur, 28th August, 1905.

LADIABHAI II,
Administrator.

APPENDIX IV.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police in the Chhota-Udepur State in 1904-1905.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total cost.	Punishments.				Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write	Number under instruction.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Police Proper.												
Superintendent of Police.	1	75+15+5	1140-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...		
Assistant Do. ...	1	50+15	780-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...		
Chief Constables. ...	1 4=5	30+10 20+10	466-13-3 1526-12-4	...	1	...	...	...	5	...		
Mounted Head Constables	1	25	276-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Mounted Constables. ...	12	22	2864-4-9	...	...	...	...	...	7	...		
1st Class Head Constables.	7	12	890-13-5	...	1	...	...	...	7	...		
2nd Class Do. ...	7	10	812-5-2	...	4	...	...	2	6	...		

3rd Class Constables.	...	{ 1 7=8		{ 9+2 9		{ 132-0-0 747-7-0	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	...
4th Class Do.	...	20		8		1785-4-7	...	6	...	...	3	...	15	...
1st Class Do.	...	{ 1 49=50		{ 7+1 7		{ 10-10-4 4176-11-10	...	8	...	...	3	...	20	...
2nd Class Do.	...	110		6		7589-8-2	...	30	3	4	8	...	53	...
Karkun and Faras	...	4		{ 1 gets 15 1 " 12 1 " 10 1 " 4		{ 135-0-0 147-1-7 120-0-0 47-7-6	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Total...		226		...		23647-14-11	...	51	3	4	16	...	126	...
<i>Abkari Police.</i>														
Inspectors.	...	2		25		575-0 0	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...
4th Class Head Constable.	...	1		8		95-0-0	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
1st Class Constables	...	7		7		573 8-0	...	2	...	...	1	...	2	...
2nd Class Constables	...	14		6		933-8-2	...	3	...	...	...	...	8	...
Total...		24		...		2177-0-2	...	7	...	...	2	...	13	...

Increase of one
Constable at the
request and cost of
Abkari Farmer.

APPENDIX IV. *Continued*

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total cost.	Punishments.				Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended partially.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Raja.												
Commander.	1	35	420-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...		
Risaldar.	1	30	360-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...		
Dafedar.	1	24	288-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...		
Sowars.	1 18=19	22+2 22	274-0-0 4723 15-7	...	2	...	1	...	13	...		
Turiwalla.	1	5	60-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total...	23	...	6125-15-7	...	2	...	1	...	16	...		
Grand Total...	273	...	31950-14-8	...	60	3	5	18	155	...		

Chhota-Udepur, 28th August, 1905.

LADHABHAI H.,

Administrator.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Chhota-Udepur State under the Rewakantha Agency for the year 1904-1905.

No.	State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convicted victims (columns 4 and 6.)		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
		1903-1904	1904-1905	1903-1904	1904-1905	1903-1904	1904-1905	1903-1904	1904-1905	1903-1904	1904-1905	1903-1904	1904-1905	1903-1904	1904-1905	
1	Chhota-Udepur.	95	72	115	69	115	69	94	56	15	9	81.7	81.1	81.7	81.1	

Chhota-Udepur, 28th August 1905.

LADHABHAI H.,

Administrator.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Chhota-Udepur State during the year 1904-1905.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	1903-1904	1904-1905	1903-1904	1904-1905	1903-1904	1904-1905	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Chhota-Udepur....	Rs. 2504-0-6	Rs. 2840-7-11	Rs. 1848-4-0	Rs. 976-14-6	73.2	34.2	

Chhota-Udepur, 28th August, 1905.

LADHA BHAI H.,

Administrator.

APPENDIX VII.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Chhota-Udepur State during the year 1904-1905.

No.	Description of crime or offences.	No of Crimes.			No. of cases disposed of during 1904-05.	No. undisposed of during 1904-05.	No. of Persons apprehended.	No. of persons convicted.	No of persons sentenced to.						No. of persons acquitted or discharged.	No. of persons confined being insane.	No. of persons died during or before trial.	Terms of Imprisonment.											Remarks.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
		Balance on 31-3-04	Committed during 1904-1905.	Total.					Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Imprisonment and fine.	Fined only.	Whipping.				Total.	Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transported.		Hanged.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
I P. C Offences under Section.		1	172-190.	..	5	5	..	13	1	..	1	11	..	13	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

8	379-382	...	30	30	11	...	20	19	...	15	...	1	3	19	1	...	...	9	2	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...		
9	392-402	...	4	4	5	...	9	9	...	9	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	2	...		
10	403-409	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...		
11	411-414	...	2	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
12	417-420	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
13	447-462	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
14	493-498	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
15	504-510	...	7	7	6	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total.		6	94	100	65	2	111	57	1	36	...	3	14	3	57	55	...	...	16	3	...	4	3	...	4	4	6	...	4
Abkari and other Accts.		...	128	128	128	...	141	143	...	5	3	22	113	...	1	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total.		6	222	228	193	2	255	200	1	41	3	25	127	3	200	56	...	...	46	3	...	4	3	...	4	4	6	...	4

Chhota-Udepur, 28th August, 1905.

LADHABHAI H.,
Administrator.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with and disposed of in the Courts of the

Chhota-Udepur State during the year 1904-1905.

No.	Names of courts of State.	Number of offences re-ported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with and disposed of														Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Number of criminal cases remain- ing for trial at the end of the year.	Remarks.
		1903-1904	1904-1905	Remaining at the end of the year.	Brought to trial in 1904-1905.				Received by transfer.	Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.				
					Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.		1903-1904	1904-1905									
1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
1	Administrator's Court.	..	2	..	18	..	5	..	..	14	23	5	1	14	..	..	3	1		
2	1st Class Mgst. Court.	315	220	6	47	8	179	..	..	338	240	40	10	186	3	..	1	1		
	Total...	315	222	6	65	8	184	..	..	352	263	45	11	200	3	..	4	2		

Chhota-Udepur, 28th August, 1905.

LADHABHAI H.,

Administrator.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Chhota-Udepur State during the year ending 31st March 1905.

State.	Number of persons and cases.																
	Administrators' court.	Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Applications rejected.		Sentences.				Proceedings quashed.		Further enquiry or order.		Referred.		Pending.	
				Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.
Chhota-Udepur.			1	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Chhota-Udepur, 28th August, 1905.

LADHABHAI II.,
Administrator.

APPENDIX X-

Civil work-nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Courts of the Chhota-Udepur State during the year 1904-1905.

No.	Tribunals.	Opening balance				Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed in 1904-1905.						Suits disposed of in 1904-1905.						Remarks.					
		1903-1904		1904-1905		1903-1904		1904-1905		1903-1904		1904-1905		1903-1904		1904-1905		1903-1904		1904-1905		Value.		Value.			Average duration.				
		1903-1904	1904-1905	1903-1904	1904-1905	1903-1904	1904-1905	1903-1904	1904-1905	1903-1904	1904-1905	1903-1904	1904-1905	1903-1904	1904-1905	1903-1904	1904-1905	1903-1904	1904-1905	1903-1904	1904-1905	1903-1904	1904-1905	1903-1904	1904-1905		1903-1904	1904-1905	Years.	Months.	Days.
1	Administrator's Court.	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	2	1273-12-10	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1273-12-10	0	1	21				
2	Nyayadhish Court.	47	42	139	98	186	140	144	105	42	35	6722-12-9	0	94	4	72	26	0	0	31	0	4	70	8398-9--9	0	3	17				
	Total.	47	44	139	99	186	143	144	106	42	37	7996--9-6	0	95	4	72	26	0	1	32	0	4	70	9672-6--7	0	3	16				

Chhota-Udepur, 28th August, 1905.

LADHABHAI H.,

Administrator.

APPENDIX XI

Civil Work-Results of applications for extension of decrees.

No.	Tribunals.	Opening balance of applications.		Value of applications pending at the close of 1903-1904.	Applications brought to registers.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.				Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of 1904-1905	Remarks.		
		1903-1904	1904-1905		1903-1904	1904-1905	Value for 1904-1905	1903-1904	1904-1905	Value.	1903-1904	1904-1905	Value.	1903-1904	1904-1905	Value.	Within 6 months.			Within 12 months.	Above 1 year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
1	Administrator's Court	..	..	..	..	1	1111-9-9	..	1	1111-9-9	..	..	..	..	1	1111-9-9	1	..	..	..	
2	Nyayadhish Court	32	16	5078-14-5	84	24	3022-9-5	116	40	8101-7-10	100	34	4206-10-10	16	6	3894-13-0	4	..	2		
	Total.	32	16	5078-14-5	84	25	4134-3-2	116	41	9213-1-7	100	34	4206-10-10	16	7	5006-6-9	5	..	2		

Chhota-Udepur, 23th August, 1905.

LADHABHAI H.
Administrator.

APPENDIX XII.

Civil Work-Number and Result of appeals in Civil Suits. Chhota-Udepur State 1904-1905.

Administrator's Court.	Opening balance.		Filed during		Total.		Disposed of during		Closing balance.		Value of appeals		How disposed of.						Average duration.							
	1903-1904	1904-1905	1903-1904	1904-1905	1903-1904	1904-1905	1903-1904	1904-1905	1903-1904	1904-1905	Rs. 91-0-0	Rs. 292-5-5	Decisions confirmed.	Decisions reversed.	Decisions amended.	Cases remained for re-trial	Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.	1903-1904	1904-1905	Yr.	M.	D.	Yr.	M.	D.	
	2	1	1	5	3	6	2	5	1	1	Rs. 91-0-0	Rs. 292-5-5	2	3	1	...	1	...	1903-1904	1904-1905	...	6	1	...	2	12

Chhota-Udepur, 28th August, 1905.

LADHABHAI H.,

Administrator.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of prisoners committed or confined in the Jitsingji Jail in the

Chhota-Udepur State during the year ending 31st March 1905.

Station.	No. of prisoners.	No. of prisoners.					Daily average in Jail.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
		Remaining from last year	Admitted during the year.	Total.		1903-1904	1904-1905					
				1903-1904	1904-1905							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Jitsingji Jail at Chhota-Udepur-Convicted. ...	142	52	90	174	142	61.5	53.9	57	Rs. 2691-5-7	0	No mortality.	* A sum of Rs. 354-11-4 was charged for maintenance charges of prisoners of the State undergoing imprisonment at Ahmedabad Central Jail and at Airdamans.
Under Trial ...	66	3	63	66	66	3.4	4.4	1	*Rs. 354-11-4	4.4		
Total.	208	55	153	240	208	64.9	58.3	58	Rs. 3046-0-11			

Chhota-Udepur, 28th August, 1905.

LADHABHAI H.,
Administrator.

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Chhota-Udepur State.

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration		Nature of documents presented.												Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
	1903-1904	1904-1905	Mortgages.		Sale-deeds.		Bills.		Money-bonds.		Miscellaneous.		1903-1904	1904-1905	1903-1904	1904-1905	1903-1904	1904-1905	1903-1904	1904-1905	1903-1904	1904-1905	
Chhota-Udepur.	7	5	4	1	1	1	1	1	4	3	...	...	7	5	1560-1-05484-5-7	...	...	...	...	20	21	...	
	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22			

Chhota-Udepur, 28th August, 1905.

LADHABHAI H.,

Administrator.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration during the year 1904-1905.

Description.	1903-1904.			1904-1905.			Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.	
Sale deeds.	1	350-0-0	5-0-0	1	325-0-0	5-0-0	
Gift,	1	0	5-0-0	1	0	9-0-0	
Mortgage.	5	1210-1-0	17-8-0	3	5159-5-7	23-0-0	
Total.	7	1560-1-0	27-8-0	5	5484-5-7	37-0-0	
Deduct expenditure.	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Net profit.	0	0	27-8-0	0	0	37-0-0	

Chhota-Udepur, 28th August, 1905.

LADHABHAI H.,
Administrator.

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Chhota-Udepur State during the year 1904-1905.

Names.	Opening balance on 1st April 1904.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on 31st March, 1905.	Remarks.
		1903-1904	1904-1905		1903-1904	1904-1905		
Chhota-Udepur Municipality.	0	789-13-0	897-4-11		1754-7-9	1767-10-6	0	Note:- There is no separate Municipal Fund. The excess of expenditure over receipts is met from the general revenues of the State.

Chhota-Udepur, 28th August, 1905.

LADHABHAI H.,

Administrator.

Statement of Rainfall in the Chhota-Udepur State during the year 1904-1905.

State.	Chhota-Udepur.		April 1904.	May 1904.	June 1904.	July 1904.	August 1904.	September 1904.	October 1904.	November 1904.	December 1904.	January 1905.	February 1905.	March 1905.	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past year.	Remarks.
	Inches.	Cents.																
		0	0	0	2	8	5	11	...	...	17	0	...	...	29	45	38.77	
					69	96	17	60							21	14		

Chhota-Udepur, 28th August, 1905.

LADHABHAI H.,
Administrator.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food grain.

Articles.	During March 1904 Rate per maund.			During March 1905 Rate per maund.			Remarks.
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Bajri.	0	14	3	1	6	10	
Adad.	0	11	3	1	4	0	
Mag.	2	3	7	2	0	0	
Tal...	1	10	8	2	0	0	
Gram.	0	15	3	1	4	0	
Toowar Dal...	2	3	7	2	3	7	
Pulse of Mag.	2	8	0	2	0	0	
Rice kamod	4	0	0	3	5	4	
Rice Superior.	2	8	0	2	8	0	
Rice Inferior.	2	3	7	2	3	7	
Makai.	0	13	4	1	4	0	
Wheat.	2	0	0	2	0	0	
Gram pulse...	1	6	10	2	0	0	

Chhota-Udepur, 28th August, 1905.

LADHABHAI H.,
Administrator.

APPENDIX XIX.

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public works during the year 1904-1905 of the Chhota-Udepur State.

Description of work.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Total.	Remarks.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Repairs.	Total.			
Original works.								
Buildings ...	4,106 2-3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Communications ...	2,729-11-11	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Public Improvements.	1,312-15-9	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	8,148-13-11	...	...	...	...	...	8,148-13-11	
Repairs								
Buildings ..	...	4,785-10-4	...	..	...	...	...	

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural stock in the Chhota-Udepur State for the year 1904-1905

District.	Year.	Horses and Cattle.								Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.	
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Cotts and fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding.		Load-carrying.
Chhota-Udeppur.	1904-05.	18,237	10,651	2,088	7,716	315.	286.	...	146	10,788	7,695½	...	446	2,067	

Chhota-Udepur, 28th August, 1905.

LADHABHAI II.

Administrator.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the Chhota-Udepur State for the year 1904-1905.

Name of State.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Toddy.		Total.		Remarks.
	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	
Chhota-Udepur.	28	Rs. 15;233-3-0	7	* Rs. 2,869-13-9 Rs. 2,807-13-0	9	Rs. 33-12-10	...	...	41	20964-12-7	* Opium of the value of Rs. 1,055 was left as balance at the end of the year.

Chhota-Udepur, 28th August, 1905.

LADHABHAI H.,

Administrator.

APPENDIX XXII.

Receipts & Expenditure.

APPENDIX XXII. (Old form).

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Chhota-Udepur State for St. years 1959-1960 and 1961

(year commencing from November and ending in October.)

No.	Heads.	A. D. 1959-1960		St. 1960. A. D. 1903-1904.				St. 1961 A. D. 1904-1905.				Remarks.
				St. 1960 A. D. 1903-04.	Decrease as compared with 1959.	Increase as compared with St. 1959.	From 1-11-04 to 31-3-1905	From 1-11-04 to 31-7-05	Revised esti- mate from 1-11-1904 to 31-10-1905			
	Opening Balance.	126488	7 3	44758 2 6	81730 4 9	...	42691 15 1	42691 15 1	39326 7 ...			
1	Receipts. Land Revenue (in- cluding arrears)	97997	10 1	100678 13 1	...	2681 3 ...	55835 9 5	107839 6 8	111500			
2	Forests.	10791	9 ...	11244 13 ...	...	453 4 1	3299 ... 10	13416 .. 3	21047			
	Grass	...	... ..	...	...	...	...	2536 11 3	50000			
3	Abkari opium &c.	17285	10 1	20326 8 10	...	3040 14 9	8290 7 11	18001 13 10	19533			
4	Customs duty (in- cluding tolls.	39073	3 10	34105 11 10	*4967 8 ...	...	23228 4 ...	43500 14 10	35500	*Due to re- duction of duty on Mhowras.		

* Due to re-
duction of
duty on
Mhowras.

5	Judicial Receipts.	3286	8 3	3530	13 9	...	...	...	...	244	5 6	1490	13 ...	2425	7 11	3710	...
6	Guaranteed and other rights.	836	4 5	847	3 11	...	...	...	...	10	15 6	...	...	768	...	1344	...
7	Other receipts, local cess &c.	3918	0 2	4498	10 6	...	...	...	...	580	10 4	262	2 ...	2705	9 ...	4825	...
8	Public W. Dept. Rent of houses.	496	9 6	485	8 3	11	1 3	...	...	...	...	177	12 6	341	5 9	450	...
9	Other miscel. receipts.	10663	7 5	6465	0 9	4198	6 8	...	...	...	...	22903	2 1	*29445	7 ...	30877	...
	Total Rs....	184348	14 9	182183	3 11	9176	15 11	...	...	7011	5 1	115487	3 9	220980	12 6	278786	...
10	State dues.	1048	7 8	3514	15 3	...	...	...	...	2466	7 7	...	...	...	...	2000	...
11	Excess receipts (to be refunded),	...	...	31	9 ...	...	...	...	...	31	9 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other advances.	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	8538	8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Deposits.	3529	5 4	12067	13 9	...	...	...	...	3207	10 8	7670	5 1	14504	13 4	4000	...
13	Advances:-Tagavi.	10418	0 11	13625	11 7	...	...	...	...	3968	2 8	5351	6 9	8532	12 9	10000	...
	Other advances.	...	...	3968	2 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2000	...
	Total	199344	12 8	215391	8 2	9176	15 11	...	...	25223	11 5	128508	15 7	244018	6 7	296876	...
	Total with Balance	325833	3 11	260149	10 8	90907	4 8	...	...	25223	11 5	171200	14 8	286710	5 8	326112	7 ...

* Including
Chanda
3109 0-0
Kesar Pathan
22000-0-0

Ord. 203786
Special 75000

Ord. 221786
Special.75000

APPENDIX XXII (Old form) *Continued.*[illegible]

10	Public Works Dept.	9293	...	7	9083	2	2	...	...	693	1	7	9675	10	5	15732	10	8	17923	...	(d) Ditto.
																			(d) 4300 500		
																			22723		
11	Minor Depts.	3502	410	3637	9	7				135	4	9	1394	12	7	2820	3	9	4133	...	
	Purchase and repair of tents.	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	...	1254	7	5	1715	6	6	3000	...	
12	Customs (including tolls.)	4590	14...	4224	...	10		366	13	2	...	...	1427	11	1	3428	11	5	4689	...	
13	Tribute.	7805	13	2	1	533	7	...	...	9757	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3929	...	
14	Guaranteed and other rights.	201	211	183	...	...		18	211	...	...	...	95	14	1	121	14	1	289	8	...
15	Devasthan Dharmada.	5017	10	5	5417	15	3	...	...	400	410	...	2078	1	2	3733	...	9	6587	12	6
16	Pensions.	44	...	44	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	142	9	10	192	9	10	299	...	
17	Darbar Charges (ordinary including stables)	42494	8	11	40304	13	6	2189	11	5	...	...	15917	9	10	27558	...	6	40708	9	6
	Special:-Marriage.	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	22391	6	6	39430	13	8	40000	...	
	Tour.	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	5411	15	...	9455	7	7	10000	...	
	Carriage repairs.	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	5167	15	4	5459	11	...	(e) 5575	...	
18	Debts.	103890	15	3	27365	...	...	76525	15	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	12	...	300	...	

(e) Raised by transfer of Rs. 575 from other head.

APPENDIX XXII. (Old form) Concluded.

19	Other misc. charges.	7225	11 3	7576	1 3	...	...	...	350	6...	1732	5 3	2853	8 1	7200 (f)500	14 6	(f) Ditto
	Total.	263900	13 11	196819	9 3	80219	14 9	13138	10 1	109227	6 11	188765	7 4	264423	12 6		
20	Deposits.	...	...	8078	2 6	...	...	8078	2 6	2288	14 7	7472	9 10	2000	...		
21	Advances:-Tagavi.	1672	14 8	12492	4 11	...	...	10819	6 3	139	11 7	10599	11 7	10000 (g)600	...	(g) Raised by transfer from other head.	
	Other advances.	424	14 2	...	...	424	14 2	...	...	5596	7 1	3308	14 11	1000	...		
22	Miscellaneous (loss on account of sale of Govt. Prom. Notes. &c.)	15076	6 8	67	10 11	15008	11 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Total.	281075	1 5	217457	11 7	95653	8 8	32036	2 10	117252	8 2	210146	11 8	277948	12 6	Ord. 189948 Spe. 88000	
	Closing balance.	44758	2 6	42691	15 1	2066	3 5	...	...	53948	6 6	76563	10 ...	58163	10 6		
	Total with balance.	325833	3 11	260149	10 8	97719	12 1	32036	2 10	171200	14 8	286710	5 8	336112	7 ...		

Chhota-Udepur, 28th August, 1905.

LADHABHAI H.,

Administrator.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of medical relief afforded in the Chhota-Udepur State during the year 1904-1905.

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
	Out-door	In-door.	Discharged.	absented.	Died.	Remaining under treat-ment.			
Chhota-Udepur Di- spensary.	7358	24	14 Cured. } 6 Relieved. }	1	2	1	1,538-0-6	{ 2.3 In-door. 101.2 Out-door.	
Jail Dispensary.	160	8	7 Cured.	0	0	1	0	{ 0.7 In-door. 5.2 Out-door.	
Total	7518.	32	27	1	2	2	1,538-0-6	109.4	

Chhota-Udepur, 28th August, 1905.

LADHBAHAI H.,
Administrator.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital Statistics of the Chhota-Udepur State for the year 1904-1905.

Name of State.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1000 of population.				Remarks.
		1903-1904	1904-1905			1903-1904	1904-1905			Births.		Deaths.		
										1903-1904	1904-1905	1903-1904	1904-1905	
Chhota-Udepur.	64,621	2,251	1286	...	962	522	287	...	235	35	18	8	4	Note:— The statistics of births and deaths are not reliable, as the population is mostly aboriginal and the reports about deaths and births are irregularly made by them.

Chhota-Udepur, 28th August, 1905,

LADIABHAI H.,
 Administrator.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Chhota-Udepur State for the year 1904-1905.

Number of schools.		Description of schools.	No. of pupils on Roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.	Remarks.
Past year 1903-1904	1904-1905		1903-1904	1904-1905	1903-1904	1904-1905		
14	12	Boys' school.	529.1	529.1	393.7	385.5	Rs. 3,753-1-0	Note—In addition to this, three scholarships at an annual cost of Rs. 288 are given to students receiving education at Baroda, Ahmedabad and Poona. Rs. 40 are given as aid to the Boarding House at Godhra and four boys are given stipends from charities costing Rs. 72 per annum.
	1	English school.	16.0	18.0	12.1	14.4		
	1	Girls' school,	86.3	82.7	51.2	50.4		
		Total...	631.4	629.8	457.0	450.3		

Chhota-Udepur, 28th August, 1905.

LADHABHAI H.,

Administrator.

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No. 483 of 1906.

Huzur Office.

CHHOTA UDEPUR,

28th June 1906.

From,

MAHARAJA SHRI KATEHSINHJI M.

Raja, Chhota Udepur.

To,

THE POLITICAL AGENT,

Rewakantha.

My friend,

I have the honor to submit herewith the annual Administration Report of this State for the year 1905-1906 together with the prescribed appendices.

I have the honor to be,

Your sincere friend,

KATEHSINHJI M.

Raja, Chhota Udepur.

No. 482 of 1906

Chhota Udepur.
28th June 1906.

From,

C. E. STAFFORD STEELE.
Adviser and Dewan.

To,

MAHARAJA SHRI FATEHSINGHI
RAJA OF CHHOTA UDEPUR.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith the Administration Report of this State for the year 1905-06. Mr. Ladhahai Harjee relinquished charge of this post as Administrator on the 17th of March; i.e. 14 days prior to the expiration of the period covered by the report. He left no notes however to facilitate the preparation of the review of the year's work, consequently if this report is not considered to be as comprehensive, or as interesting, as it ought to have been, I trust that whatever it lacks in these respects may be ascribed to its proper cause.

I have the honour to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient Servant
C. E. S. STEELE
State Adviser.

Administration report of the Chhota Udepur State under the Rewakantha Agency for the year 1905-1906.

CHAPTER I.

General particulars re- garding the State.	(a) Area, 873 Sqr. miles.
	(b) Population, 64,621.
	(c) Gross average revenue. Rs. 2,13,131.
	(d) Tribute payable to H. H. the Gaekwar. Rs. 7,805

2. Maharawal Shri Fatehsinhji Motisinhji, the ruling chief is a Chohan Rajput, and is a little over 22 years of age. He was married in February last year to the daughter of H. H. Gambhirsinghji, the late Maharana of the Rajpipla State. He is a chief of the 2nd class, and entitled to a salute of 9 guns.

3. Shortly after his marriage the Raja, being still a minor, proceeded under my guidance on a tour in Rajputana, Northern India, and Kashmir—Vide the sanction conveyed under Government Resolution 989 of the 11 th February 1905. We started from Chhota Udepur on the 9 th of March, and our travels were practically at an end by the middle of September, although short trips were subsequently made to Bombay, Surat, Dumas and Ahmedabad. The Raja was treated with every possible consideration in the various States visited by him; and there is no doubt that the tour, which was undertaken at the outset with a certain amount of anxiety proved, not only pleasurable, but instructive and profitable, as anticipated by Mr. Pratt, the officer at whose instance the tour was sanctioned.

In Appendix A will be found the names of the places visited by the Raja, together with a few notes regarding the tour.

4. Under the orders of Government the Raja was installed as a ruling chief with full powers by Mr. R. C. Brown, the Political Agent, on the 12 th. of March. The function was attended by H. H. the Maharana, and the Kumars, of Rajpipla; by 10 European ladies and gentlemen; and by representatives from the Baroda, Baria, Shapura, Ali-Rajpur, and several other States. The proceedings were carried out with the prescribed formalities, and everything passed off most satisfactorily.

The grateful acknowledgments of the State are due to the Baroda authorities for the assistance most generously rendered in connection with the supplying of horses, carriages, tents, ect. on the auspicious occasion referred to.

5. The State was visited by Mr. Pratt shortly after the Raja proceeded on his tour; and subsequently twice by Mr. Brown. These officers passed through the Jabugam, Jetpur, Tejghad, and Karali Talukas, and inspected the principal institutions.

6. Mr. Ladhahbai Harjee administered the State under the Political Agent until the Raja's installation, after which, under the Sanction of Government, the Raja was permitted to avail himself of my services as Adviser and Diwan for the period of one year dating from the 17th of March.

The other changes that have occurred in connection with the higher appointments under the State are shewn in detail in Appendix No. I.

7. Mr. Ladhahbai visited all the Mahals of the State;* a list of his camps is subjoined. He was accompanied by the Raja and myself to the Karali Taluka, where the areas were inspected over which the Bhayats claim permission to cut the teak trees that encumber their lands, and where they also claim compensation for the portions of their Jiwai grants that have been brought within the limits of the Reserved Forests.

The opportunity was further availed of to explain to the Raja the proposals for the introduction of a Survey Settlement in that Taluka regarding which further inquiries were being made. The Raja also travelled in Jabugam and Tejghad, where he inspected the jungle cutting operations in progress, and examined the records of the Foresters.

List of Camps made by Rao Bahadur Ladhahbai Harjee.

Camp.	Taluka.	Remarks.
Dhokalia	Jetpur Jabugam.	5 times. Railway terminus.
Jetpure.	do.	
Jabugam.	do.	
Karali.	Wasua Karali.	
Kadachhla.	do.	
Bordha.	do.	twice.
Sajwa.	do.	
Chalamli.	do.	
Nana Amadra.	do.	
Kawant.	Kawant Panwad.	
Kadipani.	do.	twice.
Hanff.	do.	
Panwad.	do.	
Tejghad.	Tejghad Dod Sursi.	twice.

Jhoj.	do.	twice.
Deohat.	do.	twice.
Khadakwada.	do.	

CHAPTER II.

Administration of the Land.

8. There are 4 Talukas; viz. Karali, Kawant, Jabugam and Tejghad. These sub-divisions are locally termed Thanas. They comprise 412 Khalsa, and 128 Talukdari and Dumala, i. e. alienated, villages. There are 4 Thanedars, and 25 Talatis: the Patel system is in force which provides for a certain amount of assistance in the revenue administration.

The assessment is levied per "Kumbha" representing about $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres; and the rates vary according to the classification of the soil, more or less roughly determined.

9. In 102 villages the "Khata" system prevails, i. e. assessment is levied on the entire holdings; in the remainder assessment is paid according to the cultivation actually undertaken, the collections consequently depend on the accuracy with which the Pahani Patrak work is carried out. The extension of the Khata system would appear to be desirable; but the people are said to be averse to such a measure, on the grounds apparently that no provision is made for the exemption of fallow land from assessment. This, and other questions connected with the improvement of land administration, will be dealt with in due course.

10. Last year certain irregularities came to light, as mentioned in para 12 of the Administration report; I therefore suggested to the Administrator that, since a Survey was impracticable, temporary measurers might be employed to assist in ascertaining the amount of land actually in occupation in the various villages. A reference was there upon made to the Political Agent, and, after I had discussed the matter with Mr. Meade at Godhra, the expenditure proposed was sanctioned. The results of the operations disclose an increase of over 8,000 kumbhas in the occupied area previously recorded: trustworthy data for future use, and a material augmentation in this year's receipts, have thus been secured at a comparatively trifling outlay.

11. The total increase in the area liable to assessment has been reported to be 11,130 Kumbhas, i. e. it has risen from 31,293 kumbhas to 42,423. The village returns have not as yet been completed, but it has been estimated that owing to land newly taken up, and in consequence of the action referred to above, there will be an increase in the land revenue of over Rs. 28,000; that is to say it is expected to amount to about Rs. 1,39,000, as compared with Rs. 1,10,841 realized in of the past year.

12. Nine leases comprising 2,705 kumbhas were granted on special terms to new comers from the Baroda State and neighbouring districts. The conditions on which waste lands are granted to outsiders are most favourable, and there can be little doubt that if the projected extension of the railway is carried out there will be a rapid expansion of cultivation; for where it is cultivable the soil as a rule is good.

13. The area under cotton now amounts to 6,570 kumbhas, which gives an increase of 18 per cent on that of the preceding year, and there is every reason to expect a further development of this description of cultivation; a view which is confirmed by the fact that applications for permission to establish ginning factories have already been received.

14. The total revenue demand for Samvat 1961 (November 1904 to October 1905) was Rs. 1,33,244 inclusive of arrears of past years amounting to Rs 23,088; of this sum Land Revenue demand for Samvat 1961.

Rs 1,11,101 were actually recovered, Rs 16,475 were written off as irrecoverable or remitted, and the balance was recovered in the year under report. The necessity for such a large sum being struck off was due to the following causes; Poverty and deaths Rs. 3720-10-2, Damage by locusts Rs. 1912-4-2, Insufficiency of rain Rs 789-13-8. Disappearance of cultivators Rs. 5820-8-11, Miscellaneous Rs. 2409-14-7. These items refer principally to the out-standing of previous years, the remissions for 1961 being only Rs. 1213-0-0.

15. The Budget for the current year shows under land revenue an estimated return of Rs. 1,18,200. This sum, for reasons already explained, will be exceeded; the receipts have in fact already reached Rs. 1,29,883 and payments are still coming in.

Forecast of land Revenue for St. 1962.

16. The Thanedars, i. e. the officers in charge of the Mahals, are authorised to issue notices for the recovery of the revenue demand. Attachments are only permitted however on the Revenue officer's sanction being in the first place obtained; only 2 such cases have been reported during the past 2 years, and in neither case was any property sold,

Coercive measures.

17. The system of grain Tagavi has been abolished, as reported last year; and with the sanction of the Political Agent large sums, representing the value of grain previously advanced and outstanding against deceased and impoverished cultivators, have been written off during the year under report.

Tagavi.

18. The amount of Tagavi of all kinds; i. e. on account of grain, cash or bullocks supplied, which was out standing on the 1st. of November 1904 was Rs. 43,245-15-4 subsequently Rs. 10,460 were advanced for the purchase of bullocks making the total sum recoverable Rs. 53705-15-4. Of the latter amount Rs. 5274-9-10 have been remitted; a further sum of Rs. 3386 due on account of

Balances of out-standing Tagavi.

grain will have to be treated in like manner, and Rs. 9,596-3-3 were recovered; leaving Rs. 35449-2-3 for collection. Rs. 7,212-8-0 are due by some of the Bhayats who, in spite of repeated injunctions, show no inclination to discharge their liabilities, and thus set a bad example to others who may be in less favourable circumstances.

19. Further advances, to the extent of Rs. 8975, have been made this year on account of the purchase of bullocks. In this connection some 400 Bhil applicants presented themselves at Chhota Udepur, and the Raja availed himself of the opportunity to impress on them that in future such advances would depend to a great extent on the revenue derived from forests; and that they should understand that if the receipts suffered in consequence of the disastrous forest fires, which were constantly occurring, Tagavi could not be granted in the liberal manner it had hitherto been given; and that therefore it was in every way to their own advantage to prevent the forests from being damaged. The personal interest taken in the matter by the Raja, and the admonition so given, emphasised by a reduction in next year's Tagavi in the case of villages where fires may have predominated, will, it is to be hoped, eventually lead to a diminution in the injury at present annually caused to the forests.

20. There are five attached Estates particulars regarding which are given in the tabulated statement hereto appended.

Attached Estates.

The first shewn on the list is that of the deceased Kumar Indrasingjee, whose daughter was married during the year under report to Kumar Sardarsinghjee of Shahapura, at an outlay of Rs. 17,183. The expense was covered by the sale of ornaments which had been assigned by the deceased estate holder for this purpose.

The second comprises the Kadwal Taluka situated on the borders of Jambhughoda and Baria. This is an important and prosperous Estate which appears to be susceptible of being further developed owing to its mineral resources.

The present Talukdar is a minor, and he and his brother are both being educated at Chhota Udepur. The elder brother is unfortunately mentally deficient; he was described as being "practically an idiot" in last year's report, it will therefore manifestly become a matter for serious consideration hereafter whether he is fit to be entrusted with the management of his inheritance consisting of 36 villages, and which has now a balance to its credit of over Rs. 18,000.

The only other Estate calling for special mention is Vagach, a taluka owned by 48 shareholders who now, as in the past, have shown themselves incapable of managing their own affairs. The Estate was attached in 1897, but the attachment was removed in 1899, and the management of the Taluka was then entrusted to representatives of the three recognized branches of the shareholders; the result being, to quote the words of the Administrator, that "the whole of the income was either misappropriated or squandered away;" consequently a restoration of the attachment became imperatively necessary in the

No.	Estate and name of holder.	Age.	Place of birth.	Place of education.	Opening balance on 1-4-1905	Receipts from 1-4-05 to 31-3-06.	Totals.	Disbursement during the year 1962.	Closing balance on 31-3-06	Area of land under management in sq. miles.	Reasons for attachment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Kumar Indrasinhjee Jitsinghjee (widows surviving.)	Dead	...	...	Rs. 385	Rs 19,852 out of this sum Rs. 19,536 are value of ornaments sold.	Rs 20,237	Rs. 17,504 of which Rs 17,183 were expended on account of K.Indra-sinhjee's daughter's marriage.	Rs.2,733	13	No male heir.
2	Vijaysinhjee of Kadwal (minor.)	21	Muwada.	Udepur.	19,454	7,456	26,910	8,533	18,377	60	Minority.
3	Naharsinhjee of Bhilpore.	23	Bhilpore.	Do.	246	35	281	278	3	8	Indebtedness.
4	Jadecha Vakhatsinhjee (deceased, widows surviving.)	Dead.	...	...	10	301	311	279	32	7	No male heir.
5	Wagach (was taken under management in January 1905.)	...	...	...	371	2,844	32,15	1,447	1,768	41	Owing to gross mismanagement of its affairs by the representatives of the shareholders.

interests of the general body of the shareholders. A very comprehensive, and well considered, review of the position of the Taluka was submitted to the Agency by Mr. Ladhahbai under this office No. 180 of the 11th of March shortly before he relinquished charge of his duties in this State.

21. There are no survey Settlements in force : proposals for introducing one in the Karali Taluka were submitted two years ago, but, for reasons recently reported to the Political Agent, further inquiries and steps are necessary before its introduction can be decided upon.

22. Survey operations were described by the Administrator in last year's report (para 28) as being " in a State of suspended animation. " They were carried out it appears from 3 to 6 years ago in 25 villages of the Jabugam Taluka, in 8 of Panwad, and in one of Tejghad. The village maps and registers have not however as yet been copied; consequently the prevailing rates are not even levied according to survey numbers ; and, since the divisions of the fields are not recognized, there would seem to be good reason for doubting whether the boundary marks have been maintained in as good order as they ought to have been. The matter is now receiving attention.

23. The Survey department was practically broken up owing to the famine and subsequent bad years. The former establishment is at present represented by the Superintendent and Assistant Surveyor, who have been engaged in the performance of miscellaneous duties ; such as in the completion of maps, in the settlement of boundary disputes, and in checking the measuring of land by the temporary staff referred to in para 10 above.

The establishment will have to be strengthened next cold weather, so as to allow of the surveying and classification of 4 villages in Wasna Karali which were not included in the proposals submitted in connection with the introduction of the Survey Settlement in that Taluka, vide para: 21. After that work has been finished the Survey operations which have been undertaken in other directions might be completed with advantage, even if they be not immediately followed by the application of new rates.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

24. The laws in force in the State are the enactments of British India specified in Appendix II. Special rules under certain Acts, have also been adopted with the sanction of Government received through the Agency.

767 licenses covering 814 fire arms were issued during the year, in accordance with the provisions of the rules framed in 1903 regulating the possession of such weapons.

Military force. 25. None.

26. The police force consists of (a) 224 foot police, (b) 13 mounted men, and (c) the Rissala numbering 23. The latter are maintained almost exclusively for ceremonial and escort purposes, and can scarcely be termed police.

The supervising officers consist of a Superintendent, an Assistant Superintendent, and 5 Chief Constables. The Superintendent draws Rs. 75+Rs. 15 horse allowance, the Assistant, Rs. 50+Rs. 15, while the pay of the Chief Constables is Rs. 30 and Rs. 20, plus Rs. 10 horse allowance. The head Constables draw from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12, and the constables Rs. 6 and Rs. 7. There is one mounted Head Constable on Rs. 25 and 12 Mounted Constables on Rs. 22. The Sowars of the Rissala draw the same pay as the mounted police, while the three superior officers draw Rs. 35, 30 and 24 respectively.

The men are for the greater part Mahomedans with a sprinkling of Rajputs, Purbias, and Dhankas. 133 are said to be able to read and write.

In addition to the above there are 2 Abkari Inspectors; and one Abkari Constable, who is employed under the Abkari Contractor.

A small establishment of so called Arabs and Mukranis is also maintained and employed in guarding the palaces.

27. The total cost of the police force came to Rs. 32,650, as against Rs. 31,950 in the previous year. This apparent increase is mainly due to the contributions paid to the horse fund last year having been excluded by mistake from the cost shewn. Payments were also made on account of outstanding salaries, and other charges, for the past year.

It has to be remembered that the above figures include the cost of the distillery guard, and of the Abkari constable, which is covered by the contribution received from the Abkari contractor. The ratio of the force to population and area is, one man to 237 persons and to every 3 square miles of territory.

28. The distribution of the police falls under the following heads :—

- | | |
|---------|-------------------------|
| Duties. | (1) General duties. |
| | (2) Treasury guard. |
| | (3) Jail guard. |
| | (4) Distillery guard. |

The ordinary duties of the police are comparatively light. The people for the greater part are unsophisticated, and as a rule offenders, when caught, readily admit their guilt; such being the case the results of the working of the police might reasonably be expected to be better than the statistics given in Appendices V, VI, and VII disclose. It is trusted that with the change of officers in charge of the department, which has recently been effected, a general improvement under the standards of efficiency will ensue.

29. The total number of offences reported to the police was 76 against 72 in the previous year. The number of cognizable cases was 159 : the difference between the two sets of figures is due chiefly to the Abkari cases dealt with by the special Abkari Contractor's Inspector not being included under the head of reports to the police.

The value of property stolen was Rs. 2,258 as against Rs. 2,840 of the preceding year. The percentage of recoveries was 36 as compared with 34 : the results although somewhat better still leave room for improvement.

30. The number of serious offences dealt with was the same as in the past year, *viz*: 6. There was a diminution in the number of robberies ; on the other hand there was an increase of 2 in cases of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and of one under simple dacoities. The number of cognizable penal code cases was 50, while the total number of penal code cases was 104 as against 100 in 1904-1905.

Serious Crimes.

108 Abkari cases were detected; 17 had reference to the importation of Abkari affences. liquor, and 91 to illicit manufacture.

31. Greater attention is being paid to the drilling of the Police under the supervision of Kumar Raisinhjee, the newly appointed Superintendent of Police who has undergone a course of training with the Cadet Corps. Two men have been sent to Godhra to qualify as drill instructors.

Drill.

32. There are 31 out-posts, of which 27 were inspected: 10 being twice visited. There is no sufficient reason for the remaining 4 not having been inspected. None were visited in the preceding year.

Inspection.

33. Prior to the Raja's installation there were two Courts, *viz*: the Administrator's and that of the Nayadhish; the latter officer exercises the powers of a 1st. class Magistrate. The Administrator in his capacity as District Magistrate and Assistant Sessions Judge disposed of 9 sessions cases and 1 Magisterial case; while the Nayadhish disposed of 186 cases, and committed 11 sessions cases, *i. e* 9 to the Administrator's Court and 2 to the Court of the Political Agent.

Criminal Courts.

There were 5 appeals to the Administrator against the decisions of the Nayadhish; in 2 cases the decisions were rejected, and in the remainder the sentences were confirmed. Sessions cases are now dealt with by the Raja.

Civil Justice.

34. The Civil Courts are also two. The number of suits instituted during the year was 90, as compared with 99 in 1904-05. The balance remaining at the close of the past year was 37, thus the total number for disposal was 127, of which 112 were disposed of. The average duration of the suits was 150 days.

Civil Courts.

Of the 90 cases filed one related to landed property, 88 had reference to money transactions, and one was in connection with the possession of moveable property. The value of the suits filed was Rs. 7400-9-2 as against Rs. 7,996-9-7 in the past year.

35. There were 48 applications for the execution of decrees, as compared with 24 of the previous year. In all 47 were disposed of including 7 that were pending at the close of 1904-1905 ; leaving 8 for future disposal.

Execution of decrees.

36. There were 2 Civil appeals including one of the past year. One was disposed of. The duration of the hearing of the appeal was 6 months and 16 days : the delay was due to repeated applications for adjournment by the parties. The other appeal was filed on the last day of the year.

Civil appeals.

Extradition.

37. In two instances demands for extradition of offenders were made on the State through the Political Agent, both being from Baroda. The final result has not as yet been communicated.

Two demands were made by this State. One on Jambughoda under the Agency; and one on the neighbouring State of Baria. All the 5 persons surrendered were convicted.

Prison.

38 There is only one Jail which is situated at Chhota Udepur; and named after Raja Jitsinhjee.

It is a rectangular building 150 ft. by 207 ft, the walls are 12 feet high. It contains 21 cells, and 4 rooms, the latter being used for the Jailor's office, the dispensary, and for the accommodation of the police guard and stores.

Lines for the police, and latrines for the prisoners, are situated outside in the immediate vicinity. There is also a garden the utility of which, it is hoped, will be increased hereafter.

39. There were 233 prisoners confined in the Jail during the year under report; of these 135 were sentenced to terms less than a year, and 84 were under trial. The daily average was 55.6 as compared with 58.3 in 1904-05. There were no escapes from the Jail. The health of the inmates was uniformly good and there was only one death.

Number of prisoners

40 In addition to the ordinary indoor work a number of prisoners were engaged in making cotton tape and small carpets; others were usefully employed in clearing away the undergrowth in the Manka Garden, and in improving the road to that place. The net earnings of the Jail were Rs. 97-7-0.

Employment of prisoners.

41 There were 2 meetings of the Jail Committee; one on the 17th of August, and one on the 11th of December. There were only two complaints regarding the conduct of the prisoners: both were substantiated, and sentences of whipping were imposed. The Political Agent twice visited the Jail, and expressed himself satisfied with the arrangements.

Meetings of the Jail Committee.

42. The total cost of the maintenance of the Jail (exclusive of the salaries of the police guard) was Rs. 2707-6-2 against Rs. 2691-5-7 in the previous year. The incidence of cost was 2 annas 2 pies per diem per prisoner; which was a trifle in excess of that of the previous year, the difference was due to the increase in the price of food stuffs owing to the scarcity prevailing in other parts of Gujarat. In addition to the above expenditure the State had to meet a charge of Rs. 389-14-3 for the maintenance of prisoners sentenced by the Political Agent, and confined at the Ahmedabad Central Jail and in the Andamans.

Registration.

43. The number of documents presented for registration was 11, as compared with 5 in the preceding year. The value of the property dealt with was Rs. 3,184 as against Rs. 5,484. The fees realized were Rs. 49-4-0, an amount which was slightly in excess of that obtained in 1904-05.

Municipal Administration.

44. A Municipality in the ordinary sense of the term does not exist, but certain dues are levied in the town of Chhota Udepur, which are expended on conservancy, lighting, watering etc. The receipts, which are wholly inadequate for requirements, are supplemented by grants from general revenues. The dues amounted to Rs. 1,043-7-9, as against Rs. 897-4-11 in 1904-05, whereas the expenditure was Rs. 3,446-8-1 which included the cost of a fire engine, and the purchase of carts and receptacles for rubbish.

45. The town has a population of about 3,100 persons, and it is under contemplation to establish a small working committee to superintend its municipal affairs, a duty which is at present entrusted to an Inspector on Rs. 35 per mensem.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

46. The rainfall although in excess of the average of the past 5 years was unevenly distributed, and it was not therefore as beneficial as it might otherwise have been. A heavy fall occurred in July, which brought down the hill torrents in force causing some damage to property. The total number of inches recorded was 41.35 as compared with 29.21 in 1904-05, and as against an average of 40.62 for the past 5 years.

The rice and cotton suffered; the other crops, except those in Kawant, were on the whole fairly good. In the latter Taluka the out-turn has been somewhat below 8 annas; but the defect was made up for to a great extent by the higher prices ruling for produce.

47. The following comparative statement shows the prices of the principal food grains prevailing in March as compared with those of the corresponding period last year:—

						1905	1906
Bajri...	...	...	Per maund.	...	...	1-6-10	1-14-6
Maize. ..	...	...	„	...	...	1-4- 0	1- 9-7
Gram...	...	...	„	...	...	1-4- 0	1- 7-8
Adad....	...	...	„	...	...	1-4- 0	1-10-4
Tuwar Pulse...	...	...	„	...	...	2-3- 7	3- 1-3

48. The population is chiefly agricultural, and the wants of the people are few and easily satisfied; so much so that during the Mohowra, Mango and Toddy season labour is difficult to procure.

Wages and labour.

The ordinary wages are, for a man 3 annas, and for a woman 2 to 2½; during the season above referred to higher wages are offered by contractors and others without much response being received.

In Chhota Udepur itself artisans, such as blacksmiths and carpenters, command from 6 to 12 annas per diem.

Manufactures. 49. None worth mentioning.

50. There are no means of forming a correct estimate of the volume of trade, but from the data supplied from the Sayer office regarding the articles on which dues are levied, and from personal observation, it would appear that the principal imports and exports fall under the following heads:—

Trade.

Imports:— Various kinds of grain not locally produced, salt, spices, tobacco, cotton goods, hardware, kerosine oil and metals.

Exports:—Raw cotton, Mohowra, Dolis (mohowra seeds) berries gum, ghee, timber, grain (which exceeded imports by 75,000 Maunds) and oil seeds.

The subjoined table will give an idea of the trade of the State in dutiable goods as compared with the figures given last year.

Articles.	Import.				Export.			
	Quantity in Maunds.		Revenue from Duty in Rupees.		Quantity in Maunds.		Revenue from Duty in Rupees.	
	1904-05	1905-06	1904-05	1905-06	1904-05	1905-06	1904-05	1905-06
Grain.	23,466	20,507	0	0	99,125	95,782	0	0
Salt.	14,032	13,034	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cotton goods	2,293	2,385	2,438	2,947	0	0	0	0
Other articles	13,588	35,135	2,427	2,984	2,343	19,097	2,659	6,845
Mohowras	0	0	0	0	2,15,682	1,85,050	13,620	17,131
Dolis.	0	0	0	0	22,773	9,875	4,258	1,179
Cotton	0	0	0	0	66,742	51,322	6,964	7,040
Ghee	0	0	0	0	1,984	1,338	2,080	1,476
Sesamum	0	0	0	0	11,005	3,215	1,694	538
Timber	0	0	0	0	201 Carts	347 Carts	546	1,167
Caster seeds	0	0	0	0	7,742	2,858	1,050	414
Lac	0	0	0	0	1,840	28,84	1,542	2,408
Animals	0	2,131 Nos.	0	451	921 Nos.	927 Nos.	778	864
Total.			4,865	6,382			35,191	39,066

Forest..

51. The forests are divided into 20 reserved, and 14 protected blocks, aggregating 225 square miles in extent: there are other tracts also containing teak, and other restricted kinds of trees, the felling of which without permission is strictly prohibited. These areas constitute a valuable asset of the State, or rather would prove so, if they were only properly controlled and exploited.

52. An officer was specially deputed as far back as 1895 to inspect the forests and to prepare a working plan; but owing to the outbreak of famine, and the subsequent years of

scarcity, and to other causes, the scheme as eventually sanctioned has in a great measure remained a dead letter.

In point of fact rules for the guidance of departmental officers, and regulations for the removal of forest produce, and defining the privileges of the people, have only quite lately been issued.

53. The difficulties to be contended against owing to the want of expert supervision were represented from time to time by the Administrator Mr. Ladhahai; but every attempt so far made to secure the services of a trained forest subordinate to superintend the working of the department has proved futile. There is little doubt that service in Chhota Udepur, by reason of its isolated position, is far from being popular, and that in order therefore to obtain the class of man required the remuneration offered must be liberal.

54. The lower grades of the department also need to be strengthened; for it is obvious that an establishment of 16 beat guards * can accomplish but little in such an extensive forest area as that referred to above. The following are some of the drawbacks arising from existing conditions; people in need of passes for forest produce are put to inconvenience; those who have been given free grants of timber by superior authority experience difficulty in having their wants supplied; the operations of contractors are not properly checked; boundary marks are not maintained in order; fire protection is impossible. It is scarcely necessary to point out that rules and regulations can be of but little use in the absence of suitable means for enforcing them; and that when restrictions are imposed they ought to be accompanied by reasonable facilities to enable people to satisfy their needs on complying with such conditions as may have been imposed.

55. Representations on the subject of the inadequate strength of the present establishment will shortly be made to the Political Agent with a view to sanction being obtained to such additional expenditure as may be called for in order to put the department on a more satisfactory footing.

56. The forest revenue for the year under report amounted to Rs. 19,895, as against Rs. 11,244 in the preceding year; Forest revenue, the increase was mainly due to the sale of the right of cutting in the 8 Forest villages of Tejghad alluded to in para 64 of last year's Administration Report.

The receipts this year are not likely to be in excess of the above; as after the sale in February of the contracts for the annual wood fellings two of the contractors resiled, thereby forfeiting their deposits amounting to Rs. 570/. It was of course open to the State to order a resale, and to recover from the defaulters any deficiency in the bids made by them; but the jungle cutting season was then far advanced, so after the matter had been discussed with Mr. Pearson, the Deputy Conservator of the Panch Mahals the further sale of the Forests was deferred until the coming cold weather.

* NOTE.—There are 19 but some are detached to serve as Karkuns to the foresters.

In these circumstances sales in 7 villages of the Kawant Taluka were only effected.

57. In Samvat 1961 the expenditure of the Forest Department, was Rs. 17,399; but the figures were swollen by the inclusion of the grass cutting operations referred to in para 58 of last year's report.

The operations were started mainly with a view of affording remunerative employment to people for whom State relief might otherwise have proved necessary; the total outlay so incurred amounted to Rs. 13,413 whereas receipts so far have only been Rs. 3,789, of which Rs. 922 have been recovered since November.

58. There is a large quantity of grass still left, and, although a great portion has been damaged, further sales are likely to be made before the coming monsoon. Every endeavour is being made to get rid of the grass, even at nominal rates, for there can be little doubt that any that may remain on hand will be perfectly useless after the next rains.

The forest expenditure this year will not in all probability exceed Rs. 7,000.

59. There is a forest depot at Udepur, and other depots are being started at Jetpur, and Jabugam, on the main road leading to terminus of the Railway. The sales at Udepur amount to about Rs. 2,500 per annum, against an outlay, on Establishment and other charges, of about Rs. 250. The working of the depot will, it is trusted, be further developed: it is difficult at present with the undermanned staff to arrange for departmental cuttings on an adequate scale.

The depot rates have recently been raised $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent without any injurious effect being caused thereby to the sales. As it is the receipts show an improvement on those of the previous year, and they would have been more than they were but for the fact that the Raja, at my suggestion, arranged that a reserve should be maintained in the depot for State purposes, so that there might not be any recurrence of the difficulty that had been experienced in obtaining seasoned wood for public works. The Raja, it should be mentioned, was entrusted by the Political Agent at the end of January with the disposal of questions connected with forest administration, so as to enable him to acquire a deeper insight into such matters prior to his installation.

Public Works.

60. The expenditure on public works amounted to Rs. 18,981-6-10, namely Rs. 6,138-12-8 on original works, Rs. 11,229-2-6 on repairs etc. and Rs. 1,613-7-8 on establishment.

The amount shewn under repairs includes the cost of extensive improvements to the old palace stables, police lines, dispensary, and to the entrance of the jail.

The completion of the Mahka banglow, and the construction of new wells are the principal items under original works.

61. The condition of the department has been most unsatisfactory for some time past, which accounts presumably for various pressing works not having been undertaken. The difficulty, as in the case of the forest department, has been to secure efficient supervision at the low rate of remuneration provided: steps are being taken which it is trusted will lead to an improvement.

62. The State is served from the railway terminus on the Gaekwar's Dabhoi line at Bodeli, a place situated just outside the borders of the State, and at a distance of 22 miles from Chhota Udepur itself. A metalled road connects the two places, and country tongas ply along it for the convenience of travellers.

There are however prospects of closer communication being established with the railway ere long, as it has been proposed to link the Rajputana Malwa line from Barwaha, with the B. B. & C. I. Railway system through either Bodeli or Nandod; and a reconnaissance survey of both routes has lately been carried out by Mr. Arnould, an Engineer on the railway staff. The alignment Via Nandod may prove to be the shorter of the two, but its adoption will necessitate the construction of an expensive bridge over the Narbadda river. The carrying out of the either project cannot fail to effect a most beneficial influence over the State, and it is to be hoped that before the next cold season sets in a decision will have been arrived at by the railway Board, and a regular survey started of the line finally approved of.

63. There are 6 post offices, but with the exception of the one at Udepur, they are worked by the village school masters. There is a daily postal service between the capital town and the railway terminus, while in the case of places in the district the post is received every other day. The arrangements suffice for existing requirements.

64. The mineral deposits would appear to be worthy of expert investigation. It was expected that while the State was under administration an inspection would be made by the Government Geologist of the localities where manganese ore of a high quality had been found, but this could not be managed apparently; vide para 71 of last year's report. Several parties have expressed a desire to prospect for minerals, but licenses have not as yet been formally applied for.

65. In addition to various kinds of iron ore, there are Mica deposits which would not seem however to be of great commercial value; nevertheless with increased facilities for transport, such as will be afforded by the extension of the railway, a market for the Mica will probably be forthcoming. Building stone of fair quality, and coarse marble are to be found within a few miles of Chhota Udepur; material for station buildings, and other works connected with the railway, is thus locally available.

66. Specimens of the different deposits have been collected at Chhota Udepur for inspection by interested persons; and in this connection it may be mentioned that a visit is shortly expected from a representative of the firm of Messers. Killick Nixon and Company of Bombay, who has notified his intention of taking out a prospecting license.

67. The people are steadily recovering from the depressed condition into which they had fallen during the prolonged period of scarcity they had been subjected to, and it is reported that no less than 286 families, that had left the State owing to the distress then prevailing, have returned during the year under report.

General condition of the State and people.

68. The system of marking advance for the purpose of bullocks inaugurated by Mr. Ladhahbai, in substitution for grain Tagavi, has no doubt proved the means of enabling many persons in crippled circumstances to resume agricultural operations and of also encouraging outsiders to settle in the State. The returns of agricultural stock (appendix XX) while being in all probability far from accurate indicate nevertheless such an increase in the number of cattle etc. reported last year as to confirm the view of returning prosperity.

The financial condition of the State is satisfactory as is evidenced by the statements given below.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

69. The revenue year commences in November and ends in October, so the figures contained in the following tables have reference to that period, with the exception of those relating to the actuals for the current year which are for the seven months ending May i. e. they represent the amounts that have been ascertained up to the time of writing.

Revenue.

Heads of receipts.	Actuals for St. 1961 A.D. 1904-05	Estimate for St. 1962 A.D. 1905-06.	Actuals from November 1905 to May 1906.
Land revenue	1,11,101-5-11	1,18,200	1,29,883-15-0
Forests.	17,028-8-4	23,037	18,564- 1-8
Customs.	46,842-13-9	51,000	45,441- 3-2
Abkari Opium &c	22,104-12-9	24,208	12,812-5-10
Other receipts.	81,478-14-6	40,893	69,837-0-8
(include Advances, Tagavi etc.)			
Extraordinary... ..			
(a) Grass... ..	2,867-3-3	0	0
(b) Marriage receipts.....	25,635-0-0	0	0
Total.	3,07,058-10-6	25733 8-0-0	276538-10-4

70. The above extract shows that the estimated revenue for the current year has been more than realized ; and furthermore that it will closely approximate the actuals of the previous year, which included the sum of Rs. 25,600 representing an extraordinary item of receipt due to the Raja's marriage with the sister of the Maharana of Rajpipala.

The land revenue realizations have already exceeded the estimates; the receipts from forests are in advance of those for the previous year, but for the reasons mentioned in para 56 above, they are not expected to reach the full amount estimated in the forecast.

There seems to be every prospect that the customs revenue will reach the limit shown in the estimates, despite the falling off in exports attributable to the effects of the unfavourable character of the rainfall already commented upon.

The receipts to date under Abkari and opium correspond favourably with those for the same period last year; consequently there would not seem to be any reason to apprehend any falling off in this branch of the revenue.

71 The central distillery system is in force, and the right to manufacture and retail country liquor has been farmed and for 3 years in the sum of Rs. 51,000 on the minimum vend principle.

The contractor further pays Rs. 300, on account of rent for the distillery buildings, and Rs. 701 towards the cost of establishment

which includes the police guard. According to the issues the consumption of liquor per head of population comes to nearly 4 bottles, which seems a somewhat high average considering that Toddy is not taxed and is easily obtainable. The population however consists mainly of Bhils and Dhankas and their proneness for liquor is proverbial. It should at the same time be borne in mind that 9/10ths of the spirit consumed is 60 degrees under proof.

There is only one shop to every 30 square miles.

72. The demand for intoxicating drugs is comparatively small. The average consumption of opium was only 22 grains per head of population, and the total quantity of ganja sold came to but 2 maunds and 14 seers.

The State nakedars are entrusted with the sale of the drugs, and receive a commission of one rupee per pound in the case of opium, and of 4 annas a seer on the amount of ganja sold.

The total receipts from these drugs came to Rs. 3,934-7-5 + Rs. 2,808-0-0 received as opium compensation from Government.

73 The following are the figures of expenditure for the periods corresponding to those shewn under revenue.

Expenditure	Actuals for St. 1961 A. D. 1904-5	Estimate for St. 1962 A. D. 1905-06	Actuals from November 1905 to May 1906.
Ordinary.	2,53,428-8-0	2,51,052-7-6	1,58,283-3-2
Extraordinary.	49,920-14-5	16,000-0-0	5,186-12-9
Totals.	3,03,349-6-5	2,67,052-7-6	1,63,469-15-11

74. The estimated expenditure for Samvat 1961 was given in last year's report as Rs. 2,77,423, whereas it has now been shewn to have been Rs. 3,03,349. The excess is however nominal, for it includes items of account; such as the sum of Rs. 19,775 remitted to Baroda to be converted into currency notes, and the withdrawal of Rs. 17,183 deposited in the Treasury on the sale of certain ornaments on the occasion of the marriage of a ward's daughter vide para 20 above.

75. As regards the current year, there is every reason to believe that, despite certain unforeseen charges, such as those connected with the Installation, and with the Raja's visit to Nandod on the occasion of his niece's marriage with the heir apparent of Baria, the expenditure will be within the estimates;

and that consequently on the whole an equilibrium will have been maintained between charges and receipts, even if there be not a balance in favour of the latter which will probably prove to be the case.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics.

76. There is a dispensary at Chhota Udepur where both indoor and outdoor patients are treated. The institution is a popular one, and its management under the present Medical Officer Mr. Narbdashunkar who is also Superintendent of the Jail, is most satisfactory.

The building however is not well situated, it is hemmed in by private dwellings, and the space available is not sufficient to admit of the construction of outhouses which are badly needed. Standard plans have been called for, with a view to a new dispensary being built as soon as funds allow of the expenditure being incurred.

The average daily attendance was 103 as compared with 101, in the previous year, and the number of indoor patients treated was 54 as against 24.

17 major and 184 minor operations were performed. 4 postmortem examinations were held. The cost of the maintenance of the institution was Rs. 2,233.

77. The general health of the people was on the whole good. Malarial fevers prevailed as usual, but there was no epidemic disease. Cases of plague occurred at Bodeli, the railway terminus just outside the limits of the State in Baroda territory; the proximity of the disease occasioned some anxiety and necessitated the adoption of precautionary measures, but fortunately the outbreak did not spread to these parts.

78. There are two vaccinators who work under the orders of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner for Gujarat at an average cost to the State of Rs. 650 per annum. 3,456 primary and 36 secondary operations have been reported, which show an increase over last year's returns.

79. It is scarcely necessary to point out that the statistics furnished relating to births and deaths are not to be relied upon. 1,352 births have been returned and 407 deaths, representing a ratio of 22 and 7 respectively per 1,000 of population. The figures, such as they are, show an improvement on the reports previously submitted: endeavours are being made to ensure still further accuracy.

80. The number of accidental deaths has been shewn to be 42, and curiously enough (considering the nature of the country) no deaths have been ascribed to wild animals, 18 deaths are said to have been due to snakebites, and 11 deaths are shewn as the result of falls from palm trees, while suicidal deaths show a decline of 7, being 1 to 8. On the whole there are said to have been 25 fewer deaths due to accidental causes than in the past year.

81. A collegiate of the Bombay Veterinary College is employed in connection with the Darbar Stables where a small dispensary has been established open to the public. The Veterinary Assistant has recently been sent out twice in the Districts to make inquiries and to afford relief in connection with diseases among cattle.

CHAPTER VII.

Education.

82. There has been a slight increase in the number of educational institutions during the year under report, and there has been an improvement also in the attendance. There are 17 schools now as against 14. In 8 of them girls are taught as well as boys. The number of scholars was 713 against 629 previously reported, and the average attendance rose from 450 to 543.

83. There are separate girls schools at Udepur and Kawant. An independent English School has also been opened at the former place where boys are taught up to the 4th standard.

A small Sanskrit school for benefit of Brahmin boys desirous of being instructed in the sacred Mantras and in their religious exercises, the establishment of which owes its inception to Mr. Ladhabhai, is also maintained at Chhota Udepur from the State "Vyatipat" fund.

84. Three scholarships are given to students continuing their studies at Baroda and Ahmedabad, and a small allowance of Rs. 2 per mensem is granted to a Rajput boy studying at Udepur; a sum of Rs. 40 is also paid as a contribution in support of the Pollen boarding house and reading room attached to the High School at Godhra.

85. The total expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 5,604 as against Rs. 4,824 in the previous year.

The Schools at Udepur were visited by Miss Ashworth, the Government Inspectress, as well as by the Deputy Educational Inspector.

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

86. There is a Library at Chhota Udepur named after the late Kumar Chandrasinhjee who is said to have furnished the funds required for its construction. It is maintained by a State grant of Rs 200 supplemented by private subscriptions which do not appear to come in very freely. The management of the institution has now been entrusted to Mr. Harpatram, the Nayadhish, who has already succeeded in effecting various improvements.

Appendices. 87. The prescribed appendices I to XXV are attached as usual.

Chhota Udepur, }
28th June, 1906.

C. E. S. STEELE,
Adviser and Dewan.

APPENDIX NO. A

Notes on the Raja's tour in Rajputana, Northern India and Kashmir.

Left Chhota Udepur on the 10th of March for Rutlam where every arrangement was made by the State officials for the Raja's comfort. Thence on to Chitorgarh, a place which naturally interested the Raja owing to its historical associations. Proceeding on to Udepur, the picturesque capital of Mewar, the Raja was afforded every facility for visiting the numerous places for which the city and its environs are famous.

After staying a couple of days at Ajmere we reached Jodhpur where the Raja was most hospitably entertained. He attended the Polo "at home" and was introduced to the leading Thakors. Three pleasant days were passed here and then we went on to Bikaner where under the Maharajah's instructions the Raja received a most cordial reception. The Maharaja was unfortunately absent on a tiger shooting expedition with the Maharajah of Ulwar, but nothing could have exceeded the kindness and attention shewn by the Private Secretary and by the Notabilities of the State. Here the Raja attended his first croquet party at the Residency. Opportunity was taken to show the Raja the various public offices and to explain to him the admirable system under which the business of the State is conducted. A special train was provided through the Maharaj's courtesy and the Raja was taken to Talara where he descended into the coal mine which has been discovered in the desert. After this novel experience we caught the ordinary train and went on to Jeypore, a place needless to say full of interest both on account of its antiquities as well as by reason of the numerous modern improvements that have been carried out. Two visits were paid by the Raja to the magnificent museum. The ancient capital of Amber was also visited, State carriages and elephants being provided for the trip.

The 1st of April found us at Alwar where the admirable stable arrangement and the management of the horse and mule runs, based on the Babughad system, attracted more particularly the Raja's attention. We reached Agra on the 3rd and the next day experienced the shock of the earthquake which was attended by such disastrous consequences in Northern India. Five days were spent at Agra "doing" the sights with which the place abounds after which we went on to Delhi, omitting nothing of importance at that place. Subsequently we stayed two days at Rurki where the acting principal Captain Campbell R. E. most civilly devoted a couple of hours in taking the Raja round the Thomason College and in explaining the objects of the institution. The Foundry was then visited and also the canal works. We then went on to Hardwar where religious ceremonies were gone through. A very good picture of this place was kindly presented to the Raja by Captain Campbell as a memento.

By the middle of April we reached Dera Dun, where the Raja went over the Cadet Corps lines. Proceeding thence to Missouri the Raja visited

on the way the Himalaya glass factory near Rajpore and saw the process of glass blowing. The visit to Missouri was curtailed as the climate proved too cold for the Raja's comfort; so we returned to the plains and went on to Amritsar and Lahore. The school of art and museum at the latter place happened to be closed to the public owing to the damage caused to the building by the earthquake, but the Principal Mr. Percy Brown was good enough to take the Raja round and to supply him with information on all points.

From Lahore we went on to Rawal Pindi where we were detained owing to the difficulty in securing accommodation at Murree, we did not reach that hill station in consequence until the 3rd of May; meanwhile we completed our arrangements for our trip to Kashmir.

Shrinagar was reached on the 7th of May shortly before the road became closed for a fortnight by reason of landslips and owing to bridges having been damaged in consequence of heavy rains and subsequent floods in the Jhelum. The Maharaja of Kashmir most kindly placed the State bungalows along the route at the Raja's disposal, and during our entire stay both he and Raja Sir Amarsing did all in their power to render the Raja's visit as pleasant as possible.

For some short time after his arrival the Raja lived in a house boat, and excursions were made to different places on the lakes within reach of Shrinagar. Later on he made a trip to the Sonamarg valley; and when the weather became warmer in July he occupied for the remainder of his stay a bungalow on the Dal lake which was kindly provided by Sir Amarsing.

The return journey from Kashmir commenced on the 1st of August, and a week later found us at Mount Abu, where a house was placed at the Raja's disposal by the Bharatpur State. The Dilwarra Temples, the Agni Kund, and other places famous in Hindu mythology were duly visited.

Leaving Mount Abu on the 5th of September, a stay of some days was made at Abu Road to enable the Raja to visit the ruins of the ancient city of Chandravati, and the various shrines in the neighbourhood. Here he occupied a bungalow placed at his disposal by Maharao Sir Keshrising of Sirohi, who is a Chohan Rajput as the Raja is. From Abu Road the Raja returned to Chhota Udepur pleased with his experiences, and highly gratified by the exceeding kindness shewn to him by the rulers of the various States visited by him.

There can be little doubt that the tour, from an educative point of view, and otherwise, has proved most beneficial.

Chhota Udepur,
28th June, 1906. }

C. E. S. STEELE,
State Adviser.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officials in the Chhota Udepur State and Residency officials and changes in personnel during the year 1905-06.

Name of officer,	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From.	To.	
Ladhabhai Harjee, Esquire.	Administrator.	18-4-1904.	17-3-1906.	Reverted to British Service.
C. E. Stafford Steele, Esquire,	Adviser and Dewan.	18-3-1906.	31-3-1906.	Newly appointed under the sanction of Government for one year.
Azam Keshavrao Babajee,	Revenue officer and Naib Dewan.	28-1-1902.	31-3-1906.	Retired from British Service on the 17th March 1906 but has continued in State Service, and pending other arrangements still discharges the duties of Revenue officer.
" Harpatram Harmukhram.	Nayadhis and first class Magistrate.	9-11-1905.	31-3-1906.	Joined on appointment of previous incumbent as Karbhari of Vaziria under the agency.
" Appaji Ganpatram,	Superintendent of Police.	28-11-1895.	28-3-1906.	Reverted to British Service, and succeeded by the Raja's cousin formerly in the cadet corps and who subsequently qualified for Police Service at Ahmedabad.
K. S. Raisinghji Chandrasinhji.	do.	29-3-1906.	31-3-1906.	Vide above.

Note :—There are no Residency officials attached to the State.

Chhota Udepur,
28th June 1906.

C. E. S. STEELE.
Adviser and Dewan.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Chhota Udepur State.

Description.	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
XLV of 1860. Indian Penal Code. V of 1898. Criminal Procedure Code. I of 1872. The Evidence Act. IX of 1872. The Contract Act. XV of 1877. The Limitation Act. XXI of 1879. The Extradition Act. IV of 1887. The Gambling Act. I of 1878. The opium Act. VI of 1864. The whipping Act. IV of 1890. The District Police Act. I of 1871. The Cattle Tresspass Act. XIV of 1882. The Civil Procedure Code V of 1878. The Abkari Act Arms Regulations—1902. Registration Rules of 1902. Rules under the Stamp Acts.	Yes " " " Some portion of it is excluded. Yes. " " " " Yes, with modifications in the amounts of fines levied on animals. Yes. " Do. State rules approved by Government.	None.	

Chhota-Udepur, 28th June 1906.

C. E. S. STEELE.
Adviser and Dewan.

APPENDIX III

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Chhota Udepur State, 1905-1906

Arm of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers.	Remarks.	
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	No. of regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	No. of guns.	Number of men.						
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted etc.				European commissioned officers.	Native commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Fighting men.			
Cavalry.						Nil									
Sappers.															
Artillery.															
Infantry.															
Imperial Service Troops.															

Chhota Udepur, }
28th June 1906.

C. E. S. STEELE.
Adviser and Dewan.

APPENDIX IV.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police in the Chhota Udepur State in 1905-1906.

Description of officer.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dis- missed.	Fined, de- graded or suspend- ed deptly.	Furnished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	No. able to read and write	No under instruction.	
<i>Police proper.</i>											
Superintendent of Police.	1	75+15+5	1,225-12-11	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Asst. Supt. of Police.	1	50+15	780-,, -,,	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Chief Constables.	1 4	30+10 20+10	1,902-4-2	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	
Mounted Hd. Constable.	1	25	300-,, -,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mounted Constables.	12	22	3,143-12-,,	...	3	...	...	...	8	...	
1st class Hd. Constables.	7	12	1,011-1-,,	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	
2nd class do.	7	10	820-13-4	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	
3rd class do.	1 7	9+2 9	869-,, -,,	...	3	...	2	...	5	...	

4th class	do.	20	8	1,845-4-9	...	6	...	3	...	15	...
1st class Constables.		1 49	7+1 7	4,146-15-11	...	11	...	2	2	14	...
2nd class	do.	110	6	7,819-3-,,	1	38	I	11	...	43	...
Karkuns & Faras,		4	1 gets 15 1 " 12 1 " 10 1 " 4	511-14-9	...	...	...	1	...	4	...
Totals.		226		24376-1-10	1	63	1	21	2	107	...
<i>Abkari Police.</i>											
Inspectors.		2	25	444-10-10	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
4th class Hd. Constable.		1	8	94-12-0	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
1st class Constables.		7	7	569-6-3	...	4	...	...	1	12	...
2nd class	do.	14	6	995-3-9	...	4	...	1	4	5	...
Totals.		24		2,104-,-10	...	9	...	1	5	10	...

Increase of one
Constable at the
cost of Abkari
Ijardar.

APPENDIX IV, Continued,

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police in the Chhota Udepur State in 1905-1906.

Description of officer.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended Depty.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	No. able to read & write.	No. under instruction.	
Paga.											
Commander.	1	35	420-,-	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Risaldar.	1	30	349-,-	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Dafedar.	1	24+2	312-,-	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Sowars.	1 18	22+2 22	} 5,029-7-3	..	5	..	..	..	13	..	
Turiwalla.	1	5		60-,-	..	..	..	..	..	0	..
Totals.	23		6,170-7-3	..	5	..	..	..	16	..	
Grand Total.	273		32,650-9-11	1	77	1	22	7	133	..	

Chhota Udepur, 28th June 1906.

C. E. S. STEELE.
Adviser & Dewan.

APPENDIX V]

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Chhota Udepur State under the Rewakantha Agency for the year 1905-1906.

No.	State.	Number of offences.	Number of accused arrested.	Number of accused sent for trial.	Number of accused convicted, or discharged.	Number of convicted, or discharged.	Percentage of conviction (columns 4 and 6.	Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Chhota Udepur.	1904-1905	1904-1905	1904-1905	1904-1905	1904-1905	1904-1905	1904-1905	1904-1905
		76	69	116	69	115	56	87	25
		72	76	116	69	115	56	87	9
							1 released on bail.		75.6

Chhota Udepur
28th June 1906.

C. E. S. STEELE.
Adviser and Dewan.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Chhota Udepur State during the year 1905-1906.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	1904-1905	1905-1906	1904-1905	1905-1906	1904-1905	1905-1906	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Chhota-Udepur. ...	Rs.2,840-7-11	Rs.2,258-10-3	Rs. 976-14-6	Rs. 814-15-9	34 . 2	36 . 1	

Chhota Udepur,
28th June, 1906.

C. E. S. STEELE.
Adviser and Dewan.

APPENDIX VII.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Chhota Udepur State during the year 1905-1906.

No.	Description of crime or offences.	No. of crimes.			No. of cases disposed of during 1905-1906.	No. of persons apprehended.	No. of persons convicted.	No. of persons sentenced to.				No. of persons acquitted or discharged.	No. of persons confined being insane.	No. of persons died during or before trial.	Terms of Imprisonment.											Ret.	
		Balance on 31-3-05.	Committed during 1905-1906.	Totals.				Simple Imprisonment.	Rigorous Imprisonment.	Simple Imprisonment with fine.	Fine only.				Whipping.	Totals.											
1	I. P. Code Offences under section:— 161—174	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	..
2	172—190	..	5	5	5	8	8	..	..	8	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	..
3	302—311	1	8	9	5	6	5	3	..	1	1	1	5	1	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	..
4	312—318	..	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	323—338	..	34	34	33	57	11	2	2	7	..	11	46	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
6	341—358	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
7	379—382	..	32	32	26	65	93	29	22	1	1	1	53	11	20	5	7	12	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with and disposed of in the Courts of the

Chhota-Udepur State during the year 1905-1906.

No.	Names of Courts of State.	No. of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with and disposed of.																Persons remaining at the end of the year.		Number of criminal cases remaining for trial at the end of the year.	Remarks.
		1904-1905.	1905-1906.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Brought to trial 1905-1906.				Received by transfer.	Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.							
					Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.		1904-1905.	1905-1906.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20				
1	Administrator's Court.	2	...	3	13	...	...	...	...	23	16	1	1	13	...	1	...	...					
2	1st-class Magistrate's Court.	220	214	1	103	11	157	...	...	240	272	48	27	193	2	...	2	2	2				
	Totals.	222	214	4	116	11	157	...	...	263	288	49	28	206	2	1	2	2	2				

Chhota Udepur,
28th June 1906.

C E. S. STEELE.
Adviser and Dewan.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Chhota Udepur State during the year ending 31st March 1906.

State.	Number of persons and cases.																	
	Tribunals.	Number of applica- tions.	Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceed- ings quashed.		Further en- quiry or order.		Referred.		Pending.	
					Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.									
			Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	
Chhota Udepur.	Admi- nistra- tor.	5	2	2	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Chhota Udepur.
28th June, 1996.

C. E. S. STEELE.
Adviser and Dewan.

APPENDIX X.

Civil work, nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Courts of the Chhota Udepur State during the year 1905-1906.

No.	Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Totals.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed in 1905-1906.						Suits disposed of in 1905-1906.						Remarks.									
		1904-1905		1905-1906		1904-1905		1905-1906		1904-1905		1905-1906		Value.		Subject matter.		Number and value.					Disposed of.				Value.			Average duration.			
		1904-1905	1905-1906	1904-1905	1905-1906	1904-1905	1905-1906	1904-1905	1905-1906	1904-1905	1905-1906	1904-1905	1905-1906	Suits regarding land and houses.	Suits on money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	No. of suits under Rs. 100.	Over 100 and under 500.	Over 500 and under 1000.	Over 1000 and under 5000.	Over 5000.	Admitted and compromised.	ex-parti.		Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Years.	Months.	Days.				
1	Administrator's Court	...	2	1	...	1	2	140	125	105	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2,539-13-0	1	10	27				
2	Nayadhis Court.	4235	98	90	90	140	125	105	11035	15	7,400-9-2	...	...	...	188	169	19	2	...	...	65	...	540	9,954-15-10	...	4	7						
	Totals.	4237	99	90	90	141	127	106	11235	15	7,400-9-2	...	...	...	188	169	19	2	...	...	65	...	641	12,494-12-10	...	5	...						

Chhota Udepur,
28th June 1906,

C. E. S. STEELE.
Adviser and Dewan.

APPENDIX XI.

Civil work, results of applications for execution of decrees.

No.	Tribunals,	Opening balance of applications.		Value of applications pending at the close of 1904-1905.		Applications brought to registration.			Totals.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.		Remarks,			
		1904-1905.	1905-1906.	Value for 1905-06.		1904-1905.	1905-1906.	Value for 1905-06.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	Value.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	Value.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	Value.	Within 6 months.	Within 12 months.	Above 1 year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Administrator's Court.	...	1	1,111-9-9	...	1	434-8-1	...	2	1,546-1-10	...	...	...	21546-1-10	1	...	1	...	1	
2	Nayadish Court.	16	6	3,894-13-	24	47	3,428-6-1	40	53	7,323-3-1	24	47	5,878-3-10	61444-15-3	3	...	...	2	1	
	Totals.	16	7	5,006-6-9	24	48	3862-14-2	40	55	8,869-4-11	24	47	5,878-3-10	82991-1-1	4	...	...	2	2	

Chhota Udepur, 28th June 1906.

C. E. S. STEELE.
Adviser and Dewan.

APPENDIX XII.

Civil work, number and result of appeals in Civil Suits, Chhota Udepur State for 1905-1906.

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during.		Total.	Disposed of during.		Closing balance.	Value of appeals filed during.		How disposed of.						Average duration.	
	1904-1905	1905-1906	1904-1905	1905-1906	1904-1905	1905-1906	1904-1905	1905-1906	1904-1905	1905-1906	Decisions confirmed.	Decisions reversed.	Decisions amended.	Cases remained for retrial.	Cases compromised & otherwise disposed of.		1904-1905	1905-1906
Administrator's Court.	...	1	5	...	5	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Huzur Court.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Judge's (Adviser and Dewan's) Court.	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	285-8-6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals.	...	1	5	1	5	2	5	1	...	285-8-6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	12

C. E. S. STEELE,
Adviser and Dewan.

Chhota Udepur, 28th June 1906.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of prisoners committed or confined in the Jitsingji Jail in the Chhota Udepur State during the year ending March 1906.

Station.	No. of prisoners.	No. of prisoners.					Daily average in Jail.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.		1904-1905	1905-1906					
				1904-1905	1905-1906							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Jitsingji Jail at Chhota Udepur-Convicted. ...	149	57	92	142	149	53 . 9	52 . 9	45	Rs. 2,707-6-2		One mortality.	* This sum of Rs. 389-14-3 was charged on account of maintenance charges of prisoners of the State undergoing imprisonment at Ahmedabad Central Jail and at the Andamans.
Under Trial ...	84	1	83	66	84	4 . 4	2 . 7	...		* Rs. 389-14-3		4 . 4
Totals.	233	58	175	208	233	58 . 3	55 . 6	45	Rs. 3,097-4-5	4 . 4		

Chhota Udedur, 28th June 1906.

C. E. S. STEELE.
Adviser and Dewan.

Registration of Documents in the Chhota Udepur State.

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.												Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending inquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
	1904-1905	1905-1906	Mortgages.		Sale-deeds.		Wills.		Money-bonds.		Miscellaneous.		1904-1905	1905-1906	1904-1905	1905-1906	1904-1905	1905-1906	1904-1905	1905-1906			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		
Chhota Udepur.	5	11	...	2	1	5	1	...	3	2	...	2	5	11	Rs5,484-5-7	3,184-0-0	...	...	...	...	...		

Chhota Udepur 28th June, 1906.

C. E. S. STEELE.
Advises and Dewan.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipt and expenditure on account of Registration during the year 1905-1906.

Description,	1904-1905.			1905-1906.			Remarks.
	Number of deeds,	Value of property.	Fees realized.	Number of deeds,	Value of property.	Fees realized.	
Sale deeds,	1	325-0-0	5-0-0	9	1,983-0-0	39-4-0	
Gifts.	1	0	5-0-0	0	0	0	
Mortgages,	3	5,159-5-7	23-0-0	2	1,201-0-0	10-0-0	
Total,	5	5,484-5-7	37-0-0	11	3,184-0-0	49-4-0	
Deduct expenditure,	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Net profit.	0	0	37-0-0	0	0	49-4-0	

Chhota Udepur, 28th June 1906

C. E. S. STEELE.
Adviser & Dewan.

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipality in the Chhota Udepur State during the year 1905-1906.

Names.	Opening balance on 1st April 1905.	Receipts during the year.		Total in Current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on 31st March, 1906.	Remarks.
		1904-1905	1905-1906		1904-1905	1905-1906		
Chhota Udepur Municipality.	...	897-4-11	1,043-7-6	...	1,767-10-6	3,446-8-1	...	Note :— There is no separate Municipal Fund. The excess of expenditure over receipts due to purchase of new fire Engine and Tanks, and new carts and bullocks and receptacles for rubbish met from the general revenues of the State.

Chhota Udepur, 28th June 1906.

C. E. S. STEELE.
Adviser and Dewan.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rainfall in the Chhota Udepur State during the year 1905-1906.

State.	Chhota Udepur.		Remarks.
	Inches.	Cents.	
			April 1905
		...	May 1905
		47	June 1905
	30	69	July 1905
	2	45	August 1905
	7	30	September 1905
		...	October 1905.
		...	November 1905
		...	December 1905
		...	January 1906
		44	February 1906
		...	March 1906
	41	35	Total.
	29	21	Totals of past year.
	40	62	Average of past 5 years.

Chhota Udepur, 28th June 1906.

C. E. S. STEELE.
Adviser & Dewan.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food-grains.

Articles.	During March 1905 Rate per maund.			During March 1906 Rate per maund.			Remarks.
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Bajri.	1	6	10	1	14	6	
Adad..	1	4	0	1	10	8	
Mag..	2	0	0	2	8	0	
Tal. ...	2	0	0	3	5	4	
Gram.	1	4	0	1	7	8	
Toowarni Dal	2	3	7	3	1	3	
Pulse of Mag.	2	0	0	2	8	0	
Rice kamod...	3	5	0	3	10	2	
Rice Superior.	2	8	0	2	8	0	
Rice Inferior...	2	3	7	2	5	8	
Makai..	1	4	0	1	9	7	
Wheat.	2	0	0	2	8	0	
Gram pulse....	2	0	0	2	13	9	

Chhota Udepur, 28th June 1906.

C. E. S. STEELE,
Adviser & Dewan.

APPENDIX XIX,

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1905-1906 of the Chhota-Udepur State.

Description of work.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Totals.	Remarks.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.		
Original works.								
Buildings....	3,349-1-9	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Communications. ...	1,188-14-2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Public Improvements. ...	1,600-12-9	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			6,138-12-8				6,138-12-8	
Repairs								
Buildings ...	...	5,213-2-"	...	...	...	...	...	
Communications....	...	4,265-4-6	...	...	...	...	...	

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural stock in the Chhota Udepur State for the year 1905-1906.

District.	Year.	Horses and Cattle.										Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffalos.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts & fillies.	Asses.	Sheep & Goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying.		
Chhota Udepur.	1905-06	25,347	19,810	2,424	8,457	232	302	..	159	15,074	9,199	...	442	2,215		

Chhota Udepur,
28th June, 1906.

C. E. S. STEELE.
Adviser and Dewan.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the Chhota Udepur State for the year 1905-1906 commencing from April 1905 and ending in March 1906.

Name of State.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Toddy.		Total.		Remarks.
	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	
Chhota Udepur.	28	Rs. + 17,245-14-1	7	* Rs. 3,467-2-8 +2,808-0-0 Opium Compen- sation. 6,275-2-8	6	Rs. 467-4-9	...	...	41	Rs. 23,988-5-6	* Opium of the value of Rs. 2,351-15-2 was left as balance at the end of the year.

Chhota Udepur,
28th June, 1906.

C. E. S. STEELE.
Adviser & Dewan.

APPENDIX XXII,

APPENDIX

Statement showing Receipts and Disbursements of the Chhota

Receipts.				
Serial No.	Nature of demand.	Demand.		
		Arrear.	Current.	Total.
	Opening Balance.	...	42,691-15- 1	42,691-15- 1
1	Land Revenue.	23,088- 1-11	1,10,156- 4- 6	1,33,244- 6-5
2	Forests (including grass)	...	19,895-11- 7	19,895-11- 7
3	Customs (including tolls)	...	46,842-13- 9	46,842-13- 9
4	Abkari Opuim etc.	...	24,165- 7- 4	24,165- 7- 4
5	Law and Justice.	...	3,438- 7- 4	3,438-7 - 4
6	Guaranteed & other rights	...	1,344-14- 0	1,344-14-0
7	Other taxes.	...	4,694-14- 3	4,694-14- 3
8	Public Works Dept. Rent of houses.	...	494-0-0	494- 0- 0
9	Miscellaneous.	...	32,878-0-10	32,878- 0-10
	Totals.	23,088- 1-11	2,43,910- 9- 7	2,66,998-11-6
10	State dues.	9,092- 4- 9	...	9,092- 4- 9
11	Excess Receipts (to be refunded)	46- 2-11	182- 6- 2	228- 9- 1
12	Deposits.	24,292- 8- 5	22,328- 8- 1	46,621-0- 6
13	Advances:—			
	Tagavi.	43,245-15- 4	10,599-11- 7	53,845-10-11
	Other advances.	9,682-13- 7	37,493-12- 8	47,176-10-3
	Totals 1 to 13.	1,09,447-14-11	3,14,515-0- 1	4,23,962-15-0
	Total with Balance.	1,09,447-14-11	3,57,206-15- 2	4,66,654-14- 1

XXII.

Udepur State during the year ending October 1905.

Receipts.

Collection during the current year st. 1961.	Collection during the previous year st. 1960	Remission during the current year.	Balance.
42,691-15- 1	44,758- 2- 6	...	...
1,11,101-5-11	1,00,678-13-1	16,475-13- 7	5,667- 2-11
19,895-11- 7	11,244-13-0	...	...
46,842-13- 9	34,105-11-10	...	...
22,104-12- 9	20,326- 8-10	...	2,060-10- 7
3,438- 7- 4	3,530-13- 9	...	...
847- 2-11	847- 3-11	100-12- 4	396-14- 9
4,517- 9- 9	44,98-10- 6	27- 8- 0	149-12- 6
435- 8-10	485- 8- 3	39- 0- 0	19- 7- 2
32,726- 2- 6	6,465-0- 9	10- 2- 0	141-12- 4
2,41,909-11- 4	1,82,183-3-11	16,653- 3-11	8,435-12- 3
3,215-13- 3	3,514-15- 3	2,579- 1- 1	3,297- 6- 5
93-14- 7	31- 9- 0	...	134-10- 6
17,002- 3- 9	12,067-13- 9	...	29,618-12- 9
9,596- 3- 3	13,625-11- 7	5,274- 9-10	38,974-13- 0
35,240-12- 4	3,968- 2- 8	1,416- 7- 2	10519- 6- 9
3,07,058-10-6	2,15,391- 8- 2	25,923- 6-0	90,980-14- 6
3,49,750- 9-7	2,60,149-10- 8	25,923- 6-0	90,980-14- 6
3,49,750-9-7	2,60,149-10-8		

APPENDIX XXII. (continued)

Disbursements.					
Serial No.	Nature of expenditure.	Budget estimates.		Actual expenditure.	
		Current year St. 1961 1904-05.	Previous year St. 1960 1903-04.	Current year St. 1961 1904-05	Previous year St. 1960 1903-04
1	Huzur (administration) and finance.	14,988- 0- 0	13,573-0-0	13,886-5-3	13,577-1-8
2	Land Revenue.	13,928- 0- 0	12,765-0-0	13,281-13-9	13,379-12-8
3	Abkari opium etc.	5,437- 0- 0	5,450-0-0	5,729-8-0	4,591-15-10
4	Forests.	35,322- 0- 0	5,377-0-0	17,399-3-10	4,471-10-0
5	Law and Justice.	5,871- 0- 0	5,900-0-0	5,402-7-5	5,115-9-6
6	Police (including abkari Police.)	26,528- 0- 0	27,329-0-0	26,264-8-1	25,921-6-10
7	Paga.	8,633-0-0	6,374-0-0	8,497-0-9	6,133-12-7
8	Education.	5,678-0-0	5,390-0-0	5,364-3-4	5,151-12-8
9	Medical (including vaccination and Veterinary charges.)	3,544-0-0	2,624-0-0	3,289-2-5	2,074-9-4
10	Public Works Dept.	17,923-0-0	16,540-0-0	21,461-12-1	9,986-2-2
11	Miscellaneous Minor Depts.	7,133-0-0	3,873-0-0	7,986-9-6	3,637-9-7
12	Customs (including tolls.)	4,689-0-0	4,761-0-0	4,084-6-1	4,224-0-10
13	Tribute to H. H. the Gaekwar.	3,929-0-0	15,612-0-0	4,067-14-3	17,563-1-7
14	Guaranteed and other rights.	289-8-0	289-8-0	222-6-1	183-0-0
15	Devasthan Dharmada.	6,587-12-6	6,777-10-0	5,295-4-7	5,417-15-3
16	Pensions.	299-0-0	44-0-0	295-9-10	44-0-0
17	Darbar charges (including stables).	95,635-0-0	38,479- 0-0	95,222-0-9	40,304-13-6
18	Debts.	300-0-0	25,200-0-0	5-7-0	27,365-0-0
19	Other mis. charges.	7,799- 8- 0	10,294-8-0	5,824-3-9	7,643-12-2
	Totals 1 to 19.	2,64,423-12-6	2,07,652-10-0	2,43,579-14-9	1,96,887-4-2
20	Deposits.	2,000-0-0	2,000-0-0	11,675-15-5	8,078-2-6
21	Advances:—				
	Tagavi.	10,000-0-0	2,000-0-0	10,599-11-7	12,492-4-11
	Other advances.	1,000-0-0	1,500-0-0	37,493-12-8	...
	Totals 1 to 21.	2,77,423-12-6	2,13,152-10-0	3,03,349-6-5	2,17,457-11-7
	Closing Balance.	58,688-10-6	42,686-13-3	46,401-3-2	42,691-15-1
	Total with Balance.	3,36,112-7-0	2,55,839-7-3	3,49,750-9-7	2,60,149-10-8

Chhota Udepur, 28th June 1906.

C. E. S. STEELE,
Adviser and Dewan.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Chhota Udepur State during the year 1905-1906.

Dispensary,	No. of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
	Outdoor	Indoor.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
Chhota Udepur Dispensary.	8,136	54	39 Cured. 9 Relieved. — 48	1	1	4	2,233-0-0	3.9 Indoor. 103.4 Outdoor.	
Jail Dispensary.	279	1	1 Cured.	...	...	...		0.7 Indoor. 10.9 Outdoor.	
Totals.	8,415	55	49	1	1	4	Rs. 2,233-0-0	118.9	

Chhota Udepur,
28th June, 1906.

C. E. S. STEELE.
Adviser & Dewan.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Chhota Udepur State for the year 1905-1906.

Number of schools.		Description of schools.	No. of pupils on Roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.	Remarks.
	1905-1906.		1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.		
14	14	Boys schools.	529.1	577.3	385.5	437.6	Rs. 5,603-9-8	
	1	English "	18.0	23.3	14.4	17.7		
	2	Girls "	82.7	112.8	50.4	88.4		
	17	Totals	629.8	713.4	450.3	543.7		

Chhota-Udepur,
28th June 1906.

C. E. S. STEELE.
Adviser and Dewan.

No. 322 of 1907.

HUZUR OFFICE,
Chhota Udepur,
11th May 1907.

FROM,

MAHARAWAL SHRI FATEHSINHJI M.

Raja, Chhota Udepur.

TO,

THE POLITICAL AGENT,

Rewakantha.

MY FRIEND,

I have the honour to submit herewith the annual Administration Report of this State for the year 1906-07 together with the prescribed appendices.

I have the honor to be,

Your sincere friend,

FATEHSINHJI M.

Raja, Chhota Udepur.

No. 321 of 1907.

*Chhota Udepur,
11th May 1907.*

FROM,

C. E. STAFFORD STEELE,

Adviser and Dewan.

TO,

MAHARAWAL SHRI FATEHSINHJI MOTISINHJI,

Raja of Chhota Udepur.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward herewith the Administration Report of this state for the year 1906-07 together with the usual appendices.

The report represents, I venture to submit, a record of fair progress made in the work of administration during this the first year of your rule.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant.

C. E. S. STEELE.

State Adviser.

INDEX.

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Administration Report
OF THE
CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE
UNDER THE REWAKANTHA AGENCY
for the year
1906-1907.

CHAPTER I.

- General particulars regarding the State.
- (a) Area 873 square miles.
 - (b) Population 64,621.
 - (c) Gross average revenue Rs. 2,23,386.
 - (d) Tribute payable to H. H. the Gaekwar Rs. 7,805.

2. Maharawal Shri Fattehsinhji Motisinghji is a Chohan Rajput and was installed as a ruling chief on the 12th of March 1906. He is a chief of the 2nd class and is entitled to a salute of 9 guns. He was married in February 1905 to the daughter of H. H. Gambhirsinhji, the late Maharana of the Rajpipla State; and a son, who has been named Natvarsinhji, was born to him on the 16th of November 1906, in commemoration of which event the Raja, in addition to various other concessions, was pleased to remit the Nazarana due from the ryots in connection with his installation, which act of liberality evoked an expression of the commendation of Government.

His immediate male relatives are his uncles, Bharatsinhji Khuman-sinhji, Bhawanisinghji, Himatsinhji and his cousin Raisinhji; with all of whom cordial private intercourse has been maintained, despite occasional differences of opinion being interchanged regarding matters affecting the subordination of the Bhayats to the head of the State.

3. The Raja takes an active part in the work of administration; in fact several of the departments are under his immediate control and he is daily gaining wider experience and knowledge. He proceeded to Bombay at the time of the visit of the Amir of Afghanistan in February, and attended various functions held in that connection. He was on the same occasion accorded the honor of an interview by His Excellency the Governor.

Advantage was furthermore taken of the presence of the Men-of-War assembled in Bombay to show the Raja round the admiral's ship, when all points calculated to interest him were kindly explained by an officer deputed for that purpose.

A visit in March to the Surat Industrial Exhibition also served to give the Raja an insight into matters which, in the ordinary course, would not have come under his observation.

Owing to the excursions above referred to, and to the circumstance that the Raja's presence at his capital was called for in connection with various domestic occurrences, the annual touring was somewhat interfered with, and one of the four divisions remained unvisited in consequence. A more extended tour will be made next season. The Political Agent did not visit the State during the year covered by the report, but several meetings with the Raja were held at Bahadarpur and Godhra.

4. The changes that have occurred in connection with the higher appointments in the administration are shewn in detail in Appendix No. I from which it will be seen *inter alia* that Mr. Steele's services as Adviser and Dewan have been extended for a period of two years, and that the State has been allowed to avail itself of the services of Mr. Trikamlal P. Lakhia (a Mahalkari in the Panch Mahals) as Revenue officer. The assistance of a thoroughly competent officer in the latter position was a pressing requirement, and the selection in the person of Mr. Lakhia kindly made by the Political Agent has been greatly appreciated.

5. It will not be out of place to mention here that the position and prospects of the members of the services have been greatly improved of late and it is trusted that this will lead to increased efficiency in the discharge of public duty.

The cost of living is much higher now than it used to be when facilities for the export of produce by rail were non-existent. Nevertheless the salaries of officers on whom responsible duties devolved, have been maintained on an extremely low scale. Opportunities for obtaining promotion in the service generally arise at rare and distant intervals, and it is needless to point out that when willing and indifferent workers are alike placed on one and the same level, zealous application to duty can scarcely be expected to be displayed.

These facts being recognized, advantage was taken of the opportunity afforded by the preparation of the new Budget to fix the salaries of the principal officers on an incremental scale of pay, and to grade other appointments so as to allow of promotions being conferred, or of reductions being ordered, as the conduct of incumbents might warrant.

The working staff has moreover been strengthened in various directions, as will be noticed further on in this report.

6. While the welfare and interests of the State employe's have thus been accorded due consideration, attention has likewise been paid to

the manner in which public servants have discharged the duties entrusted to them, as is evidenced by the fact that, 1 Thandar and 1 Foudar were relieved of their duties and employed in a reduced capacity, that one Talaty and 1 police karkun were criminally prosecuted and imprisoned for embezzlement, and that a Sayer Inspector was also prosecuted, fined, and dismissed from the service.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of the land.

7. There are four Talukas; viz: Vasna Karali, Kawant, Jabugam and Tejghad. The Officers in charge of these sub-divisions of the State are designated Thandars, and they are assisted by 29 Talatis or Village Accountants; a certain amount of assistance is also rendered by the Patels, who are likewise expected to report crime and to help the Police generally.

8. There are 412 Khalsa, and 128 alienated, villages; the amount of work devolving on the Revenue Establishment is therefore by no means light, and although relief to a certain extent was afforded this year by raising the number of Talatis from 25 to 29, further measures nevertheless appear to be called for in order to ensure the proper realization of the land revenue; this desideratum will not be lost sight of when the next Budget is under consideration.

9. The assessment is levied per "Kumbha," representing about $2\frac{1}{4}$ acres. The rates vary according to the classification of the soil, more or less roughly determined, and which in some localities manifestly stand in need of modifications. During the course of the Raja's tour the assessment of two villages, which was oppressively high, was reduced and assimilated to that prevailing in the neighbourhood for similar land.

10. In 107 villages the "Khata" system prevails, i. e. in these villages the assessment is levied on the entire holding irrespective of the area actually under cultivation; in the remainder the demand is based on the returns furnished by the Talatis of the area cultivated; the revenue thus depends in such cases on the honesty and accuracy with which the "Pahani Patraks" are compiled. The work so done by the subordinate staff is of course checked as far as possible, and the taking of such tests constitutes an important part of the Revenue officers' duties.

11. Liberal concessions are invariably granted to new settlers, and 113 families are reported to have taken advantage of the same during the past year. With the advent of these cultivators from places outside the limits of the State the cultivation of cotton has steadily increased: the area so sown is said to be 10,407 Kumbhas as compared with 6,047 in the preceding year.

12. With a view to encourage local cultivators a supply of superior

cotton seed was obtained from Navsari and distributed free of cost, on condition that the recipients should return a similar quantity of seed from the crop raised by them so that it might be distributed the following season on similar terms to other growers. The sowings proved successful : but a difficulty arose in obtaining a return of the seed issued, as it transpired that, except in one Taluka, hand gins were practically not in use in the State. Gins were consequently prepared in the Public Works Karkhana for issue to the Thandars, and a certain number were supplied also to the jail, where the cotton grown in the State gardens in the vicinity of Chhota Udepur was sent to be ginned. The experiment made will thus serve, it is hoped, the further purpose of popularizing hand gins.

13. Consequent on the extension of the area under cotton, applications have been received for permission to start gining factories, and sanction to establish one at Bodeli, near the present terminus of the railway, has been granted to Seth Himatlal who is connected with similar enterprises in the adjoining territory of H. H. the Gaekwar. The successful working of any other factory must necessarily depend, in a great measure, on its location with a due regard to the decision finally arrived at respecting the alignment of the projected extension of the railway.

14. The Dumala, or alienated, villages number 128 as already mentioned. One of the Inam Villages reverted to the State during the year under report on the death of the holder, but another that had been made Khalsa during the Raja's minority was restored in commemoration of the birth of the heir-apparent. The number thus remains unaltered. From certain facts that have come to light it would seem that it will be to the interest of the State to investigate the circumstances in which some of the alienated holdings are now enjoyed.

15. The total Revenue demand for Samvat 1962 (November 1905 to October 1906) was Rs. 1,38,883 inclusive of Land Revenue demand Rs. 6,375 which represent the arrears of previous for Samvat 1962. years ; of this sum Rs. 1,33,692 were recovered, while Rs. 2,382 were remitted, or else written off as irrecoverable, and Rs. 3,809 were left for future collection. The success attending the recovery of the demand is a matter for congratulation.

16. The estimated receipts for the current year were based on the actuals of the preceding 12 months and shewn as Rs. 1,38,700. There is every reason to believe however that the receipts will be in excess of this estimate which was pitched at a lower figure than that supplied by the local revenue officers for their respective charges: in point of fact a surplus of about Rs. 10,000 is anticipated.

17. The realizations shown in the tabulated statement appended to para 83 of Chapter V include, it should be remembered, only the first

instalment of Land Revenue which fell due in January : the recoveries on account of the second instalment already exceed Rs. 62,000.

18. The Thandars are authorised to issue notices for the recovery of the revenue demand, but attachments can only be made with the sanction of the Revenue Officer : no such action proved necessary during the current year.

19. The system of grain Tagavi has been abolished as previously reported. The old accounts have now been finally closed, outstandings amounting to Rs. 3,386 having, after due inquiry, been written off as irrecoverable.

20. The balance exclusive of the above outstanding at the close of the year 1961 i. e. on the 1st of November 1905 was Rs. 35,588 and Rs. 9,875 were subsequently advanced for the purchase of bullocks ; the total sum recoverable thus came to Rs. 45,463. Of this amount Rs. 12,071 have already been repaid, and a small sum of Rs. 126 has further been written off ; consequently the balance for recovery on the 31st of October 1906 stood at Rs. 33,266.

21. The Raja, in commemoration of the birth of his son, was pleased to remit the interest due from the Bhayats on the paid up instalments of Tagavi advanced to them at the time of the famine ; but in spite of this act of grace the Bhayats have shewn themselves very backward in repaying the amounts still due from them on account of the advances so made. The loans were made when the State was under administration, and it is to be regretted that steps were not taken at the time for the temporary transfer of some of the Jiwai villages as security pending the repayment of the amounts.

22. The granting of Tagavi for the purchase of bullocks is a great boon to the ryots who if compelled to borrow animals for agricultural operations are obliged to pay as much as 16 maunds of grain on account of each plough so brought into use. The liberality shown in this respect proves a great incentive moreover to outsiders to come and settle in the State.

In the majority of cases the people to whom the advances are made are possessed of only small means, and the security is more or less hypothetical, but the Bhils are punctual in meeting their obligations, and the main risk of the non-recovery of the grants consists in a succession of bad years bringing in its train the general impoverishment of the country side.

23. In last year's report it was shewn that there were 5 Estates under management ; of these one was handed over during the year of report to the owner Naharsinhji, the charges against it having been liquidated.

Negotiations have also been undertaken with a view to handing over the Estate of the deceased Kumar Indrasinhji to the surviving widows ; conflicting interests have however impeded the completion of the arrangements required to enable the State to divest itself of the thankless task of managing the property in question.

24. Particulars of the Estates will be found embodied in the sub-joined tabulated statement.

The most important of all is that which is comprised in the Kadwal Taluka situated on the borders of Jambughoda and Baria. It contains 36 villages with an income varying from Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 10,000. The balance to the credit of the Estate at the end of March was Rs. 17,863, of which Rs. 5,000 have been invested in Government Securities to form a reserve fund for the purpose of meeting any financial stress that may hereafter arise ; arrangements are in progress for utilising a portion of the accumulated balance in constructing suitable residential quarters, also a Thana and a school house.

The Talukdar, who is now approaching his majority, is receiving, together with his younger brother, his education at Chhota Udepur. He is owing to his weak intellect, still very backward, and it will be some time before his education will be sufficiently advanced to allow of his undertaking the administration of the Taluka. The services of a suitable person of mature age as companion and tutor have been secured, and it is hoped that with his help the Talukdar, besides being assisted in his studies, will be given an insight into the manner of keeping revenue accounts a knowledge of which ought to be of great use to him hereafter.

25. The third Estate on the list, that of Jadecha Vakhatsinhji, is one which is likely to involve the State in some expense owing to the necessity for provision being made for the marriage of the daughter of one of the widows of the deceased Jiwardar who was a scion of the ruling family, and whose descendants have consequently a claim to consideration which the State cannot well ignore.

26. The remaining Estate is known as the Wagach Taluka which is owned by 48 shareholders who have proved themselves incapable of managing their own affairs. The Estate was attached in the first instance some ten years ago, but the attachment was removed in 1899, "when the management of the Taluka was entrusted to representatives of the three recognized branches of the shareholders. The result was not satisfactory for, to quote from a previous report on the subject, " the whole of the income was either misappropriated or squandered ; " consequently the restoration of the attachment became imperatively necessary in the interests of the general body of the shareholders.

No.	Estate & name of holder.	Age.	Place of birth.	Place of education.	Opening balance on 1-4-1906.	Receipts from 1-4-06 to 31-3-07.	Totals.	Disbursement during the year 1963.	Closing balance on 31-3-07.	Area of land under management in sq. miles.	Reasons for attachment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Kumar Indrasinhji Jit-sinhji (widows surviving)	Dead	...	...	Rs. 2,733	Rs. 1,701	Rs. 4,434	Rs. 1,497	Rs. 2,937	13	No Male heir.
2	Vijaysinhji of Kadwal (minor)	22	Muwada.	Udepur.	18,377	10,932	29,309	11,446	17,863	60	Minority.
								Of which Rs. 4,942-7-10 were expended on account of the Talukdar and his brother's marriages.			
3	Jadecha Vakhatsinhji (widows surviving).	Dead	...	...	32	958	990	651	339	7	No Male heir.
4	Wagach (was taken under management in Jaauary 1905).	...	...	...	1,768	2,698	4,466	1,814	2,652	41	Owing to gross mismanagement of its affairs by the representatives of the shareholders.

27. There are no Survey Settlements in force at present. Survey operations were undertaken in 1896 in the Vasna Karali Taluka, and partly carried on in other Talukas as well, but owing to the famine, and to a succession of bad years the work came to an untimely end and the establishment was broken up. Proposals, it is true, were subsequently submitted for the introduction of a settlement in Vasna Karali, but it was recognized that owing to conditions having altered, and to the insufficiency of the data available, further inquiries were necessary to admit of final orders being passed.

28. These investigations disclosed that after the time that had elapsed a revision of the Survey work was called for. Arrangements were accordingly made for the entertainment of a staff of Mojnidars and a Surveyor to assist the reduced survey establishment in breaking up unwieldy numbers, in measuring and classifying land brought under cultivation which had not been previously surveyed, in redemarcating numbers the boundary marks of which had disappeared, and in preparing, with the co-operation of the Revenue establishment, list showing how the existing "Kumbha" fields had been incorporated in the Survey numbers; so that in any case the Pahani Patrahs for the coming season might be prepared in accordance with the survey registers, and that endeavours might be made to ensure cultivation being undertaken as far as possible in future according to "numbers."

29. The identification and registration of the various holdings in this manner proved a somewhat laborious task, for in many instances the Talatis as well as the measurers were new hands; the work was furthermore retarded by the difficulty experienced in securing a sufficient number of Mojnidars or Measurers, and finally by reason of the sudden retirement of the Survey Officer whose health had completely given way. He was a trained Government subordinate who was employed in this State after he had taken his pension and the loss of his services at this juncture is greatly to be regretted. In spite however of the difficulties referred to, considerable progress has been made in the directions mentioned, and there is every reason to hope that the field inspections in the coming season will be carried out according to the survey registers and maps, the latter are being prepared in the Government Photozincograph office in Poona. Meanwhile the collection of data is proceeding with a view to the imposition of equitable rates of assessment which are intended to include various petty cesses at present separately levied.

30. As stated above endeavours have been made to resuscitate the Survey Department for which ample work for some years to come can be provided. Alienated, or Jiwai, villages are constantly falling in, and no less than 5 of these are awaiting measurement in Vasna Karali alone: apart from this measurement and classification operations in the partly surveyed Talukas of Jabugam and Panwad remain to be completed; in addition to

this there is a considerable amount of miscellaneous work to be done in connection with rectification of boundaries of Dumala Villages regarding the demarcation of which disputes constantly arise at present.

In these circumstances it is proposed to adhere for the next few years to the enhanced provision of Rs. 5,356 made in the current year's budget for placing the department on a proper footing.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

31. Appendix II shows the enactments and rules that are in force in the State. The following regulations have been promulgated during the year under report.

Forest Rules.

Rules for the treatment of lunatics.

Municipal Rules.

Toll Rules.

Enactments that are in force in the British Districts appertaining to civil matters have also been made locally applicable.

32. 770 licenses covering 818 fire arms were issued during the year: 2 permanent licenses were also granted.
 Gun licenses. These permits were issued in accordance with the provisions of the rules framed in 1903 regulating the possession of such weapons. There was one prosecution under the arms rules which ended in a conviction.

33. None.

Military Force.

34. The police force consists of (a) 205 foot police, (b) 13 mounted police, (c) 21, abkari police and (d) of the Risalla numbering 21. The Risalla is maintained chiefly for ceremonial purposes and for escort duties, and can scarcely be termed police although the men are detailed for police duties when emergencies arise. The post of the Assistant Superintendent of Police having been abolished, the supervising officers now consist of the Superintendent of Police and 5 Chief Constables.

35. The foot police have recently been placed on an improved footing as the following table will show. The arrangements that have now been made will, it is trusted, lead to greater efficiency by rendering the men less indifferent to incurring risk of dismissal or reduction for the perfunctory performance of their duties.

The new scheme provides for				As against the former strength of
1	Chief constable	on Rs. 30 + Horse allowance.		1 on 30 + Horse allowance.
2	do.	on Rs. 25	}	4 on Rs. 20 „
2	do.	on Rs. 20		
6	1st class Head Constables	on Rs. 14		7 on Rs. 12
5	2nd class	do on Rs. 12		7 on Rs. 10
6	3rd class	do on Rs. 10		8 on Rs. 9
13	4th class	do on Rs. 9		20 on Rs. 8
12	1st class Constables	on Rs. 8.		50 on Rs. 7
71	2nd class	do on Rs. 7.		110 on Rs. 6
88	3rd class	do on Rs. 6.		
206				207
1	Shirestdar	from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20.		1 on Rs. 15
1	Head Constable	on Rs. 10.		1 on Rs. 10
208				209

By a reduction in the strength of one constable and in consequence of the abolition of the post of Assistant Superintendent the revision of the grades and of the rates of pay has been effected without any additional cost to the State being thereby entailed. By providing for 6, 1st class head constables on 14 it is hoped that a better class of men will be secured for district work and criminal investigation and that the difficulty hitherto experienced in appointing efficient substitutes for chief constables proceeding on leave will be overcome. The karkuns working under the chief constables were formerly to all intents members of the Revenue Establishment, but under the new scheme they have been graded with the regular police.

36. The men are for the greater part Musselmans with a sprinkling of Rajputs, Brahmins, Purabias and Dhankas. Of the whole force 118 are said to be able to read and write more or less.

37. The abkari police are included in the police force: there are two Abkari Inspectors in addition and an Abkari Constable who works under the Abkari Contractor. In the year under report the Sayer Inspectors were invested with powers under the abkari and opium acts; thus in lieu of only two men for abkari duties there are now four, and the result has been that the detection of abkari offences by Inspectors has increased by 9.

38. A small establishment of so called arabs and makranis is also maintained and employed in guarding the Palaces.

39. The strength of the police and the cost of maintenance will be found in detail in Appendix IV and in order to prevent misunderstanding arising from a comparison of the figures it may be as well to mention that the reorganization, above referred to, had not been fully brought into force during the period covered by the report.

The abkari police and guards on the Distillery have been included in the regular foot police, but their cost is covered by the contribution received from the abkari contractor. The ratio of the force to population and area, is one man to 239 persons and to every 3 square miles of territory.

40. The distribution of the police falls under the following heads:-

- (1) General duties.
- (2) Treasury guard.
- (3) Jail guard.
- (4) Distillery guard.

The ordinary duties of the police are comparatively light. The population, chiefly rural and aboriginal as it is, gives little trouble; and such heinous crimes that are committed are usually the outcome of quarrels while the parties are under influence of drink or toddy, and the offenders, when caught, make a clean breast, as a rule, of their guilt.

41. The results of the working of the police are shewn in Appendix V. Previously offences under the Abkari Act were not treated as reported cases, hence the increase of 59 in the number of cognizable offences. The reduction in the percentage of convictions would appear to be due in a measure to an increase in the number of compoundable cases.

Three certificates were granted by the Baroda authorities in recognition of the co-operation rendered by the Police of this State in arresting offenders from that territory.

42. There was a slight falling off in the value of property stolen, and it is also satisfactory to find that the percentage of recoveries shows a marked improvement over that of the past year. Vide Appendix VI

43. There was an increase of 9 serious offences i. e. 15 as against

Serious crimes.	6. There were 5 robberies, 6 dacoities chiefly by outsiders, 2 murders, 1 case of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and 1 of attempt to murder. The number of cognizable penal code cases was 39 while the total number of penal code cases was 100 as compared with 104 in 1905-06.
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44. 83 abkari cases were detected of which 30 had reference to the importation of liquor and 53 to illicit distillation.
Abkari offences.

45. The cases tried under other acts were 9, five of which were under Act. IV of 1890 (District Police Act), 1 under the local arms rules and 3 under the gambling act.
Other offences.

46. Two constables were sent to Godhra to qualify as drill instructors as in the past year. The instructors are regularly employed in drilling the men at head-quarters, and receive a small allowance in addition to their fixed pay for this duty.
Drill.

47. In the year under report all the outposts were inspected, 13 by present Superintendent and 18 by his predecessor Kumar Raisinhji.
Inspection.

48. There are now three Criminal Courts, i. e. the Huzur Court, the Adviser and Dewan's and that of the Nyayadhish. The latter officer exercises 1st class Magisterial powers. The Adviser and Dewan, besides having the powers of an Assistant Sessions Judge, discharges the functions of a District Magistrate ; whereas the powers of the supreme and Sessions Courts are exercised by the Raja. The work done by each court is shewn in the table appended hereto.

Tribunals.	Balance on 31-3-06.	Committed during 1906-07.	Total number of cases.	How disposed of.			Remarks.
				Disposed of	Committed to the sessions.	Balance outstanding.	
Huzur Court.	1	3	4	3	...	1	
Asst. Sessions Judge's court.	...	5	5	3	...	2	
District Magistrate's court.	...	1	1	1	...	...	
1st class Magistrate's court.	2	187	189	180	7	2	

Seven appeals against the decision of the Nyayadhish were disposed of by the Huzur court and 3 by that of the Adviser and Dewan. Each of these courts rejected 2 appeals. The Huzur court modified the sentence of the original court in 3 cases and the Adviser, in one case ; of the remaining appeal cases in the Huzur court the conviction was confirmed in one instance, and in one case it was reversed. (vide Appendix IX). The Adviser sits with the Raja for the disposal of criminal work.

Civil Justice.

49. The civil courts are also three. The total number of suits instituted during the year was the same as last year i. e. 90. The balance at the close of the past year was 15 ; thus the total number for disposal was 105, of which 89 were disposed of. The average duration of the suits was 63 days.

Civil courts.

Of the 90 cases filed, 1 related to landed property and 88 to money transactions : the remaining case was of a miscellaneous nature. The value of the suits filed was Rs. 11,420 as against Rs 7400-9-2 in the previous year, the increase was owing chiefly to the additional number of suits exceeding Rs. 500 in value.

50. The number of applications for the execution of decrees was 46 against 48 of the past year. The balance at the close of the past year was 8. Thus the total number for disposal was 54, out of which 38 were disposed of, leaving 16 for future disposal. Several of the latter were filed towards the end of the year, and one is believed to be time barred.

Execution of decrees.

51. On the Installation of the Raja, three appeals made in the court of the Political Agent against the decisions of the Administrator, were transferred to the Huzur Court : of these 3 appeals, one was disposed of. The other 2 are cross appeals and as the parties have engaged the services of pleaders from Baroda and Ahmedabad, constant adjournments have been granted to suit their other engagements.

Civil appeals.

The number of appeals remaining undisposed of at the close of the last year in the Adviser's Court was one. 5 new appeals were received : all of them were disposed of. The duration of the hearing of the appeals was 1 month and 22 days.

52. In the year under report the total number of cases in which extradition was sought from this State was 10, viz: 3 by the Baroda State, 1 by the Baria State, 2 by the Ali Rajpur State and 4 by Government courts. The number of persons concerned was 10 of whom 2 were discharged and 8 convicted.

Extradition.

Two demands for 4 accused were made by this State ; one from Sankheda Mewas and the other from the Ali Rajpur State. The former case was only disposed of and it ended in a conviction.

53. There is only one Jail which is situated at Chhota Udepur and named after Raja Jitsinhji. It is a rectangular building, 150 ft : by 207 ft : , the walls are 12 feet high. It contains 21 cells and 4 rooms : the latter are used for the Jailor's office and Dispensary, and for the accommodation of the Police guard and stores. Of the 21 cells 17 are

Prison.

used for males, 2 for females and 2 which are separate and adjoin the factory shed have been allotted for lunatics confined under the new rules framed consistently with India Act XXXVI of 1858.

Lines for the Police and latrines for the prisoners are situated outside in the immediate vicinity.

54. There is a garden attached to the Jail in which vegetables are grown for the use of the prisoners, and the limits of which have recently been extended. Vegetables in excess of the requirements of the prisoners are sent to the market where they find a ready sale.

55. The number of prisoners confined in the Jail during the year under report was 130. Of these 73 were convicted prisoners, 31 were released after trial, 6 were detained under extradition warrants and 20 remained under trial at the close of the year. Of the 73 convicts, 52 were sentenced to terms not exceeding one year. The daily average number was 34.42, as compared with 52.9 during 1905-06. There were no escapes from the Jail, nor was there any mortality among the prisoners.

The Jail dispensary returns show that there were 8 indoor and 218 outdoor cases treated, giving an average of 0.7 and 9.8 respectively. The number of operations was 46 of which one was classed as "Major."

The State Medical officer occupies also the post of Superintendent of the Jail, and all medical supplies etc. required for the prisoners are furnished from the town dispensary under his orders.

56. The weaving sheds formerly in use having been found to be too small, a new one was constructed in the year under report at a cost of Rs. 260, and carpets can now be prepared 24 x 14 ft. in size. These articles can be made at rates which compare favourably with those ruling elsewhere. Orders from the Godhra Mamlatdar have recently been received which it is hoped will lead to further requisitions from the Agency offices. Cotton tapes, towels, bed sheets, lungis, etc. are also manufactured in small quantities.

The prisoners were furthermore usefully employed on public works, and the value of such labour, calculated at one anna six pies per man per diem, came to Rs. 455 which together with other earnings represents about 20 per cent of the cost of maintenance.

57. There were four quarterly general meetings of the Jail committee. Five complaints against the conduct of the prisoners were recorded and sentences of whipping were inflicted in each case. The following suggestions of the Jail committee were acted upon:—

- (1) The introduction of the system of distinguishing caps for habituals and offenders sentenced for serious crimes.

- (2) The wearing of iron wristlets with small rings attached equal to the number of previous convictions.

The question of raising the outer walls will also shortly be dealt with, as it is recognized that owing to the proximity of some of the buildings to the walls egress in certain circumstances would not be a matter of great difficulty.

The Nyayadhish visits the Jail regularly once a week ; visits are also paid at irregular intervals by the Raja, the Adviser and the Revenue officer : thus there is no lack of supervision.

58. The total expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the Jail (exclusive of the pay of the Police guard) came to Rs. 2,451, as compared with Rs. 2,707 in the previous year.
- Cost of Maintenance.

The cost of the actual subsistence charges works out to close upon an anna and a quarter per head per diem ; while the incidence of the entire cost comes to two annas and a half.

In addition to the above expenditure the State was called upon to defray a charge of Rs. 616 on account of the maintenance of prisoners undergoing their sentences at the Ahmedabad Central Jail and in the Andamans.

Registration.

59. The supervision exercised in the past over the working of this department, which is entrusted to the Nyayadhish, appears to have been inadequate. Arrangements have now been made to procure bound books for the registration of documents ; irregularities of procedure have also been checked. The amount of work done is exceedingly small, and there can be no justification for the duties being performed in a slipshod and perfunctory manner.

The total number of documents presented for registration was 14 as compared with 11 in the preceding year. The receipts show an improvement, amounting as they do to Rs. 88 as compared with Rs. 49 during 1905-06. The value of the property dealt with was much higher also, being Rs. 10,573 as against Rs. 3,184 : the excess has reference chiefly to mortgage transactions connected with two villages.

Municipal Administration.

60. It was pointed out in last year's report that a Municipality in the ordinary sense of the term did not exist at Chhota Udepur, and that Municipal matters were superintended by an Inspector ; and a hope was expressed that this condition of things would shortly be improved upon. Steps have accordingly since been taken for the appointment of a Municipal committee : and a notification regarding its constitution and functions has been duly promulgated.

For the present it has been considered desirable that the duties of the committee should be mainly of an advisory and supervisory character; but it is hoped that the powers which have been conferred to enable the committee, to check encroachments and nuisances, and to control the working of the conservancy, lighting and road watering establishments, and also to supervise and audit the accounts, will serve to inspire that body with a due sense of its responsibilities, and operate to render the committee fit to be entrusted with higher functions later on.

The receipts derived from Municipal dues being insufficient to cover the necessary outlay, the receipts are supplemented as occasion demands from the general revenues: the contributions so given during the past year amounted to Rs. 1,741. For details of receipts and expenditure reference is invited to Appendix XVI.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and distribution.

61. The rainfall was 43.27 inches as compared with 41.35 during Weather and crops. the previous year.

It was well distributed and steady at the outset and a marked extension of the area previously under cultivation was the result. The favourable prospects of agricultural operations were somewhat marred however by the late and heavy fall in September which caused damage to some extent to the crops and more especially to cotton.

62. The following statement shows the ruling prices of the principal food grains during March as compared with those for the corresponding period last year:—

Produce.		1906.			1907.		
Bajri	Per maund.	1	14	6	1	11	3
Maize	"	1	9	7	1	6	6
Gram	"	1	7	8	1	11	3
Adad	"	1	10	8	1	8	2
Pulse	"	3	1	3	3	1	3

63. The people are mainly employed in agricultural pursuits, in wood cutting operations, and in collecting and selling the minor products of the forests which they are permitted to take free of charge. Their wants are few and easily satisfied, so much so that during the mohwra and toddy season very little Bhil labour is procurable. The ordinary wage for a man is 3 annas and for a woman 2 annas per diem.

Skilled labour is difficult to procure locally, and it is not of a high class: such artisans, as there are at Chhota Udepur and one or two other towns, command from 6 to 12 annas a day.

64. None worthy of mention.

Manufactures.

65. The extent of trade in the State can be gauged from the import and export statistics given in the form appended. The none-dutiable articles are not weighed, hence the figures for the same are approximate ones. The dutiable articles are weighed by country scales at all Nākās except at Dhokalia where there is a platform weighing machine; the statistics for dutiable articles may therefore be considered to be fairly correct.

	Import.				Export.			
	Quantity in Maunds.		Revenue from duty in Rupees		Quantity in maunds.		Revenue from duty in Rupees.	
	1905-06.	1906-07.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1905-06.	1906-07.
Grain ...	20,507	30,265	...	...	95,782	36,919	...	...
Salt. ...	13,034	8,739	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton goods ...	2,385	3,220	2,947	4,042	...	...	...	...
Other articles ...	35,135	22,492	2,984	3,472	19,097	57,808	6,845	3,139
Mohwras ...	...	...	...	...	1,85,050	2,15,185	17,131	21,976
Dolis ...	...	...	...	...	9,875	8330	1,179	1,038
Cotton ...	...	...	...	...	67,482	84,778	7,040	8,838
Ghee ...	...	...	...	...	1,338	1,328	1,476	1,383
Sisamum...	...	...	...	...	3,315	1,033	538	161
Timber ...	...	...	...	...	347	247	1,167	827
Casterseeds ...	...	...	...	...	2,858	1,186	414	167
Lac ...	...	...	...	...	2,884	4,489	2,408	2,658
Animals ...	2,131 Nos.	2,539 Nos.	451	545	927 Nos.	980 Nos.	864	825
Totals ...			6,882	8,059			39,066	42,012

The above figures show an increase of Rs. 4,623 over last year's revenue.

66. The Sayer department is one of the branches of the administration which has been placed on a sounder basis during the present official year dating from November when the new Budget came into force.

The supervision over the customs Nakas was previously vested in a single Inspector ; the exercise of a proper check was thus practically an impossibility, and there can be little doubt that irregularities, accompanied by the loss of revenue, resulted from the laxity that prevailed.

The number of checking stations was furthermore inadequate. In order to remedy matters the Sayer and Abkari establishments were amalgamated and strengthened, and small increases in salaries were made in order to admit of the rates of pay being graded, with a view to allow of good work being rewarded by promotion.

Three new Nakas were established ; and two, which had previously been kept open for a part of the year only, were made permanent. The Sayer Karkuns were also relieved of the duty of collecting road tolls which were farmed out on advantageous terms. Both branches have benefitted by the measures thus taken ; the Sayer revenue has not only improved, as the figures given in the foregoing statement show, but the number of Abkari cases detected has been nearly six times as great as in the previous year.

It might also be mentioned in this connection that the Sayer rules which were spread over and embodied in various notifications and orders have been amended and that these are now being reduced, with the assistance of Mr. Lakhia, the Revenue officer, to concrete form, and will shortly be issued.

Forests.

67. The forest area is extensive, and covers roughly speaking about 200 square miles. It is divided into 34 blocks, comprising 20 Reserved and 14 Protected forests.

Area and blocks. The felling of various trees, classed as restricted, is prohibited in the open tracts as well. These areas constitute a valuable asset of the State and their value will be considerably enhanced if the extension of the railway is carried out.

68. A Government officer was deputed in 1895 to inspect the forests and prepare a working plan ; but owing to the outbreak of famine, and to a variety of causes very little was done until the past two years to give effect to the proposals made.

Management.

The status of the department has now however been considerably improved, and measures have been taken which it is trusted will lead to operations being conducted in a systematic manner in future. The services

of an officer who received his training in the Dehra Dun School have been secured, an additional Forester, and 12 extra beat guards have been appointed; the grades have been revised, and the charges redistributed. Applications for free grants of timber are now promptly attended to, and are granted on a fixed scale based on the amount of revenue paid by the applicants; unauthorised fellings have consequently been put a stop to. Boundary lines have been cut, pillars restored, a beginning has been made in laying out fire preventive paths; the objectionable practice of Bantia and Valri cultivation has been greatly restricted; and the operations of contractors have been subjected to more rigorous supervision than was practicable in the past.

The preparation of a complete list of "Malvans," or sacred groves, containing teak and other reserved trees of superior quality has been furthermore undertaken. The Government officer who, as above mentioned, was deputed to inspect the State forests described these "Malvans" as being "most valuable from a Forester's point of view," and he deprecated any further cuttings in them being permitted; but his advice unfortunately was not strictly followed; it is hoped however that the enumeration which has now been made will serve as a check on any further encroachments on these reserves which have been found to number 697, and to contain 2,59,000 trees.

The Raja himself takes an interest in the working of the department, which is one of those of which he has taken over direct control; and if the work thus started on improved lines be persisted in there can be little doubt as to the benefit which will eventually accrue to the State from the development of this important source of revenue.

69. The forest revenue for St : 1962 *i. e.* for part of the period covered by this report amounted to Rs. 26,883 as against Rs. 19,896 in Samvat 1961. The increase has been mainly due to an improvement in the receipts from the sale of Timarva leaves (used for the manufacture of Swadeshi cigarettes); to a rise in the sale of timber; and to an increase under the head of miscellaneous forest revenue. The receipts for the financial year 1963, five months of which are also included within the period for which the report is due, likewise promise to show an improvement, and to reach the amount of Rs. 30,930 entered in the Budget estimate.

70. From the experience gained this year it is manifest however that pending the extension of the railway system on the north, and until greater facilities can be provided for exploiting the jungles in the southern Talukas, it will neither be safe nor expedient to depend on an average recurring revenue from the forests exceeding Rs. 20,000 per annum. The inclusion of a larger sum than this in the estimates is to be deprecated; for if the available forest capital be drawn upon in excess of this amount before the present difficulties connected with the transport of timber in

certain parts of the State be overcome a considerable diminution of receipts in subsequent years must inevitably ensue.

In other words the State ought to be contented with a more moderate, but with a fairly equal and sustained, return until such time as the existing means of a communication can be improved upon.

71. A scheme of forest fellings was drawn up in the latter days of the administration which provided for the exploitation of the forest areas (including the open tracts) at the rate of 20 per annum, and covering a period of 20 years ending with Samvat 1983. Experience has shewn however the impracticability of the plan so devised being strictly adhered to. The arrangement was seemingly based on the consideration that the conditions obtaining within the groups of villages selected for the annual cutting operations were more or less of a similar character. At the sales however, held both this and last year, it was found that the contractors abstained from competing for the forests in the two southern Talukas, while the offers made for those lying to the north east of Chhota Udepur were far below what they ought to have been even allowing for the difficulties of transport. These areas contain valuable timber, and although the removal of forest produce in the vicinity of Udepur will doubtless be facilitated when the projected extension of the railway is carried out, the adoption of means to secure the exploitation of the southern tracts, and notably those in Kawant, will have to be undertaken by the State itself. The Forest Officer has consequently been directed to carefully inspect the country, and to ascertain what steps can be taken for bringing down to the Narbuda the timber growing within easy distance of that river, and for which, owing to the hilly nature of the country, there may not be any other suitable outlet. The measures so called for may involve considerable expenditure, but unless such outlay be incurred there would appear to be little prospect of the forests in this locality being turned to good account.

72. In Samvat 1961 the expenditure, swollen by the cost of grass cutting operations, came to Rs. 17,399, and it was stated in last year's report that the expenditure for St. 1962 would not in all probability exceed Rs. 7,000 : as a matter of fact it amounted to Rs. 6,583. There will be an increase this year owing to the department having been placed on an improved footing as mentioned in para 68 above.

73. There is a forest depot at Udepur, and another at Jetpur on the main road to the station, which were maintained at a combined monthly outlay of Rs. 24. The receipts in the aggregate came to Rs. 3,472.

It was intended to open another at Dhokalia, but it transpired that a private depot had been started at the railway terminus, a quarter of a mile off, so the idea was abandoned. It is now proposed to open a depot at a place called Daulatpura where it is expected there will be a

good demand for timber owing to the proximity of several villages situated in Baroda territory.

74. The State rights over teak and other valuable trees were reserved when the Bhayats were granted their villages in Jiwai, but in order to prevent unnecessary complications the Jiwaidars have now been permitted to acquire such trees at a nominal price.

Public Works.

75. The expenditure on public works for the period for which the report is due i. e. between April 1906 and March 1907 amounted to Rs. 31,542 and it was distributed as shown in detail in Appendix XIX under the following main heads; original works Rs. 13,308, repairs Rs. 15,489, and establishment Rs. 2,745.

76. The amount shown under repairs includes the cost of extensive repairs to the main road leading to the railway terminus, and to the bridges on that road, and of improving the gradients of district roads at river crossings; it also covers expenditure incurred in alterations and improvements to the following buildings: viz, the Ghelwant Palace, the Manka bungalow, the Guest House, the old Palace, the Tejghad and Jabugam Thanas. Various wells in the Talukas were also repaired and deepened.

The construction of the girls' schools at Udepur and Kawant; of chowras for Talatis and Nakedars; and of a Magazine and of a Factory shed at the Jail; together with the completion of 5 new wells, and the excavation of drainage channels at Chhota Udepur and Jabugam, constitute the principal items under original works.

77. This department, which, as pointed out in last year's report, had been in some confusion continued to be worked at a disadvantage owing to the non-success attending the endeavours made to obtain the transfer from the Government service of a qualified overseer to take charge of the duties. Matters have nevertheless improved to some extent. The Advance account was cleared up and closed after some trouble, and a system of payments to labourers through the Thandars inaugurated in order to ensure prompt and correct disbursements being made; the Store Department was placed under separate control; and the working staff was increased by one sub overseer and a Karkun, which accounts for the increase of Rs 1,002 under the head of establishment. Various other changes of a petty character were also introduced to secure greater efficiency in future.

78. The State is served at present from the railway terminus on the Gaekwar's Dabhoi line at Bodeli, a place situated just outside the borders of the State, and at a distance of 22 miles from Chhota Udepur itself.

Railway.

A project has been started, as already mentioned, with the object of linking up the Rajputana Malva line from Barwaha with the B. R. & C. I. Railway system, and a reconnaissance survey has been duly carried out; but

it is not known as yet whether the proposals have been favourably entertained or not by the Railway Board. The construction of the line would prove it is needless to observe a great boon to the State, for apart from the general advantages to the public attending the carrying out of such a work the State would benefit materially by the facilities provided for the development of its resources, and in connection more particularly with its forest produce and mineral deposits.

79. There are 6 post offices which, with the exception of the one at Chhota Udepur, are worked by the Village School Masters. There is a daily postal service between the capital town and the railway terminus, which provides for the needs of the towns of Tejghad, Jetpur and Jabugam which are situated *en route*; other places of importance are served every other day. The arrangements suffice for existing requirements.

80. In addition to manganese and various other kinds of iron ore there are mica and silica deposits which might profitably be worked if the railway line were extended. The manganese deposits have attracted some attention of late, and several applications for licenses to prospect and explore have been received. The prospecting applications have reference in particular to two localities, and pending the disposal of one of these applications which has formed the subject of correspondence with the Agency, and which relates to an extensive tract, the disposal of other references has been unavoidably deferred.

A specimen of the Silica has recently been forwarded to the Himalay Glass Manufactory with a view to its value being ascertained.

81. The greater part of the population, numbering 64,621, consists of Bhils, Kolis, Dhankas, and Naikras. The Mahomedans probably do not exceed 2,000, while the higher caste Hindus might be set down at 8,000. Parsis and other sects number about 100.

The wants of the people are few, and so long as they possess sufficient cattle for their agricultural operations, which are to a great extent conducted on primitive principles, they remain contented with their lot and obedient to authority. The Bhils are by no means thrifty, but, to their credit be it said, they rarely attempt to evade the fulfilment of their obligations when they are in a position to meet them. Belief in witch-craft, especially in the blacker sort which lays man and beast under spells, prevails generally; but it happily does not lead to lawlessness, for on representations being made to the local authorities a person credited with exercising such malign influence is requested to "move on," unless confidence between the parties is capable of being restored by adequate explanations.

82. The year under report was a good one; cultivation was carried

on under favourable conditions, and the crops on the whole yielded a very fair return. There was some sickness among cattle, but if the statistics given in Appendix XX are to be relied upon there has been a marked increase under all denominations except donkeys and goats. Sheep are chiefly conspicuous by their absence in this State. As a matter of fact the variations between the returns of this and the past year are probably due in a very great measure to more careful enumeration.

The financial condition of the State, as evidenced by the figures furnished in the ensuing paragraphs, continues to be satisfactory.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

83. The State revenue year begins in November and ends in October and, following the usual practice, the actuals of 1905-06 for that period have been compared in the following table with the corresponding budget figures and the actuals of the 5 months ending March of the current year.

Heads of receipts.	Actuals for St. 1962 A. D. 1905-06.	Estimates for St. 1963 A. D. 1906-07.	Actuals from November 1906 to March 1907.
Land Revenue	1,37,984-13-11	1,38,700- 0- 0	79,025- 0- 2
Forests	25,164- 2- 0	30,735- 0- 0	21,776- 5- 0
Customs, including Road Toll	55,127-11- 7	45,500- 0- 0	25,422- 9- 5
Abkari, Opium etc.	29,497-10-10	24,808- 0- 0	9,922-14- 1
Other receipts	24,528-13- 3	15,726- 0- 0	51,214-10- 6
Advances, Tagavi etc.	86,702-14- 1	24,000- 0- 0	
Extraordinary :—			
(a) Grass	1,719- 1- 6	200- 0- 0	54- 0- 0
Total ...	3,60,725- 3- 2	2,79,669- 0- 0	1,87,415- 7- 2

84. It is difficult to prognosticate how far the expectations formed at the time of the framing of the Budget will be borne out by results, but so far as the Land Revenue is concerned there can be no doubt that the receipts will be in excess of the estimate : the recoveries on account of the second instalment, which are not included in the above figures, prove

this beyond dispute. There seems to be every reason moreover to believe that the amounts shewn against Forests, Abkari and Opium will be fully realized ; on the other hand there appears to be some probability of a shrinkage in customs receipts attributable in a measure to the Mohwra crop having been injuriously affected by the unseasonable weather that has prevailed since the second week of April.

The figures given against Abkari, Opium etc : are it is true only Rs. 9,922 as against an estimate of Rs. 24,808, but it has to be remembered that the income shewn is for five months only, and that the revenue derived from these sources comes in principally after the mohwra and toddy season is over ; consequently there are no grounds at present for apprehending any serious loss under these heads.

85. The central distillery system prevails, and the right to manufacture and retail country liquor has been farmed on the minimum vend principle for 3 years in the sum of Rs. 51,000. The contractor also pays Rs. 300 annually on account of the rent of the distillery buildings, and Rs. 701 towards the cost of establishment inclusive of the police guard.

The distillery buildings have been extended and improved during the year under report ; and a device has been introduced, similar to that in use at Nanded to ensure as far as possible the liquor distilled being passed without diminution into the store room from which the issues are made after payment of duty.

86 The receipts for the year commencing April 1906 amounted to Rs. 20,770 as compared with Rs. 17,245 for the preceding 12 months ; the increase may be considered as indicative of the enhanced spending powers of the Bhil population due to better seasons and returning prosperity. Comparatively little strong liquor is used, spirit 60 under proof being chiefly favoured by the people.

The number of shops remained the same as in the past year, viz : 28 ; or one for every 31 square miles.

87. The demand for intoxicating drugs is small; the sales of opium nevertheless exceeded those of the past year by 17 lbs: giving an average consumption per head of population of 24 grains as compared with 22 in 1905-06.

The increase in the quantity of Ganja sold was hardly appreciable, the total sales being 2 maunds-27 sers (Kachā) as compared with 2 maunds 14 sers. Endeavours were made during the year under report to induce private persons to undertake the retail sale of drugs, but these proved unsuccessful except as regards the town of Chhota Udepur itself ; elsewhere it was necessary to entrust the sales, as heretofore, to the Nake-dars who receive a commission of one rupee per pound in the case of opium and of 4 annas per ser on the amount of ganja sold.

The total receipts from these drugs amounted to Rs. 4,042 against Rs. 3,934 in the previous year.

88. The following are the figures of expenditure for the periods
Expenditure. corresponding to those shewn under Revenue.

Expenditure.	Actuals for St. 1962 A. D. 1905-06.	Estimate for St. 1963 A. D. 1906-07.	Actuals from November 1906 to March 1907.
Ordinary	2,89,026	2,76,569	1,13,423
Extraordinary	8,905	...	3,666
Total ...	2,97,931	2,76,569	1,17,089

The expenditure promises to be maintained within the estimates. The item of Rs. 3,666 shewn under Extraordinary, covers principally expenses incurred in connection with the birth of the heir apparent.

89. In Appendix XXII the receipts and disbursements for the year ending October 1906 are given in detail compared with those of the preceding twelve months.

According to this statement the "surplus at the end of the year" was Rs. 1,09,194; but it is necessary to point out that this sum includes the nucleus of the famine reserve fund, and also certain trusts, and other deposits which are repayable by the State, amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 48,686; the real balance consequently was only Rs. 60,508. It should be noted nevertheless that the "advances recoverable" amount to over Rs. 50,000. Last year's balance was Rs. 46,401 including deposits repayable by the State to the extent of Rs. 29,753; thus it will be seen that, even after allowing for the deductions referred to, the financial position is not only sound, but that the balance available for meeting charges to secure greater efficiency in administration had increased considerably by the close of the year 1906.

CHAPTER VI,

Vital statistics.

90. There is but one Dispensary, and that is situated at Chhota Udepur: the arrangements provide for the treatment of indoor as well as for outdoor patients.

Medical relief. For the convenience of the inmates a cook house has lately been constructed; an attendant has also been appointed to look to the needs of those who would otherwise have to depend on themselves.

The average daily attendance of outdoor patients increased from 103 to 158, while the number of indoor patients remained much the same as during the previous year. The surgical operations show an excess being 23 Major and 218 Minor against 189 operations of both kinds in 1905-06

The institution is a popular one, and its management under Mr. Narbdashankar, who is also the Superintendent of the Jail, is most satisfactory. The good service rendered by the Medical Officer has been recognized by an increase of Rs. 10 in his pay being sanctioned from November last. The compounder's salary has also been increased by Rs. 3.

The total cost incurred on the maintenance of the Dispensary was Rs. 2,054.

91. The general health of the people was good. There was no epidemic and only one case of small-pox was reported at Chhota Udepur. Malarial fever prevailed as usual.

General health.

92. There are 2 vaccinators employed at a cost to the State of Rs. 650 per annum. They work directly under the orders of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner for Gujarat.

Vaccination.

3,497 primary, and 46 secondary operations have been reported; these figures show an increase of 40 and 10 respectively as compared with last year's returns.

93. The statistics furnished relating to births and deaths will be found contained in Appendix XXIV. The figures while shewing an improvement on those supplied last year are still manifestly inaccurate. Arrangements have now been made to supply the Patels with registers, and orders have been issued to the officials of the various departments to call for the registers whenever they may have an opportunity of so doing and to fill in entries from inquiries made from the Patels, who, it is needless to say, are with very few exceptions wholly illiterate.

Births and deaths.

94. There has been a decrease in the number of deaths from accidental causes; namely 9 from snake bite, 2 from falls from trees and 3 from drowning; while there is an increase of 4 from wild animals and of one under suicide and 2 under other causes. The net result show a decrease of 7.

95. This Dispensary was opened in 1904-05, and its establishment has been productive of benefit both to the State Veterinary Dispensary. and to the people. The Veterinary graduate Mr. Govind Atmaram, besides attending to cases brought to the Dispensary for treatment, visits outlying villages on the occasion of any outbreak of disease among cattle. In the year under report the Veterinary Assistant visited 49 villages where cattle were reported to be dying from malignant sore throat; while the number of cases treated at Udepur itself amounted to 186.

The shoeing of the State horses has also been entrusted to the

Veterinary Assistant for which work he has been granted an allowance of Rs. 15 per mensem.

The cost of the maintenance of the Dispensary was Rs. 686 as compared with Rs. 557 in the previous year: this is exclusive of the allowance on account of farriery work referred to above.

CHAPTER VII.

Education.

96. The number of educational institutions has remained the same, viz: 17; and although the number of children on the rolls has increased the actual attendance i. e. 541 has practically been what it was last year, Vide the figures given in Appendix XXV.

In 10 of the schools girls are taught as well as boys; but separate buildings have been provided for girls at Chhota Udepur and at Kawant. The school house at Udepur, which was formally opened by the Raja in March, was constructed at a cost of Rs. 4,380, and is in every respect well suited for that purpose for which it is intended: the head mistress has been sent to undergo a course of training at Ahmedabad, and has been granted an allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem while attending the college. It is hoped that the measures thus taken in the furtherance of the cause of female education will be properly appreciated by the town's people, and result in an increase in the attendance of those for whose benefit this expenditure has been incurred.

The school houses both for boys and girls have been improved at Kawant where commendable interest appears to be taken in education.

The Sanskrit school at Chhota Udepur opened in 1904-05 was tentatively maintained from the "Vayatipat" charitable fund, but in view of its increasing popularity separate provision has now been made for this institution.

97. Three scholarships are granted to enable advanced boys to continue their studies at Baroda and Godhra. Two local scholarships are also given, one for the benefit of the Mahomedan community, and the other to defray the expenses of a Rajput boy while at school. A contribution is also made by the State towards the up-keep of the Pollen Boarding House and Reading Room attached to the Telang High School at Godhra.

It is proposed to remit next year the school fees in the case of Girassias, as also the fees for all classes below the IV Standard.

Various increases in the salaries of teachers have been provided for in the year under report; and the net result is that the total outlay on education has been nearly Rs. 2,000 in excess of what it was a couple of years ago.

CHAPTER VIII

Miscellaneous.

68. The Library at Chhota Udepur is named after the late Kumar Chandrasinhji who is said to have furnished the funds required for its construction. The institution is supported by a State grant of Rs. 200 per annum supplemented by private subscriptions. Mr. Harpatram Harmukhram, the Nyayadhish, is entrusted with its management.

99. Appendices I to XXV are attached as usual.

Chhota Udepur, }
11th May, 1907. }

C. E. S. STEELE.

Adviser and Dewan.

APPENDIX I

[Names of high officials in the Chhota Udepur State and Residency officials showing changes in personnel during the year 1906—1907.]

Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From.	To.	
C. E. Stafford Steele Esqr.	Adviser and Dewan.	18- 3-1906	31- 3-1907	Further extension of two years received under the sanction of Government. Vide Political Agent's No. 92 of 19-1-1907.
Azam Keshavrao Babaji.	Ag. Revenue officer.	28- 1-1902	24- 6-1906	Retired from his British service on 17-3-1906 and continued to serve as Revenue Officer till Mr. Lakhia's arrival.
„ Trikamlal P. Lakhia.	Revenue Officer.	25- 6-1906	31- 3-1907	Formerly Mahalkari of Halol under the Agency and with the sanction of Government his services have been transferred to this State.
„ Harpatram Har-mukhram.	Nayadhish and 1st Class Magistrate.	9-11-1905	31- 3-1907	
K. S. Raisinhji Chandrasinhji.	Superintendent of Police.	29- 3-1906	9-10-1906	Left the service on his appointment as Inspector of Police in the Bombay Presidency.
Mr. Anantrai Kaloorai	do	13-10-1906	31- 3-1907	From 10th to 12th the City Chief Constable acted as Supt. of Police pending Mr. Anantrai's arrival.
„ Beli Ram.	Forest Officer.	6- 9-1906	31- 3-1907	
„ Narbdashankar C. Joshi.	Medical Officer.	12- 6-1897	31- 3-1907	

Note :—There are no Residencial officials attached to the State.

Chhota Udepur 11th May, 1907. }

C. E. S. STEELE,

Adviser and Dewan.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Chhota Udepur State.

Serial No.	Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under report.	Remarks.
1	XLV of 1860. Indian Penal Code.	Yes.	The last four enactments were introduced during the year under report.	
2	V of 1898. Criminal Procedure Code.	...		
3	I of 1872. The Evidence Act.	...		
4	IX of 1872. The Contract Act.	...		
5	XV of 1877. The Limitation Act.	Some portion of it is excluded.		
6	XXI of 1879. The Extradition Act	Yes.		
7	IV of 1887. The Gambling Act.	...		
8	I of 1878. The Opium Act.	...		
9	VI of 1864. The Whipping Act.	...		
10	IV of 1890. The District Police Act.	...		
11	I of 1871. The Cattle Tresspass Act.	Yes. with modifications in the amounts of fines levied on animals.		
12	XIV of 1882. The Civil Procedure Code.	Yes : with other enactments relating to civil matters.		
13	V of 1878. The Abkari Act.	Yes.		
14	Arms Regulations, 1902.	State rules approved by Government.		
15	Registration rules of 1902.	-do-		
16	Rules under the Stamp Act.	-do-		
17	Rules framed consistently with XXXVI of 1858. Lunatic Asylum Act for treatment of dangerous lunatics.	-do-		
18	Municipal rules,			
19	Toll rules.			
20	Forest rules.			

Chhota Udepur, 11th May 1907. }

C. E. S. STEELE,

Adviser and Dewan.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Chhota Udepur State, 1906-1907.

Arm of Service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at end of the current year.						Remarks.	
	At the end of last year,	Recruited this year,	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of regiments, battalions, or batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers.
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, etc.				European commissioned officers.	Native commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry														
Sappers														
Artillery														
Infantry.														
Imperial Service Troops ...														
Total. ...														

Nil

Chhota Udepur 11th May, 1907. }

C. E. S. STEELE.
Adviser and Dewan,

APPENDIX IV.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline, and education of the Police, for the year 1906-07.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total cost.	Punishments.				Rewards.		Education.		Remarks
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.		By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
<i>Police proper.</i>												
Superintendent of Police.	1	75+15	1,483-1-9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	The pay of the present Superintendent of Police is reduced to Rs. 50 + 15 horse allowance.
Assistant Supt: of Police.	1	50+15	221-3-2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	This post abolished from 15-6-06.
Chief Constables.	1 4	30+10 20+10	1,727-1-7	...	1	4	2	...	...	5	...	Two chief

												constables have been pro- moted from Rs. 20 to 25 from 1st Ja- nuary 1907 and one re- duced during the year of report.
Mounted Head Constables.	1	25	275-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mounted Constables.	12	22	3058-9-1	...	3	...	...	...	...	7	...	...
1st class constables.	7	12	972-6-6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...
2nd class—do—	7	10	784-2-6	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	...

3rd class - do—	1	9+2	883-3-9	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
	7	9		...	...	...	...	...		...
4th class—do—	20	8	1,916-2-6	...	2	...	1	...	13	...
1st class Constables.	1	7+1	4,062-10-8	...	7	...	1	...	15	...
	49	7		...		...		...		...
2d class Constables.	110	6	7,699-12-11	...	27	...	3	...	37	...
		1 gets 15		...	...	...	...	...		...
Karkuns and Faras.	3	1 " 10	347-8-0	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
		1 " 4		...	...	...	...	...		...
Total.	225	...	23,430-14-5	...	41	1	7	...	97	...
Abkari Police.										
Inspectors.	2	25	558 13 4	...	2	...	...	2	2	...

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in Chhota Udepur State, during the year 1906-07.

STATE.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		No. of accused convicted.		No. of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 & 5)		Percentage of convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Chhota Udepur.	76	135	116	188	115	188	87	133	25	34	75.0	70.8	75.6	70.8	
					I was released on bail.										

Chhota Udepur 11th May, 1907.

C. E. S. STEELE.
Adviser and Dewan.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the Value of Property stolen and amount of Recoveries in the Chhota Udepur State, during the year 1906-1907.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Chhota Udepur ...	Ra. 2,258-10-3	Rs. 2,173-13-9	Rs. 814-15-9	Rs. 1,012-6-6	36.1	46.5	

Chhota Udepur. }
 11th May, 1907. }

C. E. S. STEELE.

Adviser and Dewan.

APPENDIX VII.

APPENDIX No.

Statement showing the number of Crimes Committed, number of Cases Disposed of,

Description of offences.	Number of Offences.			Number of cases disposed of during past year.	Number of cases disposed of during present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	No. of persons sentenced.						
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment & fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
I. P. O. offences under section ;—														
172-190	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
193-229	...	3	3	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
302-311	...	4	4	4	1	7	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
323-338	...	1	25	26	24	1	33	3	...	1	1	1	...	3
341-358	...	1	3	4	4	...	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
363-374	...	2	2	2	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
379-382	...	19	19	15	...	39	29	...	4	...	4	20	1	29
384-389	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
392-402	...	11	11	2	2	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
403-409	...	6	6	4	1	6	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	3
411-414	...	1	1	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
417-420	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
426-437	...	3	3	3	...	7	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	3
447-462	...	2	2	3	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
493-498	...	8	8	8	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
500-502	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
504-510	...	7	7	8	...	15	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
Total	2	98	100	84	5	148	50	1	16	3	6	23	1	50
Abkari and other Acts.	...	92	92	92	...	109	101	...	...	...	...	101	...	101
Grand total	2	190	192	176	5	257	151	1	16	3	6	124	1	151

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VII.

and Cases awaiting Trial in the Ohhota Udepur State, during the year 1906-1907.

Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined, being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.											Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
			Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	3	
28	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	
3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	...	...	3	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	
2	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
78	...	...	10	4	...	7	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	20	
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
86	...	...	10	4	...	7	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	20	

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APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of Offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Chhota Udepur State, during the year 1906-1907

Name of Court	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.										Persons disposed.					Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial in 1906-07.						Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.		
				Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Received by transfer or commitment.	Past year.	Present year.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Huzur Court.	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	
Assistant Sessions Judge and District Magistrate's court.	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	21	16	22	...	...	6	...	...	16	2	
1st Class Magistrate's Court...	214	189	2	163	26	41	...	...	272	232	54	32	143	...	...	3	2	
Total	214	190	2	167	26	41	...	21	288	257	54	32	151	...	...	20	5	

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APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of Appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Chhota Udepur State, during the Year 1906-1907

Tribunals.	Number of persons and cases.														Remarks.			
	Number of appli- cations.	Applications rejected.		• Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enqui- ry etc. ordered		Pending.		
Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Confirmed.	Persons.	Modified.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
Assistant Sessions Judge and District Magistrates Court.	3	7	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		2	2	1	9	3	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Huzur Court	7	2	2	1	1	1	10	4	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.	10	9	4	1	1	1	4	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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APPENDIX X.

Civil Work-Nature and Value of Original Suits filed and disposed of during the year 1906-07.

Tribunal.	Suits filed during present year.										Suits disposed of during present year.										Remarks				
	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Value.	Suits re landed property.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights	No. of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	No. of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1000.	No. of suits above Rs. 1000 and under Rs. 5000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5000.	Ex-parte.	Admitted and compromised.		Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value	Average duration.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.		Suits re landed property.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights	No. of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	No. of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1000.	No. of suits above Rs. 1000 and under Rs. 5000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5000.							
Huzur Court.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
District Judge's Civil Court.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Nayadhis Court.	35	15	90	90	125	105	110	89	15	16	Rs.11,420	188	162	21	7	...	...	...	...	...	31	21	37	Rs.8,988-0-0	0-2-3
Total.	35	15	90	90	125	105	110	89	15	16	Rs.11,420	188	162	21	7	...	...	...	...	...	31	21	37	Rs.8,988-0-0	0-2-3

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APPENDIX XI.

Civil work—Results of applications for Execution of Decrees.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.		Applications brought to the register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Number of applications pending disposal at the close of.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for Present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
Hazur Court.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Judge's Civil Court.	1	2	Rs. 1,546-1-10	...	1	...	Rs. 1,546-1-10	2	...	Rs. 1,546-1-10	...	...	...	2	...	Rs. 1,546-1-10	...	...	2	...
Nayadhis Court.	6	6	Rs. 1,444-15-3	47	46	Rs. 4,474-7-11	53	52	Rs. 5,919-7-2	47	38	Rs. 4,537-7-2	6	14	Rs. 1,332-0-0	14	...	...	...	...
Total.	7	8	Rs. 2,991-1-1	48	46	Rs. 4,474-7-11	55	54	Rs. 7,465-9-0	47	38	Rs. 4,537-7-2	8	16	Rs. 2,928-1-10	14	...	2	...	...

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APPENDIX XII.

Civil Work—Number and Results of Appeals in Civil Suits.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during		Total.		Disposed of during		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during.		How Disposed of.						Average duration.	
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Decisions confirmed.	Decisions reversed.	Decisions amended.	Cases remanded for retrial.	Cases promised and otherwise disposed of.	Past year.	Present year.	Present year.
Huzur Court.	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	Rs. 1,243-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	Y. ...	Y. ...	...
	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	Rs. 1,243-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	Y. ...	Y. ...	...
District Judge's Court.	...	1	1	5	1	6	...	6	1	...	Rs. 9-8-582	8-9-239	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	5	1	6	...	6	1	...	Rs. 9-8-582	8-9-239	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.	...	1	1	8	1	9	...	7	1	2	285-1875-8-6	8-9-239	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
	...	...	...	8	1	9	...	7	1	2	285-1875-8-6	8-9-239	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...

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APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of Persons confined in the jails and Lockups in the Chhota Udepur State during the Year 1906-1907.

Stations.	Number of prisoners.	Number of Prisoners.					Daily Average.		Number of Prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total Cost of jail and Prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.		Past year.	Present year.					
				Past year.	Present year.							
Jitsinhji Jail at Chhota Udepur.	} 1	45	35	149	80	52.9	34.4	28	} Rs. 2,451-0-5 + Rs. 615-14-9	... 31 days.	No Mortality. + This sum of Rs. 615-14-9 was charged on account of Maintenance charges of prisoners of the State undergoing imprisonment at Ahmedabad Central Jail and Andamans.	
Under trial.		...	101	84	101	2.7	8.6	20				
Total.	1	45	136	233	181	55.6	43.0	48				

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APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Chhota Udepur State.

Name of State.	Nature of documents presented										Documents presented for registration		Value of documents registered.						Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
	Mortgages.		Sale-deeds.		Wills.		Money-bonds.		Miscellaneous.		Documents registered		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.						
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		
Chhota Udepur.	11	14	2	4	5	9	...	...	2	...	2	1	11	14	0-0-481'3 rs	0-14-375'01 rs	...	...	...	...	...		

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APPENDIX XV.

Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration during the Year 1906-07.

Description.	Past Year.					Present Year,					Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realised.	Number of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realised.	
Sale deeds.	9	1,983	...	...	39 4 ...	9	5,671	6	6	57 ...	...
Gfts.	...	...	...	...	...	1	521	...	...	5 ...	...
Mortgages.	2	1,201	...	...	10 ...	4	4,381	7	6	26 ...	...
Total ...	11	3,184	...	...	49 4 ...	14	10,573	14	...	88 ...	...
Deduct Expenditure. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Net Profit ...					49 4 ...					88 ...	...

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APPENIDIX XVI.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Chhota Udepur State during the Year 1906-07.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March.	Remarks.
		Past.	Present.		Past.	Present.		
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		
Chhota Udepur Municipality.	...	1,043-7-6	1,182-0-8	...	3,446-8-1	2,923-7-9	...	<i>Note.</i> The excess of expenditure over the receipts was met from the general revenue of the State.

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APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of Rainfall in the Chhota Udepur State.

State.		Remarks.
Chhota Udepur.	In: cents:	
	...	April 1906.
	...	May 1906.
	7 -44	June 1906.
	9 -91	July 1906.
	17-64	August 1906.
	8 - 0	September 1906.
	0 - 8	October 1906.
	...	November 1906.
	...	December 1906.
	...	January 1907.
	0 -20	February 1907.
	...	March 1907.
	43-27	Total.
	41-35	Total of past year.
	37-66	Average of past 5 years.

Chhota Udepur, 11th May, 1907.

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APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to Prices of Staple Food-grains.

Article.	During March (past year.) Rate per maund.			During March (present year.) Rate per maund.			Remarks.
Bajri. .	1	14	6	1	11	3	
Adad.	1	10	3	1	8	2	
Mag.	2	8	...	2	1	8	
Tal.	3	5	4	2	15	5	
Gram.	1	7	8	1	11	3	
Tuwarni Dal.	3	1	3	3	1	3	
Pulse of Mag.	2	8	...	2	8	...	
Rice Kamod.	3	10	2	3	13	1	
Rice Superior.	2	8	...	2	14	4	
Rice Inferior.	2	5	8	2	6	3	
Makai	1	9	7	1	6	6	
Wheat.	2	8	...	2	6	...	
Gram pulse.	2	13	9	2	13	9	

Chhota Udepur 11th May, 1907.

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APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1906-1907 of Chhota Udepur State.

Description of Work.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Totals.
	Ori- ginal.	Re- pairs.	Total.	Ori- ginal.	Re- pairs.	Total.	
<i>Original Works.</i>							
Buildings.	7280-0-1						
Communications	278-3-10						
Public Improve ments.	5621-11-1						
Other incidental charges.	128 15-4						
Total.			13,308-14-4				13,308-14-4
<i>Repairs.</i>							
Buildings.		8161-14-0					
Communications.		5604-11-0					
Miscellaneous.		617-14-8					
Total.			14,384-7-8				14,384-7-8
Tools and plant- etc.			1,105 -7-7				11,05 -7-7
Establishment charges.			2,745 -0-6				2,745 -0-6
Grant total.			31,543-14-1				31,543-14-1

Chhota Udepur 11th May 1907.

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APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural Stock in the Chhota Udepur State during the year 1906 1907.

District.	Year.	Horses and Cattle.										Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying.		
Chhota Udepur.	1906-07	31,206	24,564	2,542	9,394	329	326	...	140	14,848	10,717	...	439	2,448		

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APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of the Chhota Udepur State during the Year 1906 1907.

Name of State.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Tari.		Total.		Remarks.
	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	
Chhota Udepur.	23	Rs. 20,770-8-9	7	$\begin{array}{r} \dagger \\ \text{Rs. } 3,495-4-6 \\ \times \\ 2808-0-0 \\ \hline \text{opium compensation.} \\ \text{Rs. } 6,303-4-6 \end{array}$	6	Rs. 547-2-2	...	...	21	Rs. 27,620-15-5	† There was a balance of opium of the value of Rs. 1128-13-9 at the end of the year.

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APPENDIX XXII.

APPENDIX XXII

Statement showing Receipts of the Chhota Udepur State during the year ending October 1906.

Nature of Demand.	Demand.			Collection during the current year. St. 1962.	Collection during the previous year St. 1961.	Remission during the current year. St. 1962.	Balance.	Remarks.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.					
Cash balance at the commencement of the year.	...	46,401-3-2	46,401-3-2	46,401-3-2	42,691-15-1	...	...	
A. Land Revenue.								
1 Fixed.	6,375-1-8	1,32,508-12-11	1,38,883-14-7	1,32,692-10-11	1,04,83-0-2	2,382-2-10	3,809-0-10	
2 Fluctuating.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3 Miscellaneous.	...	5,363-5-4	5,363-5-4	5,292-3-0	4,775-7-8	0-8-0	70-10-4	
(Collection charges etc.)								
Total.	6,375-1-8	1,37,872-2-3	1,44,247-3-11	1,37,984-13-11	1,09,668-7-10	2,382-10-10	3,879-11-2	
B Forest Revenue.								
1 Timber Duty.	...	11,359-11-8	11,359-11-8	11,359-11-8	7,692-4-3	...	...	
2 Jungle produce.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3 Koila Rasum. (Charcoal fees.)	...	834-7-10	834-7-10	834-7-10	332-13-0	...	...	

4 Miscellaneous.		...	4,018-14-6	4,018-14-6	4,018-14-6	1,352-7-1	...	...
5. Rohisa Oil Farm.		...	950-0-0	950-0-0	950-0-0	1,650-0-0	...	...
6. Timroo leaves farm.		...	8,001-0-0	8,001-0-0	8,001-0-0	6,001-0-0	...	...
7. Grass produce.		...	1,719-1-6	1,719-1-6	1,719-1-6	2,867-3-3	...	...
Total.		...	26,883-3-6	26,883-3-6	26,883-3-6	19,895-11-7	...	...
Customs.								
1. Export duty.		...	43,739-5-11	43,739-5-11	53,739-5-11	37,540-1-10	...	...
2. Import duty.		...	7,045-7-8	7,045-7-8	7,045-7-8	5,805-14-8	...	...
3. Tolls.		...	4,342-14-0	4,342-14-0	4,342-14-4	3,496-13-3	...	...
Total.		...	55,127-11-7	55,127-11-7	55,127-11-7	46,842-13-9	...	...
(C) Excise Revenue.								
1. Opium fee (Opium sale duty).		136-4-5	4,198-0-1	4,334-4-6	4,275-4-0	3,259-15-5	...	59-6-9
2. Madat do.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Country spirit license fee.		1,858-14-2	20,016-8-6	21,875-6-8	21,874-6-8	15,722-11-6	...	1-0-0
4. Tari license fee.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Ganja do.		65-8-0	500-6-6	565-14-6	540-0-2	314-1-10	12-13-4	13-1-0
6. Duty on sale of Ganja.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Opium Compensation.		...	2,808-0-0	2,808-0-0	2808-0-0	2808-0-0	...	...
Total.		2,060-10-7	27,522-15-1	29,583-9-8	29,497-10-10	22,164-12-9	12-13-4	73-1-6

APPENDIX XXII.-Contd.

Receipts.								
Nature of demand,	Demand,			Collection during the current year, St. 1962.	Collection during the previous year, St. 1961	Remission during the current year, St. 1962,	Balance,	Remarks,
	Arrear,	Current,	Total,					
(D) Stamp Revenue.								
1. Sale-proceeds of unclaimed property.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Sale-proceeds of intestate property.	...	344-7-9	344-7-9	344-7-9	336-12-9	...	...	
3. Stamp duty on complaints shortly stamped or unstamped,	...	725-5-0	725-5-0	725-5-0	521-8-6	...	...	
Total	...	1,069-12-9	1,069-12-9	1,069-12-9	858-5-3	...	...	
(E) Law and Justice.								
1. Sale-proceeds of adhesive and impressed court-fee stamps.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Sale-proceeds of plain papers.	...	79-3-1	79-3-1	79-3-1	47-12-6	...	...	
3. Process-servers, fees, realised in cash.	...	171-9-6	171-9-6	171-9-6	162-4-0	...	...	
4. Amin's fees, realised in cash.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Other items (mutation fees etc.) realised in cash.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

6. Civil forfeitures.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Criminal forfeitures.	...	24-4-10	24-4-10	24-4-10	25-3-1	...	...	...
8. Civil Court fines.	...	90-5-10	90-5-10	90-5-10	113-0-0	...	...	...
9. Criminal(Magisterial) fines.	...	870-1-6	870-1-6	870-1-6	944-15-4	...	...	...
10. Other fees, forfeitures and fines.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	1,235-8-9	1,235-8-9	1,235-8-9	1,293-2-11	...	...	...
<i>(F). Miscellaneous Ordinary Receipts</i>								
1. Ghatkar(ferries)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Machhdia (fishery)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Falkar(orchard revenue.)	...	242-8-3	242-8-3	242-8-3	47-7-11	...	...	...
4. Jail manufacture.	...	492-9-11	492-9-11	492-9-1	716-3-2	...	...	...
5. Hide license.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Convicts' Labour.	...	49-10-1	49-10-1	49-10-1	16-1-6	...	...	...
7. Miscellaneous Jail produce.	...	51-9-9	51-9-9	51-9-9	51-5-0	...	...	...
8. Tribute.	...	1,319-14-0	1,319-14-0	1,219-1-8	822-2-11	...	...	100-12-4
9. Fouj Vero receipts.	...	2,344-15-5	2,344-15-5	1,618-3-5	1,432-14-1	318-4-0	...	408-8-0
10. Deficiency in Ghee.	...	25-0-0	25-0-0	25-0-0	25-0-0	...	...	...
Total	...	4,526-3-5	4,526-3-5	3,698-11-1	3,111-2-7	318-4-0	...	509-4-4

APPENDIX XXII. *Contd.*

Receipts.

Nature of Demand.	Demand.			Collection during the current year St. 1962.	Collection during the previous year, St. 1961,	Remission during the current year St. 1962.	Balance,	Remarks.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.					
<i>(G). Extraordinary Miscellaneous Receipts.</i>								
1. Pound. fees.	...	560-1-6	560-1-6	560-1-6	448-2-0	...	...	
2. Copying and searching fees.	...	78-2-8	78-2-8	78-2-8	31-3-6	...	...	
3. Registration receipts.	...	78-4-0	78-4-0	78-4-0	24-0-0	...	...	
4. Sale-proceeds of Government securities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Interests-miscellaneous.	...	228-9-11	228-9-11	228-9-11	941-3-8	...	...	
(a) On Government securities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(b) On loans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(c) On kist khelapi.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6. Sale-proceeds of old stores, materials and live-stock etc.	...	4,761-1-2	4,761-1-2	4,761-1-2	1,970-0-9	...	...	
7. Miscellaneous receipts, Educational	...	300-6-6	300-6-6	300-6-6	245-12-6	...	...	

(a) Refunds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Salaries of Government and State servants refunded by parties citing them as witnesses.	...	421-13-4	421-13-4	421-13-4	421-13-4	749-6-10	...	...	...
(c) Other miscellaneous receipts.	...	12,282-12-2	12,282-12-2	12,096-5-7	33,725-5-5	4-0-0	...	...	182-6-7
8. Granary receipts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Agricultural receipts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	18,711-3-3	18,711-3-3	18,524-12-8	38,135-2-8	4-0-0	...	...	182-6-7
(H) Debts.									
1. Deposits—									
(a) Revenue and Civil deposits.	6,741-5-4	13,452-6-6	20,193-11-10	10,096-2-5	6,529-14-0	...	...	...	10,097-9-5
(b) Judicial (Criminal Court) deposits	29-14-0	633-1-6	662-15-6	413-10-6	172-15-0	...	...	...	249-5-0
(c) Miscellaneous deposits,(1) Personal, (2) Fajal.	22,847-9-5 134-10-6	54,468-14-3 618-2-4	77,316-7-8 752-12-10	39,364-15-7 364-10-2	10,299-6-9 93-14-7	...	...	...	37,951-8-1 388-2-8
2. Advances re- covered— Bycash Tagavi.	38,974-13-10	9875-0-0	48,849-13-10	12,071-5-1	9,596-3-3	126-8-8	...	...	36,652-0-1
By other advances.	10,519-6-9	23,266-4-11	33,785-11-8	24,392-2-4	35,240-12-4	802-14-2	...	...	8,590-11-2
3. Loans recovered.	3,297-6-5	500-0-0	3,797-6-5	...	8,215-13-3	6-4-0	...	...	3,791-2-5
4. Cash recoveries of service payments made during the current year.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	82,545-2-3	1,02,813-13-6	185,358-15-9	86,702-14-1	65,148-15-2	935-10-10	...	...	97,720-6-10
Total Receipts.	90,980-14-6	3,75,762-10-1	4,66,743-8-7	3,60,725-3-2	3,07,058-10-6	3,653-7-0	...	...	1,02,364-14-5
Grand Total	90,980-14-6	4,22,163-13-3	5,13,144-11-9	4,07,128-6-4	3,49,750-9-7	3,653-7-0	...	...	1,02,364-14-5

APPENDIX. XXII.

Statement showing Disbursements of the Chhota Udepur State, during the year ending October 1906.

DISBURSEMENTS.					Remarks.
Nature of Expenditure.	Budget Estimates.		Actual Expenditure.		
	Current year. St. 1962.	Previous year. St. 1961.	Current year. St. 1962.	Previous year. St. 1961.	
(A) <i>Tribute.</i>	7,806-0-0	3,929-0-0	7,805-13-2	4,067-14-3	
(B) <i>Refunds.</i>					
1. Of revenue.	...	...	...	...	
2. Of fees, fines and for- feitures,	...	...	...	...	
3. Of lapsed deposits.	...	...	...	...	
Total.	...	...	...	...	
(C) <i>Administration.</i>					
1. General Department.	14,576-0-0	11,816-0-0	12,744-0-5	11,404-0-6	
2. Account Department.	2,081-0-0	1,781-0-0	1,881-5-7	1,245-12-4	
3. Miscellaneous Account Department.	925-0-0	555-0-0	891-11-1	528-9-3	

4. Tauzi Department.	...	...	...	...
5. Treasury and Store Department.	...	...	...	...
6. Criminal Department.	2,599-0-0	2,589-0-0	2,282-1-4	2,258-3-9
7. Revenue and Civil Department.	13,606-0-0	12,528-0-0	13,319-7-1	12,131-9-1
8. Record-room Department.	496-0-0	496-0-0	495-10-3	467-15-2
9. Process Department.	...	...	...	...
10. Police Department.	25,725-0-0	26,028-0-0	24,282-12-4	25,282-13-3
11. Jail Department.	3,622-0-0	3,282-0-0	3,427-0-3	3,144-3-8
12. Law charges.	...	...	...	...
13. Postal Department charges.	...	...	...	...
14. Printing charges.	700-0-0	700-0-0	1,265-10-5	599-1-7
15. Forest Department.	6,322-0-0	35,332-0-0	6,583-4-4	17,399-3-10
16. Contingencies and stationery for Manager's office.	360-0-0	240-0-0	446-5-7	240-0-0
17. Travelling allowance of Revenue and Judicial officers of head quarters office	200-0-0	350-0-0	189-8-0	186-4-0
18. Miscellaneous unforeseen administrative charges.	...	...	...	...
19. Sub-divisional office establishment at Bysinga.	...	...	...	...
20. Settlement, Department.	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX XXII.—Contd.

Disbursements

Nature of Expenditure.	Budget Estimates.		Actual Expenditure.		Remarks.
	Current year.	Previous year.	Current year.	Previous year.	
21. Bag-bungalow Dept:	2,348-0 0	1,824-0-0	2,214-3-2	3,917-5-10	
22. Tent Dept:	1,525-0-0	3,025-0-0	1,420-12-3	1,970-11-3	
23. Armoury Dept:	229-0-0	229-0-0	188-3-11	219-9-1	
24. Abkari Opium Dept:	7,582-0-0	5,437-0-0	7,085-3-2	5,729-8-0	
25. Paga Dept:	7,199-0-0	8,633-0-0	6,452-4-0	8,497-0-9	
26. Custom Dept:	4,751-0-0	4,689-0-0	4,339-8-1	4,084-6-1	
Total.	94,746-0-0	1,19,534-0-0	89,508-15-3	99,216-5-5	
(D) Public Instruction.	6,489-0-0	5,678-0-0	6,098-15-1	5,364-3-4	
(E) Dispensary charges.	4,283-0-0	3,544-0-0	3,482-13-7	3,289-2-5	
(F). Domestic charges.					
1. Dress and toys for the minor Raja.	...	1,000-0-0	...	928-5-3	
2. Maintenance allowance of the Dowager Rani	12,248-0-0	12,848-0-0	12,132-6-2	11,513-9-10	

3. Domestic servants.	600-0-0	2,316-0--	622-0-0	1,057-11-10
4. Elephant and stable establishment	15,849-0-0	19,037-0-0	17,498-4-7	21,060-1-6
5. Minor Raja's education charges.	...	...	...	...
6. Miscellaneous arab levy etc: charges including special.	22,969-0-0	60,434-0-0	26,659-7-7	60,662-4-4
Total	51,666-0-0	95,635-0-0	56,912-2-4	95,222-0-9
(G). Religious charges	6,621-7-6	6,587-12-6	6,320-14-1	5,295-4-7
(H). Public Works' Department.				
1 Establishment, travelling allowance and contingencies.	2,588-0-0	1,543-0-0	2,468-15-11	1,464-13-10
2. Original works.	32,225-0-0	9,250-0-0	12,818-1-5	9,581-11-5
3. Repair do	9,950-0-0	7,010-0-0	15,139-4-0	10,303-6-0
4. Petty Works misc:	2,250-0-0	115-0-0	1,193-13-3	111-12-10
5. Survey expense.	1,110-0-0	1,050-0-0	1,202- 1-1	964-0-8
6. Compensation for removing huts.	...	...	...	...
Total	47,123-0-0	18,973-0-0	32,822- 3-8	22,425-12-9
(I) Stamp Department.				
1. Purchase of stamps, including contingencies.	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX XII--contd.

Disbursements

Nature of Expenditure.	Budget Estimates.		Actual Expenditure.		Remarks.
	Current year St. 1906.	Previous year. St. 1961.	Current year. St. 1962.	Previous year. St. 1961.	
2. Discount paid in the sale of stamp etc.	...	...	...	...	
Total.	...	...	...	...	
(J). Pension.	239-0-0	299-0 0	289-0-0	295-9-10	
(K). Conservancy charges Municipality	4,680-0-0	2,055-0-0	4,011-8-2	1,878-15-4	
(L). Miscellaneous charges.					
1. Purchase of Government securities	...	...	...	...	
2. Payment of interests.	...	...	...	...	
3. Value of Police clothing, etc., supplied.	3,700-0-0	500-0-0	3,203-9-8	981-10-10	
4. Copying fee charges.	...	...	...	...	
5. Granary establishment.	...	...	...	...	
6. Registration charges.	...	...	...	...	

7. Agricultural do.	...	...	...	...
8. Rent of Nayapatna bungalow land.	...	...	...	...
9. Subscription towards Famine Relief Fund..	12,000-0-0	...	12,000-0-0	...
10. Donation for the maintenance of the General Hospital.	...	...	...	...
11. Guaranteed and other rights	289-8-0	289-8-0	244-4-9	222-6-1
12. Holidays' charges etc:	6,099-8-0	7,099-8-0	9,047-10-11	5,315-2-2
Total	2,2089-0-0	7,889-0-0	24,495-9-4	6,519-3-1
Total of Heads (A) to (L)	2,45,852-7-6	2,64,123-12-6	2,31,747-14-8	2,43,574-7-9
(M). Debts.				
1. Repayments of deposits				
(a) Of Revenue and Civil deposits			6,739-14-4	3,966-6-0
(b) Of Judicial (Criminal Court) deposits.	10,000-0-0	2,000-0-0	194-3 -6	271-5-0
(c) Of Personal deposits,			24,261-0-11	7,438-4-5
(d) Fajal debts.	200-0-0	300-0-0	1,347-1- 8	5-7-0
2. Advance made.				
(1) Tagavi.	10,000-0-0	10,000-0-0	10,375-0- 0	10,599-11-7
(2) Other advances.	1,000-0-0	1,000-0-0	23,266-4-11	37,493-12-8

APPENDIX. XXII. *Contd.*

DISBURSEMENTS.					Remarks.
Nature of Expenditure.	Budget Estimates.		Actual Expenditure		
	Current year. St. 1962.	Previous year. St. 1961.	Current year. St. 1962.	Previous year. St. 1961.	
3. Loans given.	...	...	...	...	
4. Cash payments out of receipt under service heads of the current year.	...	...	...	...	
Total.	21,200- 0 0	13,300-0-0	66,183-9-4	59,774-14-8	
Total Expenditure	2,67,052-7-6	2,77,423-12 6	2,97,931-8-0	3,03,349-6-5	A. Includes Rs. 48,686 representing deposits returnable by the State etc:
Surplus at the end of the year.	35,956-7-7	58,688-10-6	A 1,09,194-14-4	46,401-3-2 B	B. This sum was inclusive of Rs. 29,753 so repayable.
Grand Total	3,03,008-15-1	3,36,112-7-0	4,07,126-6-4	3,49,750-9-7	

Chhota Udepur
11th May 1907.

C. E. S. STEELE.
Adviser and Dewan.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Chhota Udepur State during the year 1906-1907.

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of In-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
Chhota Udepur Dispensary.	10,641	55	36 cured. 14 relieved.	2	1	2	Rs. 2,054-2-6	3-6 Indoor. 158 1 Out-door.	
Jail Dispensary.	218	8	6 cured. 1 relieved.	...	...	1		0-7 Indoor 9-8 Out-door.	
Total ...	10,859	63	57	2	1	3		172-2	

Chhota Udepur, 11th May 1907.

C. E. S. STEELE.
Adviser and Dewan.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital Statistics of the Chhota Udepur State, for the Year 1906-07.

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of popua- tion.				Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Births.		Deaths.		
										Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Chhota Udepur.	64,621	1,352	1,403	230	179	407	714	355	48	22	22	7	12	

Chhota Udepur 11th May, 1907.

C. E. S. STEELE.
Adviser and Dewan.

APPENDIX XXV.

*Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Chhota Udepur State.
for the Year 1906-07.*

Number of Schools.		Description of Schools.	Number of Pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.	Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.		
14	14	Boys' School,	577-3	599-6	437-6	438	Rs. 6,464-11-8	The expenditure incurred in the previous 2 years was as follows :— 1904-05. 1905-06. Rs. 4,824 Rs. 5,604
1	1	English School,	23-3	29-2	17-7	22-1		
2	2	Girls' School,	112-8	111-1	88-4	80-9		
17	17	Total.	713-4	739-9	543-7	541		

Chhota Udepur. }
11th May, 1907. }

C. E. S. STEELE.

Adviser and Dewan.

No. 324 of 1908.

Huzur Office,
Chhota Udepur,
12th May 1908.

From

HORMASJI J. ANTIA ESQUIRE,

Dewan, Chhota Udepur State;

To

MAHARAWAL SHREE FATEHSINHJI MOTISINHJI,

Rajaji of Chhota Udepur.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith the Administration Report of this State for the year 1907-1908 together with the usual appendices.

2. The report is the third one submitted to you since you were invested with the full powers of your State and indicates, I venture to think, marked progress made by the State in all the Departments during the year.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

HORMASJI J. ANTIA.

Dewan, Chhota Udepur State.

No. 325 of 1908.

HUZUR OFFICE,
Chhota Udepur,
12th May 1908.

FROM

MAHARAWAL SHRI FATEHSINHJI MOTISINHJI,

Rajaji of Chhota Udepur;

TO

R. C. BROWN ESQUIRE, I. C. S.,

Political Agent, Rewa Kantha.

My friend,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Administration Report of this State for the year 1907-1908 together with the prescribed appendices.

Your sincere friend,

FATEHSINHJI M.

Rajaji, Chhota Udepur.

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Administration Report

OF THE

CHHOTA UDDEPUR STATE

UNDER THE REWA KANTHA AGENCY

for the year

1907-1908.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

General particulars regarding the State.

- (a) Area, 873 square miles.
- (b) Population, 64,621.
according to the census of 1901.
- (c) Gross average revenue, 2,50,245.
- (d) Tribute payable to H. H. the Gaekwar,
Rs. 7,805.

2. The Ruling Chief, Maharawal Shree Fatehsinhji Motisinhji, a Chohan Rajput, ascended the Gádi on 12th March 1906. He is a Chief of the Second Class in the Rewa Kantha Agency with plenary powers and is entitled to a salute of 9 guns. The system of primogeniture is followed and the State possesses a Sanad authorizing adoption. The Chief has married twice according to the custom of the race, at first in February 1905, to the daughter of H. H. Ghambhirsinhji, the late Maharaja of Rajpipla, as a result of which marriage a son named Natwarsinhji has been born on 16th November 1906. The Chief's second marriage was performed on the 20th June 1907 with Mahida Ràñiji Shree Gulabkoover, daughter of Mahida Chandrasinhji, the brother of H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's step mother.

3. His immediate male relatives are his uncles Bhàratsinhji, Khumánsinhji, Bhawánsinhji and Himatsinhji and his cousin Raisinhji, with whom cordial private relations have been maintained, on the whole, although occasional petty differences arose in matters concerning the Bháyáts' Jivai villages.

4. The Rajaji takes much personal interest in the affairs of the State and devotes several hours daily in attending to various State matters with the Dewan. He has acquired a good grounding in the work of administration under the fostering care and able guidance of his late Adviser and Dewan, Mr. C. E. S. Steele, a retired officer of Government of great abilities and vast experience, whose devotion to his onerous duties has laid the foundation of a successful future for the Chief.

5. The Rajaji made a tour of the different parts of his State during the year. In the course of his tour he visited the tracts bordering on the Narbuda with a view to satisfying himself as to the character of the teak jungles and as to the practicability of facilitating the removal of the forest produce and mineral deposits in those hilly regions. This has resulted in detailed estimates being framed for the improvement of the Kawant-Hañff Road, which work can either be carried out by sections annually or else undertaken as a special relief measure in case of necessity. In the latter portion of the year, owing to partial failure of crops due to the unsatisfactory nature of the last monsoon, he evinced a keen desire to visit some of the outlying parts of his State in order to satisfy himself as to the amount and character of the distress prevailing, if any, and to adopt remedial measures, if required. With this view, a rather extensive tour was undertaken in the Tejghad Taluka in January last, when minute personal enquiries were made at peoples' doors. This tour was attended with a good deal of discomfort due to unseasonable cold weather showers. Altogether 75 villages were visited, 10 Police outposts inspected and a large number of liquor shops and schools examined by the Rajaji.

6. Two incidents connected with the Rajaji's tours call for special mention, and these have reference to the meetings of the Rewa Kantha Chiefs convened by the Political Agent at Godhra, at first in April 1907 and again in January last. Both these gatherings proved most successful and conduced greatly to promote more intimate relations between the Rulers of the various neighbouring States and *inter alia*, it resulted in a cordial invitation from the late Raja of Bária to accompany him and his sons to Piplod, where the Rajaji was most hospitably entertained. The second gathering in the last week of January 1908 was a more memorable one, owing to the visit of His Excellency the Governor to the Head Quarters of the Rewa Kantha Agency. On this occasion most of the principal Ruling Chiefs of Rewa Kantha and the Talukdars of Mehwas had erected gorgeous camps in the vicinity of the Agency Offices, and the Rajaji had the honour of paying a visit to His Excellency and of having a return visit paid him by Sir George Sydenham Clarke. The short stay in Godhra, of the Ruling Chiefs, was rendered greatly enjoyable owing to the extreme kindness and genial hospitality of the Political Agent and Mrs. Brown, who left nothing undone to make the visitors comfortable. Sports, races and tournaments were organized through their unsparing exertions, and the

Rajaji took an enthusiastic personal interest by entering for most of the events. He won a silver cup on this occasion.

7. The Rajaji also visited Baroda to inspect the Syaji Loom factory with a view to arranging for a weaving establishment being opened at Chhota Udepur. Information was, however, obtained respecting an improved loom being under construction at the Ahmadnagar American Mission and on the Manager of that institute being communicated with, he undertook to intimate the result of the innovations he was engaged upon in order to place the improved loom within the reach of the ordinary village operator. Ultimately, however, it was decided to obtain a similar loom called the Salvation Army Automatic "Triumph" loom and a man has recently been deputed to Bombay to study its construction and mode of working and to purchase one for the State. This loom will, at first, be introduced into the Jail and gradually into villages.

8. The Rajaji took his wards—the two minor Talukdars of Kadwāl on a short trip to Baroda, Surat and Bombay, which afforded them an insight into ways of life outside the limits of their own confined surroundings and which tended to enlarge their ideas respecting things in general.

9. A visit to Limbdi on the death anniversary of the late Thakor Saheb, a maternal uncle of the Rajaji and subsequently to Chuda and Utelia, and a condolence visit to Bāria on the death of the late Raja Saheb were also undertaken during the year. These unavoidable visits outside the limits of the State necessitated the curtailment of the tours into the State which were originally intended.

10. Appendix 1 shows the changes in the personnel of the more important appointments in the State. It will be seen that the late Adviser and Dewan, Mr. C. E. S. Steele was forced, owing to continued ill-health, to resign the appointment rather suddenly at the end of November and I was selected to fill the vacancy. The late Revenue Officer, Mr. Trikamlal P. Lakhia, having reverted to British service, Mr. Morlidhar Babaji Pradhan, a pensioned Officer of Government of some experience, has been appointed in his place. Mr. Narbdashankar C. Joshi having reverted to his permanent appointment at Balasinor, a Medical Graduate of the Bombay University, Dr. Ardeshir D. Jilla, L. M. & S., who had worked as House Surgeon in Dr. Masina's Hospital, Bombay, for some time, has been selected to fill the post of Medical Officer. The appointment of Mr. Narayan P. Vinod, an Officer in the service of H. H. the Gaikwar as Public Works Overseer in place of Mr. Bhagwandas will, it is hoped, help to improve the general tone of the Public Works Department.

11. During the year under report neither the Political Agent nor any other distinguished personage visited the State.

Visits of distinguished personages.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of the Land.

12. For revenue and administrative purposes the State is divided into 4 Talukas, viz, Wāsna-Karāli, Kawānt, Jetpur-Sub-division of the State. -Jabugam and Tejghad. Each of these is in charge of a Thānedar. The Thānedars are assisted by 33 Talatis or village accountants, and to a certain extent by the Patels who, as village Policemen, report crime and assist generally in the work of the District Police. Some increase was already made in the subordinate establishments as reported last year. During the year under report they have been further supplemented by the appointment of a Sub-Thānedar, 3 Bhāg Karkuns and 4 Talatis. The former is posted at Rangpur in charge of a portion of the Tejghad Taluka, otherwise called Dod-Sursi. The Bhāg-Karkuns supervise the inferior revenue establishments in Kawānt, Wāsna-Karāli and Jabugam Talukas. The 4 Talatis have been posted, one each in Kawānt and Jabugam Talukas and 2 in the newly formed Sub-Thānedarate of Dod-Sursi. This has enabled the pressure on the revenue establishments being relieved to a great extent.

13. There are 415 Khālsa and 128 alienated villages in the State, rather a large number apparently. But it must be observed that a majority of these villages consist of groups of a few houses scattered in hills and forests apart from each other. One feature of the mode of habitation of the aboriginal tribes of this State, which form the bulk of the population, as contrasted with the habits of the people of other parts of Guzerat, is that the former prefer dwelling apart from each other, the reason assigned being that these simple and unsophisticated people take a pardonable pride in being able to keep their domestic differences from the knowledge or idle gaze of their inquisitive neighbours. The increase in the staff referred to above was thus absolutely justifiable and has conducted to the general efficiency of the revenue collection work, and rendered the chances of evasion in the payment of revenue less frequent.

14. The assessment is levied per "Kumbhā," which is equal to 2 acres and 14 gunthas. The rates levied vary according to the quality of the soil determined, more or less roughly, but are liable to be reduced at any time whenever, on enquiry, they appear to be pitched unreasonably high. The arrangement is certainly defective; but these defects will disappear on the introduction of revenue survey, which is now in progress.

15. The revenue is collected partly on the "Khāta" system and partly on the area of land actually cultivated annually. Under the former system the revenue demand is made on the area of land comprised in the entire holding of each Khātedar irrespective of the land actually under cultivation. The "Khāta" system prevails in 107 villages, and is much preferable to the latter system, which is in vogue in the majority of the

villages. Although the last named system is decidedly unsatisfactory, no sudden changes can be introduced which do not accord with the long standing custom prevailing among the class of the peasantry we have in this State. This system is responsible for the large area of land remaining waste. For, although the cultivator pays assessment on the actual area of land he cultivates, he virtually has at his disposal some times, twice as much land, which he has ear marked as his own, and which others dare not take up. These defects can be cured gradually by the introduction of the revenue survey.

16. The subjoined table shows the progress of cultivation, and the area of land remaining waste during the past five years, as compared with the total area before the famine:—

Year Samvat.	Area of cul- tivated land.	Area of waste land.	Fresh land brought under the plough.	Area of land relinqui- shed.	Area of cultivat- ed land at the end of year.	Remarks.
	Kumbhàs.	Kumbhàs.	Kumbhàs.	Kumbhàs.	Kumbhàs.	
1960.	24,264.	69,585.	4,448.	359.	28,353.	
1961.	28,353.	65,496.	2,983.	599.	30,737.	
1962.	30,737.	63,112. x *	12,326.	3,910.	39,153.	x 10,126 Kumbhàs more land
1963.	39,153.	64,822.	4,677.	526.	43,304.	found on actual
1964.	43,304.	60,911.	577.	1,346.	42,535.	measure- ment.
1955. previous to the famine.	46,169.	44,876.				* 240 Kumbhàs Do—Do.

It will be seen that although more and more waste land is brought under the plough annually, the process of recuperation has not yet reached the figure for the year before the famine. According to the prevailing custom liberal concessions are given to new settlers in the shape of remission of two years' assessments and free grants of timber in addition to the grant of Tagàvi for the purchase of bullocks. During the year there was a net increase of 120 families of new settlers within the limits of the State. The waste land of Férkuwà, Chorwáv, Koyàli and Kadàchhlà amounting to 400 Kumbhàs has been given out on a special lease to certain Pàtidars of Karwàn under Dabhoi. Under the terms of this lease no assessment is to be levied for four years, whereas in the 5th, 6th and 7th year, $\frac{1}{4}$ th, $\frac{1}{2}$ th, and $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of the assessment is to be collected, the land being liable to full assessment in the 8th year.

17. The village of Nákvindhià in Kawànt Taluka, which was deserted, has once more been populated, and three villages were newly populated, viz. Dharmaj, Chhotà-nagar and Partàpnagar.

Villages repopulated and new villages established.

18. Much interest is being taken in introducing superior description of cotton into the State, and with this view experiments were made by my predecessor, Mr. Steele, with Peruvian or Caravanica cotton at Ghelwànt and Mánka State gardens and in some of the Taluka stations. The results obtained demonstrate the suitability of this description of cotton, but before taking steps to extend the cultivation as an object lesson to cultivators, Mr. Steele considered it expedient to undertake experiments with "Spencee" or tree cotton, which has done so well in Deesa, Palanpur, Kàthiawar and other places. The experiments made have proved satisfactory. It is now proposed to extend the cultivation of both these descriptions of cotton to some of the larger villages. Seeds will be purchased and distributed on condition the cultivators return a similar quantity for distribution elsewhere next year. The results will be watched with keen interest.

Cotton cultivation.

19. Cotton growing in the State is of comparatively recent origin and is due solely to the influx of Pàtidar cultivators from the neighbouring Gáikwari limits. It is satisfactory to note that the example of these people is being gradually followed by the aboriginal cultivators, and as a consequence, the cultivation of cotton has naturally increased from year to year, as will be seen from the subjoined table. The progress has unfortunately received a temporary check during the year under report, due to causes beyond human control :—

Year Samvat.	Area cultivated.	Export in maunds.
1960... ..	3,858... ..	26,242.
1961... ..	5,543... ..	66,742.
1962... ..	6,570... ..	67,482.
1963... ..	10,407... ..	84,778.
1964... ..	5,896... ..	30,421.

As a result of these measures, another application has recently been received for permission to start a Ginning Factory in a central situation notwithstanding the fact that one is already working at Bodeli, at the terminus of the State limits. The State is anxious to encourage this enterprize, and if the same amount of interest, as hitherto, continues to be taken in cotton cultivation, and if the projected extension of the Railway through Chhota Udepur becomes an accomplished fact, it can safely be predicted that the State has a great agricultural future before it.

20. As already stated, the number of *Dumáldá* or alienated villages in the State is 128. No alienation settlement has upto this time been attempted. But steps are now in progress to collect particulars and a settlement will be undertaken during the ensuing rains.

Alienated villages.

21. The total revenue demand for Samvat 1963 (1st November 1906 to 31st October 1907), was Rs. 1,50,440 including Rs. 4,571 on account of past year's arrears, against Rs. 1,38,883 in the previous year. Of this sum, Rs. 1,46,798 were recovered, as compared with Rs. 1,32,692 in the year preceding, while Rs 604 were remitted or otherwise written off, and Rs. 3,037 were left to be collected subsequently. These results can be regarded as satisfactory, and show that the ground lost in the great famine of samvat 1956 is being regained gradually. Much, however, depends upon the nature of the monsoon. Given two successive favourable seasons, there can be no doubt that normal conditions will, once more, be reached.

22. The estimated receipts for the current year were based, as usual on the actuals for the preceding twelve months and amounted to Rs. 1,53,200 as against Rs. 1,38,700 in the year preceding. This estimate, it is feared, will hardly be realised owing to the unexpected cessation of the rains in the beginning of September, and large balances will either have to be remitted or else their collection postponed after careful enquiries. The revenue due from non-cultivators on Mohwra fruit and flowers has already been remitted.

23. The usual dates of revenue instalments are from 1st to 15th January, and from 1st to 15th April. The date of the first instalment during the year was, however, extended to the middle of February, and that of the second instalment to the end of May in order to enable the cultivators to pay at their convenience.

24. 232 notices were issued for the recovery of land revenue during the year as against 358 in the year preceding, and property was attached in two cases only. Strict orders have now been issued to the Taluka and village Officers to avoid all compulsory measures and much leniency is being shown to cultivators. The revenue is being recovered from only such as can pay without undue hardship.

25. Cash Takávi is liberally advanced for the purchase of bullocks, the system of granting advances in the shape of grain having been abolished as previously reported. The subjoined table furnishes particulars regarding the Takávi advances made :—

Balance of advances at commencement of the year.	Amount advanced during the year.	Total.	Amount recovered.	Amount remitted.	Balance at the close of the year.
Rs. 36,652	Rs. 14,190	Rs. 50,842	Rs. 13,097	Rs. 3,469	Rs. 34,276

It will be seen that the State has not been unmindful of the advantages of these advances, which are made free of interest at some risk, for there is very little guarantee for the repayment of the advances. But credit must be given to the cultivators for honesty, as except under stress of circumstances due to a succession of bad years, they seldom fail in their obligations to the State. Moreover, the fact that new settlers from outside are annually attracted is in itself a proof of the popularity and success of the measures adopted.

26. 6 estates were under the management of this State during the year as against four in the year preceding. 2
Attached Estates. new estates were taken under attachment, and one was released from attachment viz., that of the late Kumar Indrasinhji owing to his two widows having made up their differences, and undertaken to manage the estate peaceably.

27. The most important of these estates is that of the Kadwál Talukdar. This is situated to the north west of the State on the borders of Jambugoda and Bária, consisting of 36 villages, with an annual income of about Rs. 10,000. The year commenced with an opening balance of Rs. 17,864, of which Rs. 5,000 are invested in Government paper. The receipts of the estate during the year amounted to Rs. 18,129, and the expenditure to Rs. 14,074, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 21,919. The Talukdar is now 23 years of age, and has recently left school where he was in the 4th Vernacular Standard. His younger brother is in the Anglo-Vernacular School at Chhota Udepur. Owing to defective intellect the Talukdar is extremely backward in education. Every effort is, however, made to promote his improvement by placing him in charge of a special tutor, and the Revenue Officer will be directed to try to give him an insight into revenue matters pertaining to his Taluka. But it is doubtful whether he will ever be fit to be entrusted with the charge of his estate.

28. The estate of Jádejá Vakhatsinhji is managed by the State owing to the deceased having left a widow and a daughter. The estate was already helped with a loan of Rs. 1,700 from the State, and a further sum of Rs. 2,500 has recently been advanced after the close of the year for the marriage of the deceased's daughter to the Thakor of Bhilodia. The bride was given away by the Rajaji, and the match appears well suited. The widow is paid Rs. 100 per annum as Jiwai.

29. Of the remaining estates, that of Vagach is owned by 52 shareholders, who have proved themselves incapable of managing their affairs. It was first attached more than ten years ago, but the attachment was removed in 1899 on the leading shareholders undertaking its management on certain conditions. The experiment, however, proved a huge failure and confusion and utter mismanagement of the revenues of the Taluka compelled the State to step in and resume the management. It may be observed that the State took up the management with a cash balance of Rs. 2-7-0, whereas at the close of the year there was a balance of Rs. 2,501 to the credit of the estate after defraying all expenses, including the

maintenance of the shareholders and repayment of a large proportion of the debts due. The jurisdiction over this Taluka has been exercised by this State for over a century, but it has recently been disputed at the instance of the Thakor of Gad-Boriád who, among other matters, has attempted to usurp the Abkari revenue rights enjoyed by the Talukdars since time immemorial. A full and detailed representation has been submitted to the Political Agent, and it is hoped that the question will soon be finally set at rest once and for all.

30. The remaining estates are very small, and have been brought under management during the year under report owing to the indebtedness of the proprietors.

31. The subjoined table contains particulars concerning the aforesaid estates ;—

No.	Estate and name of holder.	Age.	Place of birth.	Place of education	Opening balance on 1st April 1907.		Receipts from 1st April 1907 to 31st March 1908.		Total.	Disbursements from 1st April 1907 to 31st March 1908.		Closing balance on 31st March 1908.	Area of land under management in square miles.		Reasons for attachment.
					6	5	7	8		9	10		11	12	
1	Thakor Vajesinhji of Kadwāl.	23	Muwada	Chhōṭa Udepur.	Rs. 17,864	Rs. 18,129	Rs. 35,993	Rs. 14,074 *	Rs. 21,919	60	Minority.				
2	Kumar Indrasinhji Jit Dead. (widows surviving.)		...	...	2,937	614	3,551	2,151	1,400	13	* Including Rs. 4,979 expended for Talukdar & his brother's marriages.				Attachment withdrawn by Huzur office No. 351 of 6th September 1907.
3	Jadeja Vakhatsinhji, deceased, (widow surviving).	-do-	...	...	340	532	872	575	297	7½	No male heir.				
4	Taluka of Vagāch (was taken under management in January 1905)	...	...	...	2,652	2,232	4,884	2,383	2,501	41	Owing to gross mismanagement of its affairs by the representatives of the shareholders.				
5	Baria Jogla Jafar of Dolaria.	30	Dolaria.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	These two estates have recently been attached owing to debt.				
6	Baria Narsing Haribhai of Bhilpur.	32	Bhilpur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3					

32. During the year under report arrangements for the introduction of a revenue survey settlement in Wāsna-Karālī Survey Settlements. Taluka have been completed, and the new survey rates will be brought into force from 1908-09. The operations of this survey were at first undertaken in 1896, but owing to various causes and especially to the great famine, the work could not be pushed forward. It was subsequently taken up and proposals were finally submitted by the late Administrator, Mr. Dadabhai Hormasji, in February 1904, and they received the sanction of the Political Agent in January 1906. It seemed, however, that the classifications on which the proposals were based were not quite reliable. The proposals were, thereupon, revised by my predecessor Mr. Steele, who was of opinion that "the terms of the settlement should be such that coupled with liberal concessions on occasions of large tracts of waste land being taken up, they may serve to attract new settlers and to encourage at the same time the extension of cultivation by the present occupants." The present settlement has been effected on a moderate basis, a nominal increase over the actual revenue for Samvat 1963, (which was regarded as a favourable year) being secured for the present. The villages have been formed into 5 groups, the rates fixed being Rs. $3/4$, $2/12$, $2/4$, $1/8$, and 1. The settlement has been notified as being one for 5 years by which time the effects of its working will have been ascertained, and the desirability of raising the rates fixed can then be considered in the light of the experience gained. A very interesting and able report has been written on this subject by Mr. Steele, a copy of which has already been submitted to the Political Agent.

33. Survey work has also been in progress in Jetpur-Jabugam Taluka. Traverse survey of 16 villages, and measurements of 10 villages in this Taluka were completed, whereas the measurement of 4 villages has been partially completed. Altogether 2,386 survey numbers comprising 9,231 acres and 35 gūnthas have been measured. In addition to the above, the measurement of 5 alienated villages of Wāsna-Karālī Taluka, which have reverted to the State, has been completed. A survey party was also deputed to the Kadwāl border to compare the boundary shown on the district map with the actual boundaries of the villages comprised in the southern portion of Kadwāl Taluka, and as surmised at the time, it was found that the line of demarcation shown on the map had been incorrectly drawn. It is proposed to increase the Survey staff and push forward the work, so as to enable survey rates being introduced in Jetpur-Jabugam Taluka in the near future.

34. The work is being performed by an establishment consisting of a Survey Officer, 2 Surveyors and 9 Measurers at a total cost of Rs. 3,303. The Survey Officer, Mr. Laxman Gabaji, who was appointed on the recommendation of Mr. Jukes, Superintendent of Land Records and Registration, Guzerat, promises well. He has been well trained and so far, has shown himself to be a careful and painstaking Officer.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

35. During the year under report the provisions of Regulation VIII of 1827 relating to the administration of intestate estates were made applicable to the State. A notification was also issued regarding the liability of the members of the ruling family to the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts, and as to the manner in which the execution of decrees against them could be enforced. Appendix II shows the enactments and rules in force in this State.

36. During the year, 769 licenses covering 811 firearms were issued as compared with 770 licenses issued in the year preceding. All these were temporary licenses. The licenses were issued in accordance with the provisions of the rules framed in 1903, regulating the possession of such weapons. There was no prosecution under the Arms Rules during the year. Owing to the rather liberal issue of licenses, and to the absence of game rules, there has been a wanton destruction of game, a check against which would appear to be highly desirable. It is, therefore, proposed to frame rules on the basis of those in force in the neighbouring States, and the issue of licenses will be restricted in future.

37. No Military force in the true sense of the term is maintained in the State.

Military Force.

38. The strength of the Police Force of the State is 207 foot, 13 mounted & 24 Abkari, besides a Risala of 21 men of the body-guard. (Vide Appendix IV.) The Risala is intended solely for ceremonial purposes and escort duties, but the men are occasionally availed of for Police purposes. The details of the force are:—

Police.

1 Superintendent, 5 Chief Constables, 31 Head Constables, 192 Constables, 1 Mounted Head Constable, 12 Mounted Constables and 2 Abkari Inspectors.

The Police force was reorganized last year, and the salaries of men of all ranks have been placed on a more liberal scale. The bulk of the force is recruited from Mahomedans, Brahmins, Purbhiàs, Dhánkàs, Kolis and Rajputs. Notwithstanding the improvement effected in the salaries

of all ranks, service in the Police Department is not attractive to outsiders, whereas no good men of some education are obtainable within the State. This is evident from the figures relating to punishments in the subjoined table:—

Year.	Dismissed.	Fined.	Degraded.	Suspended.	Criminally prosecuted.
1906-07,...	1	46	3	2	1
1907-08,...	19	49	15	4	1

The number of dismissals appear rather large, but this includes 10 Officers and men who had obtained leave of absence, but who failed to return to duty, and one man who deserted. Out of 268 men, 118 are literate. The Police force is maintained at a total cost of Rs. 30,658, which gives an incidence to the total income of 12.2 per cent. The ratio of the Police is 1 man to 244 of the population, and to 3 square miles of the State territory.

39. The Abkari Police consists of 2 Inspectors and 22 Constables. The Sayer Inspectors having been invested with powers under the Abkari and Opium Acts assist the Abkari Police in the detection of offences against these laws. The cost of the Abkari Police is recovered from the Contractor.

40. A small establishment of 33 so called Arabs and Makranis is maintained for guarding the Palaces.

41. The foot Police is generally armed with muzzle loading muskets and bayonets, mostly of the old type, but during the year 7 carbines, B. L. .476 bore have been purchased from the Government Ordnance Department for the use of the Jail guard. The mounted Police are armed with carbines and swords.

42. The Police is distributed for duty as under:—

Distribution of the Force.	(1) General duties.
	(2) Treasury guard.
	(3) Jail guard.
	(4) Distillery guard.

The ordinary duties of a policeman are comparatively light, the population though backward in education and in every other respect being amenable to law and order. Consequently serious crimes are rare, and when they are committed while the offenders are under the influence of drink, the latter render the work of the Police easy by making a clean breast of it before a Magistrate.

43. Appendix V comprises particulars of the working of the Police during the year. It will be seen that the number of cognizable cases reported to the Police has been reduced from 135 to 100. Of these 80 were brought to trial, and 20 remained undetected. Of the 105 persons arrested and brought to trial, 70 were convicted, 26 discharged and acquitted, and 9 remained under trial at the end of the year. The percentage of convictions to arrests was 66. 6 against 70. 8. The value of property stolen was Rs. 1,305 as against Rs. 2,173 in the year preceding, of which property of the value of Rs. 465 was recovered, the percentage of recovery being 35. 6 against 46. 5 in the preceding year. (Vide Appendix VI.) It would thus appear that although crime has decreased, the results obtained leave some scope for improvement. Considering, however, that the year was far from being a prosperous one, the reduction in the crime is a matter for congratulation.

44. Appendices VII and VIII furnish particulars regarding crime and the manner in which it was dealt with by the Courts. There was an appreciable decrease in the number of serious offences, 3 against 9 in the preceding year. All the offences were those relating to culpable homicide.

45. 43 cases under the Abkari Act were detected during the year as against 83 in the year preceding. Of these 27 related to illicit importation of liquor, and 16 to illicit distillation. The decrease in Abkari crime is due to the greater vigilance on the part of the preventive establishments.

46. The cases tried under other Acts were 3 and they were under the District Police Act, IV of 1890.

47. 2 constables have received special training in Drill at Godhra, and they have imparted their knowledge to others. Drill is being regularly taught at Head Quarters daily, and the drill instructors are paid special allowance for this work.

48. During the year all the 31 outposts were inspected by the Superintendent of Police, and 10 by the Rajaji.

49. There are three criminal courts in the State, viz., the Huzur Court, the Dewan's Court and the Court of the Nyayadhish. The last named exercises the powers of a First Class Magistrate. The Dewan, besides exercising the powers of an Assistant Sessions Judge, is also the District Magistrate for the State. The higher powers vest in the Rajaji. The

subjoined table gives details of the work performed by the different Courts:—

Tribunals.	Balance on 31st March 1907.	Committed during 1907-1908.	Total No. of cases committed.	How disposed of			Remarks.
				Finally decided.	Committed to Sessions.	Balance outstanding on 31st March 1908.	
Huzur Court.	1	3	4	4	...	...	
Court of the Assistant Sessions Judge.	2	2	4	4	...	...	
Court of the District Magistrate.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Court of the Nyayadhish and 1st Class Magistrate.	2	172	174	160	5	9	

The total number of cases of all descriptions tried by the Magistrate, First Class were 172 against 189 in the year preceding. The total number of accused persons dealt with by this Magistrate was 224 against 232 in the year preceding as shown below :—

	1906-07.	1907-08.
Discharged...	54...	98.
Acquitted. ...	32...	36.
Convicted....	143...	77.
Cases undisposed of against	3...	13.

The total number of persons tried by the Sessions Courts was 23 against 25, of which 17 were convicted, and 6 acquitted against 8 convicted in the year preceding.

The total number of cases brought before the Courts was 177 against 192 in the year preceding. They were as under:—

	In 1906-07.	In 1907-08.
Under the Indian Penal Code. ...	100...	131.
Under the Abkari Act. ...	83...	43.
Under the District Police Act. ...	5...	3.
Under the Arms Rules ...	1...	0.
Under the Gambling Act. ...	3...	0.

50. Eight appeals were preferred against the decisions of the Nyayadhish to the Huzur Court. In one of these Appellate criminal work. the lower court's judgment was upheld, in 3 cases the convictions were set aside, and in 4 the court's orders were modified. (Vide Appendix IX). The Dewan sits with the Rajaji for the disposal of judicial work.

51. None of the Thanedars is invested with Magisterial powers, and consequently all cases of howsoever trivial a nature are sent to Chhota Udepur for trial by the Thanedars not vested with Magisterial powers. Nyayadhish. This must necessarily cause inconvenience to complainants and witnesses. It is, therefore, proposed to invest selected Thanedars with third class Magisterial powers to begin with. With this view an examination in law and procedure will be held at Head Quarters during the ensuing rains.

Civil Justice.

52. Appendix X shows statistics as regards the Civil work performed by the different Courts. There are three Civil Courts in the State. The Nyayadhish had jurisdiction to hear civil suits of the value of Rs. 1,000 and under, but during the year he was invested with powers to hear suits upto Rs. 3,000, suits above this value being heard by the Dewan, who is the District Judge. 96 suits were filed during the year as compared with 90 in the year preceding. Adding to this the 16 suits pending at the close of last year, the total number of suits for disposal by the Nyayadhish was 112, of which 80 were disposed of and 32 remained pending at the close of the year. The average duration of the suits was 90 days against 63 last year. The Nyayadhish has been called upon to dispose of the arrears without delay.

53. All the 96 suits filed during the year were for recovery of money to the extent of Rs. 18,311 against Rs. 11,420 in the year preceding, the details of these suits are:—

69 were of the value of Rs. 100 and under.

19 were of the value of above Rs. 100 and upto Rs. 500.

1 was of the value of above Rs. 500 & upto Rs. 1,000.

7 were of the value of above Rs. 1,000 and upto Rs. 5,000.

They were disposed of as under;—

Decided ex-parte 14.

Admitted and compromised, ... 58.

Struck off.... .. 2.

Contested and disposed of after full hearing. 6.

54. 16 decrees remained to be executed at the close of the preceding year, and 45 fresh applications were received during the year as compared with 46 in the year preceding. 45 applications were disposed of, leaving 16 for future disposal. (Vide Appendix XI).

55. The two cross appeals pending disposal in the Huzur Court at the end of the year 1906—07 were decided. Civil appellate and revisional work. 6 fresh appeals were filed in the court of the Dewan and District Judge and they were all disposed of, so that there were no arrears in any of the appellate Courts. (Vide Appendix XII).

56. In 4 cases extradition was sought from this State against 10 in the preceding year, viz, 1 by the Ali—Rajpur State, 2 by the Baroda State, and 1 by the Baria State. In these cases 7 persons were surrendered, of whom 5 were convicted, while the result of the trial of the remaining two has not yet been communicated to this State. 3 accused persons concerned in 3 different cases were, on demand, surrendered to this State for trial against 4 in the year preceding. Of these 2 were surrendered by the British authorities, and 1 by the Baria State. 2 of these 3 cases were disposed of, ending in conviction, while 1 case was pending at the close of the year.

57. There is only one Jail in this State called the Jitsinhji Jail, named after the Rajaji's grandfather. It is a rectangular structure, 150 feet × 207 feet, the walls being 12 feet high. It has 22 cells, and 4 rooms, which are used for the Jailor's office, the Dispensary and the Police Guard and stores. A female cell was added during the year. Of the 22 cells, 19 are at present used for males, 1 for females and 2 are intended for lunatics. There is a row of rooms for the Police guard and latrines for prisoners outside the walls, but in the close vicinity of the Jail. The Jailor has no quarters provided for him on the premises, and he consequently resides in the town at some distance from the Jail. It is, therefore, proposed to accommodate him in some of the rooms in the Police lines outside the Jail walls, in which necessary alterations will be effected. This will enable the continuous presence of the Jailor on the premises.

58. A small vegetable garden is attached to the Jail, which produces vegetables for the consumption of prisoners.

The present Jail building is commodious and well suited in every respect.

59. Appendix XIII gives the necessary particulars as regards the prisoners confined in the Jail. Of the total number of 118 prisoners confined in the Jail during the year as against 181 in the year preceding, 93 were convicted, 16 were released after trial, 4 were detained pending

extradition, 1 died of dysentery while under trial, and 4 were awaiting trial at the close of the year. Of the 93 convicted prisoners, 76 were sentenced to terms upto one year. The daily average number of prisoners in the Jail during the year was 37·8, against 43·0 during 1906-07. There were no escapes from the Jail during the year.

60. 159 outdoor and 6 indoor patients were treated in the Jail Dispensary against 218 and 8 in the year preceding, or an average of 7·6 and ·5 as compared with 9·8 and ·7 respectively. 130 operations were performed, which were all of a minor nature. The health of the prisoners was much better than in the year preceding.

Health of prisoners.

61. The State Medical Officer is also the Superintendent of the Jail and the necessary medicines required for the Jail are obtained from the town dispensary. He seems to take much interest in his work.

62. The prisoners are employed in weaving carpets, bed tapes, towels, bed sheets, *lungis*, cane work repairs, and in making mortars and pestles. They are also employed in the Jail and other State gardens. The total cost of Jail labour of prisoners employed on Public Works at one anna six pies per man per diem amounted to Rs. 349, which together with other earnings represents 15 per cent of the cost of maintenance. It is proposed to introduce the Salvation Army Automatic "Triumph" Loom into the Jail for weaving cloth of a rough description used by the villagers. This loom is intended to be worked with ease by one man, who can turn out from 30 to 40 feet of cloth in a day. It will cost about Rs. 100. Carpets manufactured in the Jail are appreciated by outsiders and orders from Godhra, Mount Abu and other places are received for these.

63. 4 quarterly general meetings of the Jail Committee were held. 6 complaints against the conduct of the prisoners were recorded and suitable punishments were inflicted. The Nyayadhish visits the Jail regularly once a week. Visits are also paid at irregular intervals by the Rajaji, the Dewan and the Revenue Officer.

Jail Committees.

64. The total expenditure on the maintenance of the Jail (exclusive of the pay of the Police guard) amounted to Rs. 3,429 as compared with Rs. 2,451 in the year preceding. The excess is due to higher prices of grain. Deducting the receipts of Rs. 152 from convict labour, the net cost of maintenance of the Jail amounted to Rs. 3,277. The average cost of subsistence per prisoner amounted to one anna and ten pies per diem as compared with one anna and a quarter last year, while the incidence of the total cost per prisoner was four annas and five pies against two and a half annas. Rs. 307 had to be paid on account of the maintenance of 5 prisoners undergoing sentences at the Andamans and the Ahmedabad Central Jail.

Cost of maintenance.

65. The question of the advisability or otherwise of imposing heavy fetters on convicted prisoners came up for discussion. It was pointed out that in the British Jail no fetters were imposed on good conduct prisoners working within the Jail walls. The Rajaji was, however, of opinion that the present system was a good one and may be allowed to continue.

66. Registration work now proceeds in a manner more in accord
Registration. with the system prevailing in Government Offices.

67. The total number of documents presented for registration was 37 against 14 in the year preceding. The receipts amounted to Rs. 188-8-0, against Rs. 88 in 1906-07. The value of property to which the documents related was Rs. 37,981, as against Rs. 10,573. The documents mostly related to sale and mortgage transactions. (Vide Appendices XIV and XV).

68. There is no Municipality in the State in the true sense of the
Municipal administra- word except one in Chhota Udepur. But in Jetpur,
tion. Jabugam, Tejghad and Kawant a small conservancy
staff is maintained at the cost of the people. The
Municipal Committee at Chhota Udepur consists of 4 official and 2 non-
official members. Of the former, the Revenue Officer is the President, and
the Nyayadhish the Vice President. The first meeting of the Committee
was held on 18th April 1907. Altogether 24 meetings were held during
the year. This number cannot be regarded as sufficient. The Committee
ought to show greater interest in the work, and to meet at least once a
week for the disposal of applications for permission to erect new buildings,
or to make external additions and alterations to the existing structures, and
should promptly deal with cases of encroachments and nuisances reported
by the Secretary and generally supervise the conservancy of the town.

69. During the year, the Committee disposed of 13 applications for permission to erect new buildings, and 8 for permission to add to or alter existing dwellings. 4 wells were also cleaned.

70. The income of the Municipality is derived from a light octroi on certain articles, such as grain, sugar, salt and cloth imported into the town. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 1,094, against Rs. 1,182, and the expenditure to Rs. 3,059, against Rs. 2,923. The excess over the income was met by contribution from the general funds of the State. (Vide Appendix XVI).

CHAPTER IV.

Production & distribution.

(a) Weather and crops.

71. The rainfall was 25.97 inches as compared with 43.27 in the year preceding, and 39.35 inches the average of the past five years.

72. The Monsoon proved to be an abnormal one. By the end of the first week of July the rainfall was half of what had been registered at the same time in the preceding year. The early crops were benefitted, however, by a copious fall on the 15th of the month, but even so the fall to date was only 2.75, as against 7.45 in the year previous. There was good rain, however, during the latter part of the month, and prospects were considerably brighter, in as much as it was recognized that in any case, a fodder supply was ensured. Cultivators took fresh heart and ploughing operations were pushed on vigorously. By the 4th of August the rainfall was only $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches short of what it had been on the same date in the year preceding. It then became continuous and there was practically no break until the 1st week of September. This incessant rain proved detrimental to field work as it greatly hampered ploughing operations and prevented the resowing of cotton in places where this had become necessary by reason of the sowings undertaken at the commencement of the season having failed, owing to the rain holding off. The break in September, however, proved permanent, and there was no more rain.

73. As this sudden cessation of the Monsoon threatened to prove prejudicial to the rice and cotton cultivation and in a lesser degree to inferior crops likewise, circular orders were issued on the 8th of October, calling for reports on the agricultural outlook. In this connection it may be mentioned that so far as the prices of food grains were concerned, the season reports for the second and third week of October showed that the quantity purchaseable per rupee was only 19 per cent less than normal as compared with 21 per cent reported for the same period in the preceding year. The returns for the last week of that month showed, however, a sudden rise to 25 per cent; consequently the various Thanedars, the Forest Officer and the Public Works Overseer were promptly called upon to submit detailed information regarding means (outside the famine programme) for giving employment to people, who might be in need of it owing to any serious failure of cultivation in particular localities.

74. The subjoined table shows the monthly rainfall during the year under report and that preceding it:—

Monthly rainfall.

Month.	1906-07. Inches. Cents.	1907-08. Inches. Cents.
April. ... ..	... ..	...— 5.
May. ... ..	... ..	... ..
June.	7—44	2—74.
July.	9—91	8—49.
August.	17—64	12—30.
September.	8—...	1—84.
October.	...— 8	... ..
November. ... ..	... ..	... ..
December. ... ..	... ..	... ..
January. ... ..	... ..	...—40.
February.	...—20	...—14.
March. ... ..	... ..	...— 1.
Total....	43—27.	25—97.

75. The total rainfall for the past five years was as under :—

Inches. Cents.

1902-1903...	... ..	37—79.
1903-1904...	... ..	45—14.
1904-1905...	... ..	29—21.
1905-1906...	... ..	41—35.
1906-1907...	... ..	43—27.

76. The principal crops grown in the State are :—

Crops.	Cotton, Maize, Juwar, Bajri, Samel, Kodra, Banti, Rice, Pulse (Tuvar and Adad,) Math, Gram, Sessamum, & Castor Seeds.
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The sowing commenced at the end of June and lasted upto 20th July, after which right upto the last week of August no sowings could be undertaken owing to incessant downpour of rain. There were virtually 2 breaks in the weather, viz., between 7th and 14th July and in the last week of August, within which time only sowings could be properly done. The inferior quality of rice which does not require much water, and Bajri, Kodra, Samel, Maize and Cotton sown in the commencement of the rains

between last week of June and second week of July yielded fairly good harvests, but these were in a limited area. Those sown at the end of July, specially Rice, Kodra and Maize, suffered rather severely owing to an absence of break in the weather, while the sowings made in the last week of August failed for want of moisture. According to the estimates made by the Revenue Officer, Rice and Kodra were sown in 1/3rd of the usual area, and yielded not more than about 2 annas, Maize was sown in 1/12th of the usual area and yielded from 4 to 6 annas; Bajri and Banti were sown in 1/16th of the area and yielded from 8 to 10 annas; Samel was also sown in a limited area and yielded about 2 annas. Rabi and cotton cultivation was made in less than half the entire area and yielded from 8 to 10 annas. There is practically no wheat grown in the State except perhaps to a very slight extent in Kadwál. Mohwra crop (the most valuable of the Rabi crops) suffered owing to the unseasonable weather in March, but fortunately for the poor people the high prices prevailing (about double) more than compensated for the short out-turn and helped them in paying the land revenue to a certain extent.

77. The subjoined table shows the ruling prices of the principal food stuffs during March last, as compared with those in the corresponding month of the year preceding :—

Grains.	1907.	1908.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bajri, per maund, ...	1-11-3	1-14-6
Maize. „ ...	1- 6-6	1-10-8
Gram, „ ...	1-11-3	1-15-0
Adad, „ ...	1- 8-2	2-12-6
Pulse, „ ...	3- 1-3	2- 9-3
Banti, „ ...	1- 0 0	1- 8-7
Samel, „ ...	1- 0-0	1- 8-7
Rice, „ ...	2-10-8	2-13-9
Kodra, „ ...	1- 0-0	1-12-0
Math, „ ...	1- 4-0	2- 0-0

78. The principal occupation of the people is agriculture, but this is undertaken in a most unscientific and indifferent manner. Skilled labourers are rare except a few in Chhota Udepur and some of the Táluka stations. The ordinary rates of wages are 3 annas per man and two

annas per woman per diem. The wages for artisans vary from 6 to 12 annas a day.

79. There is very little manufacturing industry in the State at present. But a couple of applications have recently
Manufactures and Trade. been received to start a factory for ginning cotton, for extracting oil from Mohwra fruit, making varnish-
es from lac, pottery etc. One of the applicants contemplates the manu-
facture of glass from silica which can be quarried in abundance from the
neighbouring hills. The introduction of the Salvation Army "Triumph"
Automatic Handloom will afford work, to the people, of a profitable nature.
The loom will be gradually introduced into villages for which Takàvi will
be granted.

80. The chief articles of export are the forest produce, such as
timber, Timroo leaves, lac, mohwra fruit and flowers,
Export. honey, wax, gum, cotton and grain.

81. The principal articles imported are piece goods, grain, salt,
Import. metals and articles of metal, groceries etc.

82. The statistics in the subjoined table will give an idea of the
extent of trade. The quantities of non-dutiable articles are approximate
as they are not weighed. The remaining articles are weighed at Nàkàs
by means of country scales except at Dhokalia, where a platform weighing
machine has been provided:—

Articles.	Imports.								Exports.							
	Quantity.		Value.		Revenue from custom duty.		Rates of duty per maund.		Quantity.		Value.		Revenue from custom duty.		Rates of duty per maund.	
	1906-07. Maunds.	1907-08. Maunds.	1906-07. Rs.	1907-08. Rs.	1906-07. Rs.	1907-08. Rs.	1906-07. Rs. A. P.	1907-08. Rs. A. P.	1906-07. Maunds.	1907-08. Maunds.	1906-07. Rs.	1907-08. Rs.	1906-07. Rs.	1907-08. Rs.	1906-07. Rs. A. P.	1907-08. Rs. A. P.
Food stuffs of sorts. ...	30,265	75,924	60,530	1,51,848	...	...	...	...	36,919	49,546	73,838	99,092	...	...	...	...
Salt. ...	8,739	15,660	8,739	15,660	...	...	...	...	188	12	188	12	...	...	...	...
Cotton goods.	3,220	1,805	168	135	4,042	3,248	0-0-8 from	0-0-8 from	...	2	...	100	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous.	19,232	18,664	96,160	93,320	2,539	3,316	0-4-0 to	0-4-0 to	57,658	1,18,713	2,88,290	5,93,565	2,963	7,007	0-6-0 to	0-6-0 to
Hides.	...	...	...	...	...	...	0-6-0	0-6-0	124	300	398	9,396	124	293	0-8-0	0-8-0
Mohwra flowers.	...	684	...	684	...	...	...	...	2,15,185	2,83,503	2,15,185	2,83,503	21,976	35,722	0-2-0	0-2-0
Mohwra Seeds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,330	15,878	1,041	1,984	1,038	2,027	0-2-0	0-2-0

Cotton.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84,778	30,421	3,39,112	1,21,684	8,838	3,184	0-1-8	0-1-8
Ghee....	...	60	...	960	...	13	...	0-3-4	1,328	746	21,248	11,936	1,383	806	1-0-8	1-0-8
Sessamum & its oil.	2,598	2,274	31,176	27,288	264	232	0-1-8	0-1-8	1,183	1,080	14,196	12,960	213	215	0-2-6	0-2-6 per cart.
Timber.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,832	21,448	1,976	3,064	827	1,273	3-6-0	3-6-0
Metal & arti- cles of metal.	627	677	15,675	16,925	117	141	0-3-4	0-3-4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco.	2,643	1,474	15,858	8,844	552	307	-do-	-do-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Castor Seeds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,186	2,854	2,372	5,708	167	413	2-4-0	2-4-0 per maund
Lac. ...	...	126	...	1,512	...	131	...	1-0-8	4,489	5,411	53,868	64,932	3,658	5,962	1-4-0	1-4-0
Animals.	2,539	2,417	1,01,560	96,680	545	532	0-3-4	0-3-4	Nos. 980	Nos. 1,083	39,200	43,320	825	957	0-13-6	0-13-6 per animal.
Total....	67,324	1,17,348	3,29,866	4,13,856	8,059	7,920			4,25,200	5,29,914	10,50,912	12,51,256	42,012	57,859		
	2,539	2,417							980 Nos.	1,083 Nos.						

83. It will be seen that there was an increase of Rs. 15,708 in the amount of duty received as compared with that in the preceding year. The improvement is due to the reorganization of the Sayer Establishment. Formerly the Department was run by only one Inspector and a few karkuns. The establishment now consists of 4 Inspectors and 22 Nakedars. This establishment is now relieved of the duties of collecting tolls, which has been farmed out. The Head Sayer Inspector is energetic and painstaking, and it is greatly due to his exertions that the Sayer revenue shows a substantial increase during the year.

Forests.

84. The forests of the State extend over an area of 225 square miles. They are divided into 34 blocks, of which
Area and blocks. 20 are reserved, and 14 protected. The felling of trees classed as restricted is also prohibited in open tracts except under special permits.

85. The forests were inspected in 1895 by Mr. J. A. Wallinger, an Officer of the British forest service, who was specially deputed to place them on a systematic basis. He prepared a working plan, which was approved of by the Political Agent, who passed orders thereon in 1896. But owing to the famine and various other causes the working of the forests could not be systematically carried out until about 3 years ago. Under the existing arrangements the forests of 20 villages are annually put to auction.
Management.

86. The Department is now in charge of an establishment consisting of the Forest Officer, 5 Foresters, 32 Beat Guards and one Dépôt Karkun at Udepur Dépôt. Forest Rules are now most strictly followed, and the work is carried on in a regular manner. The forests are a valuable asset of the State, but their development, for which there is ample scope, depends greatly on the zeal and energy of the Officer in charge.
Establishment.

87. A complete list of "Málwans" or sacred groves has been prepared. These are 697 in number and consist of
Málwans. 2,59,000 valuable teak and other reserved trees.

88. There were 19 forest fires during the year as compared with 2 in the year preceding. These fires are unfortunately of frequent occurrence, and it is doubtful whether the figures reported are accurate. But it must be admitted that a certain amount of *sangfroid* on the part of the Officials concerned in this matter is responsible for this. The rules provide for the withdrawal of certain valuable forest concessions from the villagers who are either actively or passively concerned in these fires; but no serious attention is paid to these. The Forest Officer will now be directed to make
Forest fires.

strenuous efforts to reduce the number of these fires, which are so destructive of valuable forest property.

89. The forest rules provide for liberal concessions to the people, such as free removal of head loads and, under certain conditions, cart loads of bamboos for sale or for building houses and making hedges around fields. They are also allowed to remove, free of charge, dead and fallen trees of the unrestricted kind, and even to cut and remove them, to enjoy, free of charge, the fruit of all trees except mango and forest produce such as gum, lac, and leaves of toddy and date trees. Free grazing and cutting of grass everywhere is also permitted.

90. Bantia and Válrí cultivation used to be one of the features of agriculture in this State. Under this system, just before the rains, twigs and branches of Khákhra and other unrestricted trees are cut and spread on the land to be sown and set fire to. The Náikras, Kolis and Dhánkas have great faith in the effectiveness of this method which, they believe, serves for manure. Inferior kinds of grain are sown on hill sides under the Bantia system, and inferior rice in flat country under the Válrí system. This mode of cultivation causes reckless destruction of lac producing and other trees without much compensating gain, and is justly prohibited in some parts. Its prohibition can only be extended gradually as cultivation advances.

91. Under the rules free grants of timber are liberally made to agriculturists for making agricultural implements and for building houses. The subjoined table gives details of these grants made during the year :—

	1906-07.	1907-08.
For building houses.	Rs. 1,994 ...	Rs. 2,568.
For making agricultural implements. „	34 ...	Rs. 7.
For making carts etc.	„ 30 ...	Rs. 2.
	————	————
Total	Rs. 2,058 ...	Rs. 2,577.

92. The forest revenue for the year ending 31st October 1907 was Rs. 45,747 as against Rs. 26,883 in the year preceding, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 9,757 as against Rs. 6,583 during the same period. The subjoined statement furnishes details under the different heads for the year ending 31st March 1908 :—

Revenue.			Expenditure.		
Particulars.	For year ending 31st March 1907.	For year ending 31st March 1908.	Particulars.	For year ending 31st March 1907.	For year ending 31st March 1908.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Timber.	14,924	24,387	Superintendence.	1,735	2,106
Fire wood.	1,110	3,281	Conservancy.	3,312	3,834
Bamboos.... ..	653	1,376	Working.	2,819	2,405
Grass.	1,186	133	Reserve Demar- cation.	427	189
Royalty (Kumas).	672	1,360			
Confiscated timber.... ..	2	3			
Miscellaneous....	10	21			
Forest fines. ...	135	497			
Rohisa oil. ...	950	950			
Timroo leaves.	10,626	9,200			
Farm of date tree leaves.	115	104			
Total. ...	30,383	41,312		8,293	8,534

The increase in income is due mainly to larger sales of timber and other forest produce. The increase in expenditure is due to an additional Karkun on Rs. 10/ and a beat guard on Rs. 6/ having been entertained during the year.

The forests of 9 villages were sold during the year, and some of these, owing to the cause referred to in para. 105, have realised very good prices. Some of the forests entered in the rotation list are situated in tracts far removed from the Railway line, and for these no satisfactory offers could be received. It is, therefore, proposed to postpone their sales to future years by which time the projected extension of the Railway from Bodeli will probably be completed. As almost all the unfelled forests are of the same age, the proposed change in the rotation will scarcely affect the conservation of the forests, while it will secure the expected annual revenue to the State.

93. There were two forest depôts, viz. 1 at Chhota Udepur and the other at Jetpur. The Jetpur Depôt has recently been closed owing to the paucity of sales, and the stock of timber removed to Dhokalia and sold. The depôts were main-

tained at an annual cost of Rs. 265. The receipts from sale of timber in these depôts amounted to Rs. 3,165, as compared with Rs. 3,472 in the year preceding.

Public Works.

94. The total expenditure on Public Works during the year amounted to Rs. 33,618 as compared with Rs. 31,544 in the year preceding. (Vide Appendix XIX).

The expenditure on original works amounted to Rs. 12,083 and on repairs to Rs. 17,120. The original works consisted of new wells, construction of a treasury room in the old palace, and of a Public Works' store room in Chhota Udepur; of Choras and Police stations at 9 villages, boys' and girls' schools at three places and a rest house at one village.

The important items under repairs were repairs to the main road leading to the Bodeli Railway Station and to 8 other District roads; improving the gradients of the district roads at river crossings; repairs to the old palace building, stables and the Jail; repairs to the Ghelwant bungalow, and to public buildings at Chhota Udepur and 8 other places.

New wells were completed in 11 places, and the deepening of existing wells in 19 was furthermore vigorously proceeded with which, in view of the abnormal character of the monsoon, was most fortunate. The work of sinking 9 new wells was also undertaken during the year. The feeder of the main tank at Chhota Udepur was also improved. The State records, which have hitherto been kept in the basement of the old palace will, ere long, be removed to the new record room building now under construction, and a scheme on a small scale, as a temporary measure, for the supply of water by pipes into the Bazar locality is under contemplation in anticipation of a more elaborate and expensive scheme of water works being undertaken next year. Many of the original works entered in the current year's budget have, however, had to be deferred owing to the fear entertained in the early part of the year of the probable necessity of opening test relief works later in the season.

95. The nearest Railway station from Chhota Udepur is Bodeli on the Gaikwar's Dabhoi railway, which is 22 miles away connected by a metalled road. Country tongas and carts ply for hire on this road. A reconnaissance survey of a proposed railway to link the Rajputana Malwa line at Barwaha with the B. B. & C. I. Railway system, either at Bodeli or Nandod, has been made. The enterprising firm of Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co. having been communicated with with a view to their taking up the construction of the projected line, are now in correspondence with the Gaikwar's Government. The only hitch apprehended by the firm is the question of jurisdiction which H. H. the Gaikwar's Government is likely to raise. The figures of statistics of traffic within the limits of this state give a hopeful indication of the finan-

cial success of the railway, which will tap the valuable forest and mineral resources of this State, and of a large extant of territory of other Native Rulers in the Bhopawar and other Central India Agencies.

96. There is no telegraphic communication with Chhota Udepur and messages received at Bodeli Station have to be carried by Sowars specially posted, which, however, causes delay in delivery. It is, therefore, proposed to connect the Head Quarters with the Railway Station by Telephone in the near future.

97. There are 6 Post Offices in the State which, with the exception of that at Chhota Udepur, are in charge of village school masters. The post is carried daily from Bodeli to Chhota Udepur by runners, who are furnished escorts by the State. On the way to the Head Quarter station, the Taluka towns of Jabugam, Jetpur and Tejghad are served by the same Postal runners. Post is carried in the remaining places every other day.

98. Altogether 32 applications for exploring and prospecting Manganese in this State have been received. Of these, 29 have received the approval of Government, out of which 4 licenses for exploring and 1 for prospecting were issued during the year. Out of the 4 exploring licenses, 2 have since been withdrawn by the applicant. The prospecting done within Kadwāl by Mr. R. B. Wadia on behalf of Messrs. Shapoorji and Tallockchand appears to have given very encouraging results. The other licensees have not yet seriously taken up the work owing to the temporary slump in the market for this mineral. Besides Manganese there are great possibilities for iron, tourmaline and precious stones, for which applications for licenses have been received.

99. Mica and silica deposits also exist within the State. The specimen of silica forwarded to the Himalaya Glass Manufacturing Co. appears to have been approved of by them, and they have recently made enquires as to the rates at which the quartz can be forwarded to the nearest railway station. The following description of the quality of silica would probably be of interest :—

“ About ten years ago two Englishmen of Science discovered that fused silica might be treated in the same way as glass, but it was left for Germany to develop its commercial possibilities. An English firm (Messrs. Johnson Mathey and Co.), however, have now taken up original process, and are enabled to place this material on the market at reasonable prices. To chemists the discovery is of immense service, for the vessels made of fused silica will not crack even when heated white hot and plunged into water. They are also impregnable to acids, and it is even possible to use them for melting platinum. ”

100. Arrangements have been entered into with the lessee of the
Motipura Marble quarries in Baroda territory to
Marble. work the marble deposits in the vicinity of Jher.

The royalty demanded by the State, and which has
been guaranteed for one year, has been fixed with a view principally to
secure an opening for providing employment for people in the neighbour-
hood, whose crops had suffered owing to the unfavourable character of
the monsoon.

101. A few years ago, samples of iron ore found within the limits of
the State were sent to England, and the analysis
Iron. made at the Imperial Institute, London, showed it
to be of good quality. This ore can be profitably
worked by large firms like that of Messrs. Tata and Co. of Bombay.

101. (a). This is one of the most valuable natural products of the
Forests of the State. It gives most profitable
Lac. employment to the forest tribes that have not yet
taken to agriculture seriously, and is a source of
revenue to the State. The propagation of lac is capable of great develop-
ment, as the Udepur jungles are luxuriantly rich with lac producing trees,
and with this view special orders were issued to District Officers on their
tours to exert themselves by bringing to the notice of the people the advan-
tages of this industry and the proper methods of propagating the lac
producing insects. Registers have been ordered to be kept of such trees,
and reports called for as to the number of trees on which fresh lac insects
have been introduced every year.

102. The people of this State are mostly aborigines, Bhils, Kolis,
Nàikràs and Dhánkàs. They are extremely con-
General condition of tented, meek and harmless, their wants being few
the State and people. and simple. Their clothing is of the scantiest de-
scription, and the utmost rigour of the winter is regarded by them with
indifference, the forests of the State to which they have access under
certain restrictions affording them the wherewithal to keep off cold in lieu
of warm clothing. Their ordinary food consists of coarse and inferior
kinds of grain, such as Samel, Banti, Bavta, Maize, Kodra and Bajri.
Their dwellings are made by themselves of bamboo rafters, the roofs
being mostly thatched. Their modes of agriculture are of the most
primitive description. They do not believe in manuring or properly pre-
paring the soil for cultivation, but trust to its productiveness, and to
nature's bounty. So long as they get sufficient to keep body and soul
together for the day they have no cares for the morrow. Their other
occupations are supplied by the forests, the produce of which, such as fruit
of trees, gum, lac and the unrestricted trees which they are permitted to
cut and sell, are enjoyed by them *ad lib*. During the Mohwra and Toddy
season they consider themselves independent of every body and do not care
for labour, as these articles supply them with food and drink. During the
last winter, on account of the partial failure of the crops, every effort was

made to place employment within their reach by opening well and roadworks, but they refused to go to these works, and those whose crops had failed preferred living on Váj, Kànda and other forest produce, and on the hire of their carts. In this manner they managed to tide over the hard times until the Mohwra and Toddy season, and subsequently Timroo leaves and fruits of mango, rayan, Chàroli and other fruit trees have given them food and employment. In fact, the people are thriftless. But as said above, they are contented except when occasionally a village witch mars their happiness and serenity. This happens when some sudden or unusual deaths occur among men or cattle. The village oracle or Badwa as he is called, is then consulted, and this man under pretence of inspiration from the deity, and being well served with eatables and strong drinks, acts the oracle and fixes the crime on the woman, who possesses the longest tongue in the village. A deputation, consisting of the principal members of the bereaved family with the Patel of the village, then appeal to the authorities for the expulsion of the supposed witch from the village limits with the alternative of a wholesale desertion of the village. With people such as these, who form the bulk of the agriculturists, there is little wonder that a large proportion of land still remains uncultivated. But with the gradual influx of Pátidárs, a typical class of agriculturists, there is every hope of improvement. The example set by the latter is not lost on these people, as is evidenced by the increase of cultivation of cotton.

103. The year, on the whole, was one of progress in all departments. Every endeavour has been used to develop the resources of the State, the financial condition of which can be regarded as sound. Every department is looked after with anxious care by the Rajaji, and every possible means adopted for improvement and for removing irregularities, wherever noticeable. The statistics in Appendix XX show an increase in the number of bullocks, horses, mares, sheep, goats, ploughs and carts, which is a sign of the growing prosperity, notwithstanding the fact that there was a temporary check to it by reason of the last monsoon having failed partially.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance,

104. The State revenue year begins on 1st November and ends on 31st October, and hence it is not possible to give actual figures for the complete revenue year, as this report relates to the year ended on 31st March 1908. Following, therefore, the usual practice, the actuals for the preceding complete revenue year 1906-1907 will be compared, in the subjoined table, with the estimates for the current revenue year and the actuals for the five months from November to March last:—

Heads of receipts.	Actuals for Samvat 1963. A. D. 1906-07.	Estimates for Samvat 1964. A. D. 1907-08.	Actuals from 1st November 1907 to 31st March 1908.
Land Revenue.	1,51,528	1,53,200	74,194
Forests.	45,747	35,000	17,396
Customs including Road Tolls.	67,732	54,500	28,519
Abkari, Opium etc. ...	36,752	30,958	9,367
Other receipts.	23,456	15,784	5,708
Advances, Takavi etc. ...	85,790	27,380	33,022
Total. ...	4,11,005	3,16,822	1,68,206

105. It is too early yet to prognosticate how far the estimates framed will prove correct, but this much is certain that owing to the unsatisfactory nature of the past monsoon, a large proportion of the land revenue will either have to be postponed or remitted : similarly the estimates for Abkari and Sayer revenue cannot fully be realised. Mohwra and cotton crops having failed materially, there will be a large decrease in export and consequently in the Sayer revenue. The forest revenue, on the other hand, will come upto the estimates, or rather will possibly exceed the Budget figure. For, recently some very advantageous sales of forests have been effected. Hitherto the contractors were exempted from the payment of Sayer dues on the forest cuttings, but on actual calculation it has been discovered that the contractors' auction bids did not even cover the amount of custom duty payable on the quantity of timber and wood carted by them. It has, therefore, now been decided to take the bids exclusive of custom duty on the forest cuttings. By this means it is expected that the State will be benefitted to a material extent.

106. The Abkari revenue has been farmed out for a minimum guarantee of Rs. 51,000 for 3 years. There is a central distillery in Chhota Udepur, from which liquor for sale is supplied to the shops. The Contractor also pays Rs. 300 annually on account of rent for the distillery buildings and contributes Rs. 701 towards the cost of the establishment including the Police guard for the distillery. The distillery is efficiently worked, the liquor distilled being conveyed into the store room through a pipe by means of a steam pump. The receipts from the sale of liquor during the year from 1st April 1907 to 31st March 1908 amounted to Rs. 29,554, against Rs. 20,770, giving an increased revenue of Rs. 8,784, the amount being Rs. 12,112 in excess of the minimum guaranteed amount. This is mainly due to the year 1906-07 being a

very prosperous one for the agriculturists. The liquor distilled is of two descriptions, viz., of the strength of 25° U. P., and 60° U. P. The latter kind of liquor is more largely used, the duty on which amounted to Rs. 23,672 as compared with Rs. 5,440 on the stronger liquor. There were 29 shops in the State, or one shop for every thirty miles. The selling prices are Rs. 2-4-0 for liquor of 25° U. P. and Rs. 1-2-0 for that of 60° U. P. per gallon. There are 10 shops on the border of other States and territories, but under the existing arrangements the selling prices in these shops having been assimilated with those prevailing in the shops on the foreign border, there are no possibilities of customers of one limit resorting, for drink, shops in the neighbouring limits. With a vigilant preventive establishment, there ought to be no trouble in this matter, and none has hitherto been experienced. (Vide Appendix XXI.)

107. The use of toddy throughout the State is unrestricted. The owners have full control over the trees, which they tap without payment of any fees whatsoever. Toddy is universally recognized as a wholesome drink and serves as a nourishment to the poor. There is, however, a prohibition against the sale of toddy, but the Bhil easily evades detection and is thus able to make a few pice in addition to enjoying the drink to his heart's content.

108. The consumption of intoxicating drugs is very limited in this State. The sales of opium being 232 lbs as compared with 215 lbs in the year preceding giving an average consumption of 26 grains per head compared with 24 grains in 1906-07. During the year 2 maunds and 31 seers of Ganja was sold, as compared with 2 maunds and 27 seers, giving an average of 12 grains per head of population. In Chhota Udepur town, opium is sold by a licensee, and elsewhere this work is done by Nākā Kārkins, who are remunerated by commission on the sales effected. The total receipts from the sale of these drugs amounted to Rs. 3,779 as compared with 4,042 in the year preceding.

109. The subjoined table shows particulars of expenditure of the State for the period corresponding with that in the table for receipts:—

Expenditure.	Actuals for Samvat 1963. A. D. 1906-07.	Estimates for Samvat 1964. A. D. 1907-08.	Actuals from 1st November 1907 to 31st March 1908.
Ordinary.	3,13,156	3,24,426	1,15,082
Extraordinary.	6,860	...	2,750
Total. ...	3,20,016	3,24,426	1,17,832

The expenditure will be kept within the limit provided for in the Budget, although allotments made under the minor heads will undergo changes by reappropriations to suit the necessities which could not be foreseen at the time of the preparation of the Budget. The expenditure under extraordinary appertains to the Rajaji's visit to Godhra on the occasion of the gathering of the Chiefs there in January last, and his visits to Baria and Bombay, and the expenditure in connection with the ceremony on the birth of the heir apparent.

110. Appendix XXII shows details of receipts and expenditure for the year ended on 31st October 1907 as compared with the corresponding period for the preceding year. It will be seen that there was a surplus of Rs. 2,00,183 at the end of the year, but this sum includes Rs. 22,000, being the nucleus of the famine insurance fund and Rs. 39,441 on account of certain deposits from contractors and others and moneys received in trust, so that the real balance at the end of October 1907 was Rs. 1,60,742. Besides this the sum of Rs. 54,167 on account of Takavi advances and outstandings etc. remains to be recovered. So that the balance at the end of the revenue year to the credit of the State was Rs. 2,14,909 against Rs. 1,09,194 on the corresponding date of the year preceding. This I trust will be regarded as evidence of a successful financial management of the State during the year. Given a favourable monsoon this year, it is hoped that some important Public Works, such as a water supply scheme, Dispensary and markets will be undertaken in the near future.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics etc.

111. Hitherto there was only one Dispensary in the State, viz, that at Chhota Udepur. During the year two more
Medical relief. Dispensaries, on a small scale, were established at Jetpur and Kawant to afford relief to surrounding villagers, who annually suffer from malarial fevers. In the Dispensary at Chhota Udepur accommodation has been provided for 6 indoor patients. This Dispensary is now in charge of a medical graduate of the Bombay University, who was appointed in February last, and is supplied with a sufficient stock of medicines and medical appliances. The Taluka Dispensaries are well supplied with necessary medicines for fevers etc. The Dispensary at Jetpur commenced work on 19th February 1908, and that at Kawant on 24th February 1908. It is, therefore, too early yet to give an opinion on the usefulness of these institutions, but judging from the average daily attendance during this short period, viz, 35 at Jetpur and 49 at Kawant, it cannot be denied that they would prove a blessing to the villagers.

112. The average daily attendance of outdoor patients in the Chhota Udepur Dispensary was 127 against 157 in the year preceding,

while the average number of indoor patients remained the same, viz, 3-1. The decrease in the number of outdoor patients is mainly due to the year being healthier than usual on account of the rainfall being deficient. 17 major and 157 minor operations were performed by the Medical Officer in charge as against 23 and 218 in 1906-1907,

113. The total cost of maintenance of the Dispensary was Rs. 2,648 against Rs. 2,054 in the year preceding. (Vide Appendix XXIII).

114. The situation of the present Dispensary building at Chhota Udepur having been found unsuited, it is proposed to construct another building on a more open and suitable site at a cost of Rs. 10,000 next year, for which plans and estimates have already been approved of. The present building can then be made available for the Anglo Vernacular School.

115. During the year under report rules on the model of those framed by the Government of India have been sanctioned with the object of granting liberal concessions to State servants, and other indigent persons bitten by rabid animals to proceed to the Pasteur Institute at Kasavli or Coonoor. These rules have been widely promulgated throughout the State, and will doubtless prove beneficial to the poor and middle class people.

116. The general health of the people was decidedly good. Malarial fevers were very much less than usual, and no epidemic diseases raged.

117. 2 vaccinators are employed at a cost of Rs. 689 per annum, who work under the direct control of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Gujarat. The number of operations, primary and revaccination, performed by them were 3,511 and 58 respectively, as compared with those for the past five years as shown in the subjoined table :—

Year.	Primary vaccination.	Revaccination.
1902-1903. ...	2,014	8
1903-1904. ...	2,733	11
1904-1905. ...	3,041	20
1905-1906. ...	3,456	36
1906-1907. ...	3,497	46
Average for five years.	2,948	24

118. Appendix XXIV furnishes statistics of births and deaths.

Vital statistics. The number of births and deaths registered during the year was 2,490 and 909 as compared with 1,403 and 714 in the year preceding. The incidence of births and deaths per mille was 38.5 and 14.06 as compared with 21.7 and 11.4 in 1906-1907. The work of registration of vital statistics in the villages is performed by Patels, who are assisted by the Talatis whenever practicable. In Chhota Udepur the registration is done by the Talati, and is necessarily more reliable than that in the villages.

119. The subjoined table shows the number of deaths caused by wild animals and snakes and by accidents:—

	1906-1907.	1907-1908.
By snake bite...	9	14.
By falls from trees...	9	23.
By drowning...	6	3.
By wild animals...	4	0.
By suicides...	2	2.
By other causes...	5	6.
Total...	35	48.

120. This Dispensary was opened in 1904-1905. It is in charge of Mr. Govind Atmaram, who possesses a certificate of Veterinary Dispensary. the Salutri Class of the Bombay Veterinary College. Besides attending to sick Darbari animals, he treats animals belonging to villagers, and is occasionally deputed to visit villages whenever an epidemic amongst cattle is raging. During the year under report he visited one village named Karajwant in May 1907, where cow-pox broke out amongst cattle, and about 15 cattle succumbed to the disease. The number of cases treated in Chhota Udepur was 359, of which 192 were State animals, and 167 animals of other persons. He performed 8 operations, of which 2 were major.

121. The shoeing of State animals is done by a farrier, who is a Government pensioner.

122. The Veterinary Dispensary cost Rs. 611 during the year as compared with Rs. 686 in the year previous.

CHAPTER VII.

Education.

123. The number of schools in the State is the same as last year, viz, 17. There has been a slight increase in the number of pupils on the rolls, viz., 19, but the average daily attendance remained almost

stationary, vide Appendix XXV. In 9 of the schools, boys as well as girls receive education, whereas Udepur and Kawant have separate schools provided for girls. The building for girls' school at Udepur was constructed by the State at a cost of Rs. 4,380 last year. The Head Mistress of this school is at present undergoing a course of training in the Female Training College at Ahmedabad. She receives from the State a monthly scholarship of Rs. 10. After she has finished her course it is proposed to send the assistant teacher in this school, and the Head Mistress in the Kawant school to receive similar training. In this manner, qualified female teachers will be introduced in the girls' schools in the State. In Kawant there is a very good school for girls, and where the villagers take much interest in female education. A new school building was opened at Kawant by the Rajaji in June last.

124. The Sanscrit School at Chhota Udepur had on its roll 32 pupils, and the daily attendance in this school was 18.2. This school is intended to impart religious instruction to Hindus, and appears to be appreciated by the more orthodox class. It is maintained by the State at an annual cost of Rs. 220.

125. There is a separate Urdu Class for Mahomedan boys in the Vernacular school at Chhota Udepur.

126. Scholarships to three advanced boys are granted by the State to enable them to prosecute their studies in the High Schools at Baroda and Godhra. Of these, 1 is a Mahomedan, 1 a Deccani Brahmin and 1 a Rajput. A monthly scholarship of Rs. 12 is also paid to a student who receives education in the Medical School at Ahmedabad. He is the son of the late Medical Officer in this State, who lost his life while working during a plague epidemic in Chhota Udepur. An annual contribution is also made towards the upkeep of the Pollen Boarding House and Reading Room attached to the Telang High School at Godhra.

127. Free primary education is imparted in the State upto the 4th Vernacular standard. The Girassia boys are also educated free throughout the State in addition to 120 more free students in the different standards receiving education in the Schools of this State. Next year it is proposed to extend free education to all standards.

128. The year has been marked by the grant, by this State, of a donation of Rs. 2,500 to the Talukdari Girassia School at Godhra opened by His Excellency the Governor last January amidst great *ecolat* and in the presence of a large gathering of the Ruling Chiefs and Talukdars of Rewa Kantha. Government have graciously expressed their appreciation of this grant.

129. The control over the educational institutions has been exercised by the Government Educational Department. The total expenditure on education, excluding the donation above referred to, amounted to Rs. 7,189 during the year, as compared with Rs. 6,464 in the year preceding.

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

130. The Library at Chhota Udepur is named after the late
Library. Kumar Chandrasinhji, who is said to have taken
an active interest in starting it, and to have lent
it pecuniary help. It is at present maintained
by a substantial grant from the State supplemented by local subscriptions.
The Rajaji has generously promised it further aid out of his private
resources. This has enabled the Institution being placed on a more
satisfactory basis.

131. The usual Appendices 1 to XXV are attached.

Chhota Udepur, }
12th May 1908. }

HORMASJI J. ANTIA.

Dewan, Chhota Udepur State.

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APPENDIX I.

Names of high officials in the Chhota Udepur State and Residency officials showing changes in personnel during the year 1907-1908.

Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From.	To	
C. E. Stafford Steele Esq.	Adviser and Dewan.	18-3-1906	25-11-1907	Resigned owing to ill health,
Hormasji J. Antia Esq.	Dewan,	28-12-1907	31-3-1908	Succeeded Mr. Steele under the sanction of Government. Vide Political Agent's No. 7288 of the 5th December 1907.
Ajam Trikamlal P. Lakhia.	Revenue officer.	25-6-1906	16-1-1908	Reverted to British service under Political Agent's No. 52 of the 10th January 1908.
„ Morlidhar Babaji Pradhan.	—do—	6-2-1908	31-3-1908	
„ Harpatram Harmukhram Meheta. ...	Nyayadhish and First Class Magistrate.	9-11-1905	31-3-1908	
Mr. Anantrai Kalooral.	Superintendent of Police.	18-10-1906	24-5-1907	
„ Dinkarrao L. Bhutt.	—do—	20-7-1907	31-3-1908	
„ Beli Ram.	Forest Officer,	6-9-1906	31-3-1908.	
„ Narbdashankar C. Joshi.... ..	Medical Officer,	12-6-1897	15-12-1907	Reverted to Balasinor Hospital under Political Agent's No. 2564 of 9th December 1907,
„ Ardeshir D. Jilla L. M. & S.	—do—	14-2-1908	31-3-1908	
„ Laxman Gabaji. ...	Survey Superintendent.	15-6-1907	31-3-1908	
„ Bhagwandas Amthaji	State Overseer.	12-12-1895	9-3-1908	
„ Narayan P. Vinod. ...	—do—	10-3-1908	31-3-1908	

Note. There are no Residency officials attached to the State.

Chhota Udepur, }
12th May 1908. }

HORMASJI J. ANTIA.

Dewan.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Chhota Udepur State. 1907-08.

Serial No.	Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under report.	Remarks.
1	Act XLV of 1860, Indian Penal Code.	Yes.		
2	" V of 1898, Criminal Procedure Code.	—Do—		
3	" I of 1872, The Evidence Act.	—Do—		
4	" IX of 1872, The Contract Act.	—Do—		
5	" XV of 1877, The Limitation Act.	Yes, but some portion of it is excluded.		
6	" XXI of 1879, The Extradition Act.	Yes.		
7	" IV of 1887, The gambling Act.	—Do—		
8	" I of 1878, The opium Act.	—Do—		
9	" VI of 1864, The Whipping Act.	—Do—		
10	" IV of 1890, The District Police Act.	—Do—		
11	" I of 1871, The Cattle Trespass Act.	Yes, with modifications in the amounts of fines levied on animals impounded.		
12	" XIV of 1882, The Civil Procedure Code.	Yes, with other enactments relating to civil matters.		
13	" V of 1878, The Abkari Act.	Yes.		
14	The Arms Regulations 1902.	State rules approved by Government.		
15	Registration Rules of 1902.	—do—		
16	Rules under the Stamp Act.	—do—		
17	Rules framed consistently with Act XXXVI of 1858, Lunatic Asylum Act for treatment of dangerous lunatics.	Yes.		
18	Municipal Rules.	—do—		
19	Toll Rules.	—do—		
20	Forest Rules.	—do—		
21	Regulation VIII of 1827, Administration of Intestate Estates.	—do—	Yes.	
22	Notification making the members of the Ruling family liable to the jurisdiction of civil courts.	...	Yes.	

Chhota Udepur, }
12th May 1908. }

HORMASJI J. ANTIA.

Dewan.

APPENDIX III

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Chhota Udepur State, 1907-1908.

Arm of Service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers.	Remarks.	
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of regiments, battalions, or batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.						
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, etc.				European commissioned officers.	Native commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Fighting men			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Cavalry.	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sappers.	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Artillery.	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Infantry.	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imperial service troops.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Chhota Udepur, 12th May 1908.

HORMASJI J. ANTIA.

Dewan.

APPENDIX IV.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline, and education of the Police, for the year 1907-1908.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.	Rs.								
<i>Police proper.</i>											
Superintendent of Police.	1	50+15	854-3-1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Chief Constables.	1	30+10	1,878-10-6	3	1	...	2	...	5	...	
...	2	25+10									
...	2	20+10									
Mounted Head Constable.	1	25	294-0-0	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Mounted Constables.	12	22	3,124-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	
1st Class Head Constables.	5	14	830-7-6	3	1	...	3	...	5	...	
...	1	14+2									
2nd Class ... do ...	5	12	703-2-10	1	...	...	4	...	5	...	

3rd Class —do—	...	6	10	701-10-1	...	...	...	2	...	6	...
4th Class —do—	...	13	9	1,434-0-1	1	4	...	3	...	9	...
1st Class Constables.	...	12	8	1,000-0-5	...	8	...	9	...	5	...
2nd Class —do—	...	69 2	7 7+1	6,061-12-7	4	29	...	10	...	25	...
3rd Class —do—	...	87 1	6 6+1	5,577-2-3	6	21	1	35	...	27	...
Karkuns and Faras.	...	3	1 on 17 1 „ 10 1 „ 4	542-15-7	...	...	...	1	...	3	...
Total...		223		23,002-0-11	18	65	1	69	...	100	...
<i>Abkari Police.</i>											
Inspectors.	...	1 1	15 20	415-8-0	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
4th Class Head Constable.	...	1	9	106 0-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2nd Class Constables.	...	7	7	563-7-4	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
3rd Class —do—	...	14	6	918-4-2	1	2	...	1	...	...	...
Contingences.	...	...	...	22-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...		24		2,025-3-6	1	3	...	1	...	3	...

APPENDIX IV. (continued)

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline, and education of the Police, for the year 1907-1908.

Description of office.	Number	Pay of grade.	Total cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>Paga.</i>											
Commander.	1	35	420-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Risaldar.	1	30	282-10-5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Dafedar....	1	24+2	312-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Sowars.	2	22+2	4,549-6-0	...	7	...	...	...	12	...	
	15	22		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Turiwala.	1	5	60-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Contingences... ..	...	...	7-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total....	21		5,631-0-5	...	7	...	...	...	15	...	
Grand Total....	268		30,658-4-10	19	75	1	70	...	118	...	

Chhota Udepur, 12th May 1908.

HORMASJI J. ANTIA.
Dewan.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Chhota Udepur State, during the year 1907-1908.

STATE.	Number of offences re-ported to the Police.		Number of ac-cused arrested		Number of ac-cused sent for trial.		No. of accused convicted.		No. of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions on No. arrested.		Percentage of convictions on accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Chhota Udepur.	135	100	188	105	188	105	133	70	34	26	70.8	66.6	70.8	66.6	

Chhota Udepur, 12th May 1908.

HORMASJI J. ANTIA.

Dewan.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the Value of Property stolen and amount of Recoveries in the Chhota Udepur State, during the year 1907-1908.

STATE.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Chhota Udepur.	Rs. 2,173-13-9	Rs. 1,305-0-9	Rs. 1,012-6-6	Rs. 464-14-6	46.5	35.6	

Chhota Udepur, 12th May 1908.

HOEMASJI J. ANTIA.

Dewan.

APPENDIX VII.

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of Crimes committed, number of Cases disposed of, and

Description of offences.	Number of Offences.			Number of cases disposed of during past year.	Number of cases disposed of during present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	No. of persons sentenced.						
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment & fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
I. P. Code offences under Sections:—														
172-190.	...	4	4	4	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
193-231.	...	2	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
302-311.	1	4	5	3	...	6	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	4
323-338.	1	53	54	45	4	99	9	...	2	...	...	7	...	9
341-358.	...	4	4	4	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
379-382.	...	36	36	13	1	28	17	...	11	2	...	4	...	17
392-402.	2	1	3	4	1	17	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	12
403-409.	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
426-437.	...	2	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
447-462.	...	3	3	3	...	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
465-477.	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
493-498.	...	3	3	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
500-502.	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
504-510.	...	11	11	11	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total. ...	5	126	131	94	7	197	49	...	29	2	1	17	...	49
Abkari and Other Acts.	...	46	46	46	...	50	45	...	...	...	...	45	...	45
Grand total. ...	5	172	177	140	7	247	94	...	29	2	1	62	...	94

VII.

Cases awaiting trial in the Chhota Udepur State, during the year 1907-1908.

Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined, being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.											Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
			Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
80	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	10	...
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	...	9	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	...	...	1	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
135	...	...	10	1	1	3	...	...	2	3	12	...	...	13	...
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
140	...	...	10	1	1	3	...	...	2	3	12	...	...	13	...

Chhota Udepur, 12th May 1908.

HORMAJI J. ANTIA.

Dewan.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of Offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Chhota Udepur State, during the year 1907-1908.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.										Persons disposed of.					Number of Criminal cases remaining for trial at the end of the year.	Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Brought to trial in 1907-1908.						Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.				
			Remaining at the end of last year.	Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Received by transfer or commitment.	Past year.	Present year.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Huzur Court. ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	
Assistant Sessions Judge and District Magistrate's Court.	1	...	16	...	...	...	...	3	22	19	...	6	13	...	...	...	...	...	
First Class Magistrate's Court.	189	172	3	99	3	119	...	...	232	224	98	36	77	...	...	13	9	...	
Total.	190	172	20	99	3	119	...	6	257	247	98	42	94	...	...	13	9	...	

Chhota Udepur, 12th May 1908.

HORMASJI J. ANTIA.

Dewan.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of Appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Chhota Udepur State, during the Year 1907-1908

Tribunals.	Number of persons and cases.													
	Number of applications.		Sentences.				Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry etc. ordered.		Pending.	
	Persons.	Cases.	Confirmed.	Persons.	Cases.	Modified.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.
Assistant Sessions Judge and District Magistrate's court.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Huzur Court.	9	1	3	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	8	9	3	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Chhota Udepur, 12th May 1908:

HORMASJI J. ANTIA.

Dewan.

APPENDIX X.

Civil Work-Nature and Value of Original Suits filed and disposed of, during the year 1907-1908.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.				Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during present year.										Suits disposed of during present year.					Remarks.					
	Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		
	15 '16		16 '17		15 '16		16 '17		15 '16		16 '17		15 '16		16 '17		15 '16		16 '17		15 '16		16 '17		15 '16		16 '17		15 '16		16 '17		
	Value.	Suits re-landed property.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	No. of suits under Rs. 100.	No. of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	No. of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1000.	No. of suits above Rs. 1000 and under Rs. 5000.	Ex-parte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of	Value.	Average duration.																			
Huzur Court.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs.	Y.m.d.																				
District Judge's Civil Court.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																			
Nyayadhish Court.	15 '16	16 '17	90	92	105	108	89	76	1632	11,742	6,569	...	0-3-28																				
Total.	15 '16	16 '17	90	96	105	112	89	80	1632	18,311	...	...	0-3-0																				

Chhota Udepur, 12th May 1908.

HORMASJI J. ANTIA.
Dewan.

APPENDIX XI.

Civil work-Results of applications for execution of Decrees. 1907-1908.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.		Applications brought to the register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Number of applications pending disposal at the close of year.				Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Rs.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Rs.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Rs.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.		
Huzur Court. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
District Judge's Civil Court. ...	2	2	1,546	...	2	2	1,546	...	2	1,546	...	2	2	1,546	...	2	1,546	...	...	2	
Nyayadhish Court. ...	6	14	1,382	46	45	2,094	...	52	59	3,476	38	45	872	14	14	2,604	10	3	1		
Total ...	8	16	2,928	46	45	2,094	...	54	61	5,022	38	45	872	16	16	4,150	10	3	3		

Chhota Udepur, 12th May 1908.

HORMASJI J. ANTIA.

Deewan.

APPENDIX XII.

Civil Work Number and Results of Appeals in Civil Suits, 1907-08.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during.		Total.		Disposed of during.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during.		How disposed of.								Average duration.			
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for retrial.		Cases com- promised and otherwise disposed of.		Past year.	Present year.
													Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.		
Huzur Court.	...	2	3	...	3	2	1	2	2	...	1,243	962	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	Y. m. d. 1-10-14	
District Judge's Court. ...	1	...	5	6	6	6	6	6	...	...	632	2,586	3	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	0-1-22	0-4-11	
Total...	1	2	8	6	9	8	7	8	2	...	1,875	3,548	3	4	...	4	2	...	...	1	...	0-1-22	1-1-7	

Chhota Udepur, 12th May 1908.

HORMASJI J. ANTIA.

Dewan.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lockups in the Chhota Udepur State during the Year 1907-1908.

Stations.	Number of prisons.	Number of prisoners.						Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail.
		Remaining from last year.		Admitted during the year.		Total.		Past year.	Present year.				
		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.								
						Past year.	Present year.						
Jitsinhji Jail at Chhota Udepur.	1	28	39	80	67	34.4	33.8	35	Rs. * 3,736	23.2 days.	* Out of this the sum of Rs. 307-6-9 was on account of charges for the maintenance of prisoners belonging to this State undergoing imprisonment at the Andamans and the Ahmedabad Central Jail.		
Convicted.													
Under trial.		20	31	101	51	8.6	3.2	4					
Total. ...	1	48	70	181	118	43.0	37.0	39	3,736	23.2 days.			

HORMASJI J. ANTIA.

Chhota Udepur, 12th May 1908.

Dewan,

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Chhota Udepur State during 1907-08.

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.	
	2	3	Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.		14	15	Rs.	17	18	19	20	21		
			Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.										Past year.
1			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Chhota Udepur.	14	37	4	9	9	11	...	5	...	...	1	12	14	37	10,574	37,981	...	...	...	...		

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Chhota Udepur, 12th May 1908.

APPENDIX XV.

Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration in the Chhota Udepur State during the Year 1907-1908.

Description.	Past Year.						Present Year.						Remarks.			
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realised.			Number of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realised.				
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.		A.	P.	
Deeds of Sale.	9	5,671	•	6	6	57	0	0	11	16,675	13	6	72	0	0	
„ ~~Deeds~~ Gifts,	1	521		0	0	5	0	0	5	1,032	0	0	28	12	0	
„ Mortgage.	4	4,381		7	6	26	0	0	9	18,672	4	0	72	0	0	
„ Miscellaneous.	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	12	1,601	0	0	15	12	0	
Total ...	14	10,573		14	0	88	0	0	37	37,981	1	6	188	8	0	
Deduct Expenditure.	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Net profit ...	...	...		...	...	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	188	8	...	

Chhota Udepur, 12th May 1908.

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APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Chhota Udepur State during the year 1907-1

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April.	Receipts during the year.		Total in Current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March 1908.	Remarks.
		Past.	Present.		Past.	Present.		
Chhota Udepur Municipality.	...	Rs. 1,182	Rs. 1,095	...	Rs. 2,923	Rs. 3,059	...	The excess of expenditure over the receipts was met from the general revenue of the State.

Chhota Udepur, 12th May 1908.

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APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of Rainfall in the Chhota Udepur State for the year 1907-08.

STATE.	Chhota Udepur.			Remarks.
	Inches. Cents.			
	April 1907.	0	- 5	
	May 1907.	0	- 0	
	June 1907.	2	- 74	
	July 1907.	8	- 49	
	August 1907.	12	- 30	
	September 1907.	1	- 84	
	October 1907.	0	- 0	
	November 1907.	0	- 0	
	December 1907.	0	- 0	
	January 1908.	0	- 40	
	February 1908	0	- 14	
	March 1908.	0	- 1	
	Total.	25	- 97	
	Total of past year.	43	- 27	
	Average of past 5 years.	39	- 35	

Chhota Udepur, 12th May 1908.

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APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food-grains during the year 1907-1908.

Article.	During March. (past year.) Rate per maund.			During March. (present year.) Rate per maund.			Remarks.
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Bajri. ...	1	11	8	1	14	6	
Adad. ...	1	8	2	1	12	6	
Mag. ...	2	1	8	2	1	8	
Tal (Sessamum)...	2	15	5	4	9	2	
Gram. ...	1	11	8	1	15	...	
Pulse (Tuwer). ...	3	1	3	2	9	8	
Pulse (Mag). ...	2	8	...	2	10	8	
Rice Kamod, ...	3	13	1	4	3	4	
Rice Superior. ...	2	14	4	3	1	3	
Rice Inferior. ...	2	6	3	2	10	8	
Maize, ...	1	6	6	1	10	8	
Wheat, ...	2	6	...	2	10	8	
Pulse (Gram). ...	2	13	9	2	9	3	

Chhota Udepur, 12st May 1908.

HORMASJI J. ANTIA,

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APPENDIX XIX

Expenditure on Public Works in the Chhota Udepur State during the year 1907-08.

Description of Work.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Total.
	Ori- ginal.	Re- pairs.	Total.	Ori- ginal.	Re- pairs.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Original works.</i>							
Buildings.	9,464	...	...				
Communications. ...	...	...	...				
Public Improvements.	2,194	...	...				
Other incidental charges.	425	...	...				
Total. ...			12,083				12,083
<i>Repairs.</i>							
Buildings.		7,935					
Communications. ...		7,854					
Public Improvements.		1,331					
Total. ...			17,120				17,120
Miscellaneous, Tools and Plant etc.			1,725				1,725
Establishment charges.			2,690				2,690
Grand Total...			33,618				33,618

Chhota Udepur, 12th May 1908.

HORMASJI J. ANTIA.

Dewan.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural Stock in the Chhota Udepur State during the year 1907-1908.

District	Year.	Horses and Cattle.										Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying.		
				Male.	Female.											
Chhota Udepur	1907-08	32,562	24,559	1,973	8,726	353	360	...	119	19,358	11,541	...	452	2,537		

Chhota Udepur, 12th May 1908.

HORMASJI J. ANTIA

Dewan.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of the Chhota Udepur State during the Year 1907-1908.

Name of State.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Toddy.		Total.		Remarks.
	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	
Chhota Udepur.	29	Rs. 29,554.	7	Rs. 3,257 * 2,808 Opium compensation.	6	Rs. 522	...	Rs. ...	42.	Rs. 36,141	* There was a balance of opium of the value of Rs. 1,517-8-0 at the end of the year.

Chhota Udepur, 12th May 1908.

HORMASJI J. ANTIA.
Dewan.

APPENDIX XXII.

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing Receipts and Disbursements of the Chhota Udepur State during the year ending 31st October 1907.

Receipts.									
Nature of demand.	Demand.			Collection during the current year, Samvat 1963.	Collection during the previous year, Samvat 1962.	Remission during the current year, Samvat 1963.	Balance.	Remarks.	
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.						
Cash balance at the commencement of the year.	...	1,09,194-14-4	1,09,194-14-4	1,09,194-14-4	46401-3-2	...	...		
(A.) Land Revenue.									
1. Fixed.	4,571-6-1	1,45,868-4-2	1,50,439-10-3	1,46,798-1-10	1,32,692-10-11	604-2-10	3,037-5-7		
2. Fluctuating.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
3. Miscellaneous collection charges, etc.	...	5,071-10-9	5,071-10-9	4,729-8-10	5,292-3-0	4-13-0	337-4-11		
Total.	4,571-6-1	1,50,939-14-11	1,55,511-5-0	1,51,527-10-8	1,37,984-13-11	608-15-10	3,374-10-6		
(B.) Forest Revenue.									
1. Timber duty.	...	28,426-13-3	28,426-13-3	28,426-13-3	11,359-11-8	...	...		
2. Jungle produce.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
3. Kolla rasum (charcoal fees.)...	...	1,553-11-10	1,553-11-10	1,553-11-10	834-7-10	...	...		
4. Miscellaneous, ...	...	2,005-13-0	2,005-13-0	2,005-13-0	4,018-14-6	...	...		

5. Rohisa oil farm.	...	950-0-0	950-0-0	950-0-0	950-0-0	...
6. Timroo leaves farm.... ..	...	12,625-0-0	12,625-0-0	12,625-0-0	8,001-0-0	...
7. Grass produce.	...	185-6-5	185-6-5	185-6-5	1,719-1-6	...
Total....	...	45,746-12-6	45,746-12-6	45,746-12-6	20,883-3-6	...
<i>Customs.</i>						
1. Export duty, ...	...	55,061-1-4	55,061-1-4	55,061-1-4	43,733-5-11	...
2. Import duty.	...	8,661-7-10	8,661-7-10	8,661-7-10	7,045-7-8	...
3. Tolls.... ..	...	4,009 3 6	4,009-3-6	4,009-3-6	4,342-14-0	...
Total....	...	67,731-12-8	67,731-12-8	67,731-12-8	55,127-11-7	...
<i>(C) Excise Revenue.</i>						
1. Opium fee. (opium sale duty.)...	59-0-6	3,567-4-10	3,626-5-4	3,539-15-1	4,275-4-0	86-6-3
2. Madat do.	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Country spirit license fee.	1-0-0	29,813-8-5	29,814-8-5	29,814-8-5	21,874-6-8	...
4. Toddy license fee.	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Bhang and Ganja do.	13-1-0	598-8-3	611-9-3	589-14-3	540-0-2	21-11-0
6. Duty on sale of Ganja.	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Opium Compensation.	...	2808-0-0	2808-0-0	2808-0-0	2808-0-0	...
Total....	73-1-6	36,787-5-6	36,860-7-0	36,752-5-1	29,497-10-10	108-1-3

APPENDIX XXII. *Contd.*

Receipts.

Nature of demand.	Demand.			Collection during the current year. Samvat 1963.	Collection during the previous year. Samvat 1962.	Remission during the current year. Samvat 1963.	Balance.	Remarks.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.					
(D) Stamp revenue.								
1. Sale-proceeds of adhesive and impressed court-fee stamps.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Sale-proceeds of Stamp papers. ...	...	361-15-0	361-15-0	361-15-0	344-7-9	...	...	
3. Stamp duty on plaints insufficiently stamped or unstamped.... ...	...	904-15-0	904-15-0	904-15-0	725-5-0	...	...	
Total.	...	1,266-14-0	1,266-14-0	1,266-14-0	1,069-12-9	...	...	
(E.) Law and Justice.								
1. Sale-proceeds of unclaimed property.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Sale-proceeds of intestate property.	...	243-4-3	243-4-3	243-4-3	79-3-1	...	...	
3. Process-servers' fees, realised in cash.	...	208-8-0	208-8-0	208-8-0	171-9-6	...	...	
4. Amin's fees, realised in cash.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Other items (mutation fees etc.), realised in cash.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

[illegible]

APPENDIX XXII. *Contd.*

Receipts.

Nature of demand.	Demand.			Collection during the current year, Samvat 1963.	Collection during the previous year, Samvat 1962.	Remission during the current year, Samvat 1963.	Balance.	Remarks.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.					
(G.) <i>Extraordinary Miscellaneous Receipts.</i>								
1. Pound fees.	...	528-1-6	528- 1-6	528- 1-6	560-1-6	...	...	
2. Copying and searching fees.	...	53-14-0	53-14-0	53-14-0	78-2-8	...	..	
3. Registration receipts.	...	181-5-0	181- 5-0	181- 5-0	78-4-0	...	...	
4. Sale-proceeds of Government securities.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Interests—Miscellaneous	...	398-8-6	398- 8-6	398- 8-6	228-9-11	...	...	
(a) On Government securities.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(b) On loans.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(c) On kist khelapi.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
6. Sale-proceeds of old stores, materials and live-stock etc.	...	3,753-6-1	3,753-6-1	3,753-6-1	4,761-1-2	...	...	
7. Miscellaneous receipts, ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
(a) Education..	...	309-15-3	309-15-3	309-15-3	300-6-6	...	...	

(b) Refunds....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Salaries of Government and State servants refunded by parties citing them as witnesses.	...	305-1-0	305-1-0	305-1-0	305-1-0	421-13-4	...	...	...
(d) Other miscellaneous receipts....	...	11,861-14-8	11,861-14-8	11,676-10-8	12,096-5-7	8-12-5	176-7-7	...	...
8. Granary receipts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Agricultural receipts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	...	17,392-2-0	17,392-2-0	17,206-14-0	18,524-12-8	8-12-5	176-7-7	...	...
(H) Debts.									
1. Deposits.—									
(a) Revenue and Civil deposits. ...	10,097-9-5	23,925-10-6	34,023 3-11	16,576- 8-3	10,096- 2-5	...	17,446-11-8	...	...
(b) Judicial (Criminal Court) deposits.	249-5-0	126-6- 8	375-11-8	241-11-1	413-10-6	...	134-0-7	...	...
(c) Miscellaneous deposits :—									
(1) Personal.	37,951-8-1	27,979-15-11	65,931- 8-0	22,070- 5-8	39,364-15-7	...	43,861-2-4	...	...
(2) Fajal.	388-2-8 -359-1-4 owing to past year's debit. =29-1-4	29-1-4	417- 4-0 -359- 1-4 =58- 2-8	29- 1-4	364-10-2	...	29-1-4	...	...
2. Advances recovered—									
By cash Tacavi.	36,652-0-1	14,190-0-0	50,842-0-1	13,096-11-2	12,071-5-1	3,468-11-11	34,276-9-0	...	...

APPENDIX XXII.—Contd.

Nature of demand.		Receipts.			Collection during the current year. Samvat 1963.	Collection during the previous year. Samvat 1962.	Remission during the current year. Samvat 1963.	Balance.	Remarks.
		Demand.		Total.					
		Arrear.	Current.						
By other advances.	...	8,590-11-2	37,224-3-10	45,814-15-0	33,016-9-9	24,392-2-4	103-13-11	12,694-7-4	
3. Loans recovered.	...	3,791-2-5	...	3,791-2-5	760-0-0	...	...	3,031-2-5	
4. Cash recoveries of service payments made during the current year. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	97,720-6-10 -359-1-4 =97,361-5-6	1,03,475-6-3	2,01,195-13-1 -359-1-4 =2,00,836-11-9	85,790-15-3	86,702-14-1	3,572-9-10	1,11,473-2-8	
Total Receipts. ...	...	1,02,364-14-5 -359-1-4 =1,02,005-13-1	4,29,031-12-1	5,31,396-10-6 -359-1-4 =5,31,037-9-2	4,11,005-8-2	3,60,725-3-2	4,498-6-1	1,15,533-10-11	
Grand Total. ...	...	1,02,364-14-5 -359-1-4 =1,02,005-13-1	5,38,226-10-5	6,40,591-8-10 -359-1-4 =6,40,232-7-6	5,20,200-6-6	4,07,126-6-4	4,498-6-1	1,15,533-10-11	

APPENDIX XXII. (continued)

Statement showing Receipts and disbursement of the Chhota Udepur State, during the year ending 31st October 1907.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Nature of Expenditure.	Budget Estimates.		Actual Expenditure.		Remarks
	Current year.	Previous year.	Current year.	Previous year.	
(A.) <i>Tribute.</i>	7,806-0-0	7,806-0-0	7,805-13-2	7,805-13-2	
(B) <i>Refunds.</i>					
1. Of revenue.	...	...	...	...	
2. Of fees, fines and forfeitures.	...	...	...	...	
3. Of lapsed deposits.	...	...	...	...	
Total.	...	...	...	...	
(C) <i>Administration.</i>					
1. General Department.	13,960-0-0	14,576-0-0	12,652-13-3	12,744-0-5	
2. Account Department.	1,462-0-0	2,081-0-0	1,391-9-10	1,881-5-7	
3. Miscellaneous Account Department.	850-0-0	925-0-0	991-9-7	891-11-1	
4. Tuasi Department.	...	...	...	...	

APPENDIX XXII.—Contd.

Disbursements.					
Nature of Expenditure.	Budget Estimates.		Actual Expenditure.		Remarks.
	Current year.	Previous year.	Current year.	Previous year.	
5. Treasury and Store Department.	...	...	...	...	
6. Criminal Department.	2,676-0-0	25,99-0-0	3,220-4-11	2,282-1-4	
7. Revenue and Civil Department.	14,930-0-0	13,606-0-0	13,641-10-11	13,319-7-1	
8. Record-room Department.	936-0-0	496-0-0	852-3-9	495-10-3	
9. Process Department... ..	...	...	...	...	
10. Police Department.	25,434-0-0	25,725-0-0	24,031-10-5	24,282-12-4	
11. Jail Department.	3,634-0-0	3,622-0-0	3,197-3-11	3,427-0-3	
12. Law charges.	...	...	...	...	
13. Postal Department charges.	...	...	...	...	
14. Printing charges.	2500-0-0	700-0-0	2,359-13-6	1,265-10-5	
15. Forest Department.	9,180-0-0	6,322-0-0	9,757-5-2	6,583-7-7	

16. Contingencies and stationery for Manager's office.	360-0-0	360-0-0	360-0-0	360-0-0	446-5-7
17. Travelling allowance of Revenue and Judicial officers of headquarters office....	300-0-0	200-0-0	200-0-0	280-4-0	189-8-0
18. Miscellaneous unforeseen administrative charges.	...	...	...	...	...
19. Sub-divisional office establishment at Bysinga.	...	...	...	...	...
20. Settlement Department.	...	...	...	...	...
21. Bag Bungalow Department.	2,682-0-0	2,348-0-0	2,348-0-0	2,565-3-10	2,214-3-2
22. Tent Department.	900-0-0	1,525-0-0	1,525-0-0	690-6-2	1,420-12-3
23. Armoury Department.	468-0-0	229-0-0	229-0-0	280-8-7	188-3-11
24. Abkari, Opium etc:	6,600-0-0	7,582-0-0	7,582-0-0	5,631-14-2	7,085-3-2
25. Paga Department.	6,142-0-0	7,199-0-0	7,199-0-0	6,072-3-4	6,452-4-0
26. Custom Department.	6,040-0-0	4,751-0-0	4,751-0-0	5,040-7-7	4,339-8-1
Total. ...	99,054-0-0	94,846-0-0	94,846-0-0	93,017-4-11	89,508-15-3
(D) Public Instruction....	7,489-0-0	6,499-0-0	6,499-0-0	6,944-11--0	6,098-15-1
(E.) Dispensary charges.	3,959-0-0	4,283-0-0	4,283-0-0	3,954-8-5	3,482-13-7
(F.) Domestic charges.					
1. Dress and toys for the minor Raja. ...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Rajaji's personal allowance.	18,910-0-0	13,500-0-0	13,500-0-0	19,345-7-2	10,766-12-2

APPENDIX XXII.—*Contd.*

Disbursements.					
Nature of Expenditure.	Budget Estimates.		Actual Expenditure		Remarks.
	Current year.	Previous year.	Current year.	Previous year.	
3. Maintenance allowance of the Dowager and other Ranis.	12,248-0-0	12,248-0-0	12,978-0-0	12,132-6-2	
4. Domestic servants.	600-0-0	600-0-0	600-0-0	622-0-0	
5. Elephant and stable establishment.	17,166-0-0	15,849-0-0	17,927-14-2	17,498-4-7	
6. Minor Raja's education charges.	...	...	...	...	
7. Misc: Arab levy etc: charges including special.	8,853-0-0	9,469-0-0	14,198-6-4	15,892-11-5	
Total. ...	7,777-0-0	51,666-0-0	65,049-11-8	56,912-2-4	
(G.) Religious charges.	6,167-7-6	6,621-7-6	5,683-13-10	6,320-14-1	
(H.) Public works Department.					
1. Establishment, travelling allowance and contingencies.	3,566-0-0	2,588-0-0	2,567-14-8	2,468-15-11	

	17,645-0-0	32,225-0-0	12,712-14-4	12,818-1-5
2. Original works.... ..				
3. Repair do.	20,950-0-0	9,950-0-0	19,438-8-7	15,139-4-0
4. Petty works Misc:	1,242-0-0	1,250-0-0	1,270-7-5	1,193-13-3
5. Survey expense.	5,683-0-0	1,110-0-0	2,321-9-5	1,202- 1-1
6. Compensation for removing huts.	.. .	...	...	...
Total.	49,086-0-0	47,123-0-0	38,311-6-5	32,822- 3-8
(L.) Stamp Department.				
1. Purchase of stamps, including contingencies.	...	...	...	...
2. Discount paid on the sale of stamps, etc....	...	...	...	...
Total.	...	...	...	...
(J.) Pension.	424-0-0	239-0-0	128-0-0	289-0-0
K. Conservancy charges : Municipality.	3,419-0-0	4,680-0-0	2,788-9-3	4,011-8-2
L. Miscellaneous charges				
1. Purchase of Government securities....	...	...	...	...
2. Payment of interests....	...	...	...	...
3. Value of Police clothing, etc., supplied.	1,200-0-0	3,700-0-0	1,386-10-0	3,203-9-8
4. Copying fee charges...	...	...	...	...
5. Granary establishment.	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX XXII.—Contd.

Nature of Expenditure.	Disbursements.				Remarks.
	Budget Estimates.		Actual Expenditure		
	Current year.	Previous year.	Current year.	Previous year.	
6. Registration charges... ..	...	...	...	...	
7. Agricultural do... ..	...	...	...	...	
8. Rent of Nayapatna bungalow land.	...	...	...	...	
9. Subscription towards Famine Relief Fund. ...	10,000-0-0	12,000-0-0	10,000-0-0	12,000-0-0	
10. Donation for the maintenance of the General Hospital.	...	...	...	...	
11. Guaranteed and other rights.	326-8-0	289-8-0	267-5-0	244-4-9	
12. Holiday's charges etc.	7,660-10-0	6,099-8-0	6,759-9-2	9,047-10-11	
Total ..	19,187-2-0	22,089-0-0	18,413-8-2	24,495-9-4	
Total of Heads (A) to (L).	2,54,368-9-6	2,45,852-7-6	2,42,097-6-10	2,31,747-14-8	

(M) Debts.

1. Repayments of deposits—					
(a) Of Revenue and Civil deposits.	...	...	9,227-6-0	6,739-14-4	
(b) Of Judicial (Criminal) Court deposits. ...	...	10,000-0-0	356-15-6	194-3-6	
(c) Of personal deposits.	...	...	16,160-11-5	24,261-0-11	
(d) Fajal Debts.	...	200-0-0	759-14-7	1,347-1-8	
2. Advances made:—					
(1) Takavi.	...	10,000-0-0	14,190-0-0	10,375-0-0	
(2) Other advances.	...	1,000-0-0	37,224-3-10	23,266-4-11	
3. Loans given.	...	...	...	...	
4. Cash payments out of receipts under service heads of the current year.	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	22,200-0-0	21,200-0-0	77,919-3-4	66,183-9-4	
Total Expenditure.	2,76,568-9-6	2,67,052-7-6	3,20,016-10-2	2,97,931-8-0	
Surplus at the end of the year ...	88,167-9-8	35,956-7-7	2,00,183-12-4	1,09,194-14-4	
Grand total. ...	3,64,736-3-2	3,03,008-15-1	5,20,200-6-6	4,07,126-6-4	

HORMASJI J. ANTIA,
Dewan.

Chhota Udepur, 12th May 1908.

APPENDIX XXIII

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Chhota Udepur State during the year 1907-08.

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of In-door patients.				Expenditure	Daily average.	Remarks.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
Chhota Udepur Hospital.	9,499	66	38 Cured 18 relieved.	2	5	3	Rs. 2,648.	3.1 In-door. 127.5 Out-door.	
Jail Dispensary.	159	6	5 Cured	...	1	...		0.5 In-door. 7.6 Out-door.	
Total	9,658	72	61	2	6	3	2,648	138.7	

Chhota Udepur, 12th May 1908.

HORMASJI J. ANTIA.

Dewan.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Chhota Udepur State, for the year 1907-1908.

Name.	Population.	Births.		Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Births.		Deaths.		
												Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Chhota Udepur.	64,621	1,403	2,490	1,087	...	714	909	195	...	22	39	12	14			

Chhota Udepur, 12th May 1908.

HORMASJI J. ANTIA.
Dewan.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Chhota Udepur State, for the Year 1907-1908.

Number of Schools.		Description of Schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.	Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.		
14	14	Boys' School.	599.6	617.5	438.0	442.1	Rs. 7,189 * 2,500	* Grant of a donation to Talukdari Girasia School at Godhra. The expenditure incurred in the previous two years was as follows:— 1905-06 1906-07 Rs. 5,604 Rs. 6,464
1	1	English School.	29.2	29.0	22.1	22.1		
2	2	Girls' School.	111.1	112.4	80.9	81.7		
17	17	Total.	739.9	758.9	541.0	545.9	9,689	

Chhota Udepur, 12th May 1908.

HORMASJI J. ANTIA
Dewan.

No. 267 of 1909.

Huzur Office,
Chhota Udepur,
27th April 1909.

From

HORMASJI J. ANTIA ESQUIRE,
Dewan, Chhota Udepur State;

To

MAHARAWAL SHREE FATEHSINHJI MOTISINHJI,
Rajaji of Chhota Udepur.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith the Administration Report of this State for the year 1908-1909 together with the usual appendices.

2. This is the fourth report since your installation on the Gadi and the events recorded therein, of which some at least can be said to mark an epoch in the history of Chhota Udepur, afford me peculiar gratification in offering you my humble congratulations, especially as you have been good enough to extend to me your powerful support in carrying out my most onerous duties of administering this somewhat difficult, though small State.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant.

HORMASJI J. ANTIA.
Dewan, Chhota Udepur State.

No. 268 of 1909.

HUZUR OFFICE,
Chhota Udepur,
27th April 1909.

FROM

MAHARAWAL SHREE FATTEHSINHJI MOTISINHJI,

Rajaji of Chhota Udepur ;

TO

R. C. BROWN ESQUIRE, I. C. S.,

Political Agent, Rewa Kantha.

My Friend,

I have the honour to submit herewith the annual Administration Report of this State for 1908-09 compiled by my Dewan, Mr. Hormasji J. Antia, with the usual appendices.

Your sincere friend,
FATTEHSINHJI MOTISINHJI.
Rajaji, Chhota Udepur.

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Administration Report

OF THE

CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE

UNDER THE REWA KANTHA AGENCY

for the year

1908-1909.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

General particulars regarding the State.

- (a) Area, 873 square miles.
- (b) Population, 64,621.
according to the census of 1901.
- (c) Gross average revenue, nearly 5 lacs.
- (d) Tribute payable to H. H. the Gaekwar,
Rs. 7,805.

2. Maharawal Shree Fattehsinhji Motisinhji, a Chowan Rajput, Rajaji of Chhota Udepur, was installed on the Gadi of his ancestors on 12th March 1906. He is a chief of the Second Class in the Rewa Kantha Agency, possesses plenary powers and is entitled to a salute of 9 guns. The succession to the chiefship is governed by primogeniture and on failure of direct male heirs adoption by the ruling Chief is authorized.

3. The heir apparent to the Gadi is Kumar Shree Natwarsinhji, by the senior Raniji, an intelligent and promising Heir to the Gadi and other children. Kumar of 2½ years of age. A second son was born to this lady on 13th March 1909. He is named Naharsinhji. On 25th June 1908 the junior Raniji gave birth to a daughter, rather prematurely, and the child died on 20th July 1908.

4. The near relatives of the Chief are his uncles Kumars Khamsinhji, Bhawansinhji, and Himatsinhji, and his
Near relatives. cousin Kumar Raisinhji, with all of whom cordial private relations are maintained by the Chief, though owing to slight differences with the first named in connection with his forest rights in his Jiwai villages, the Chief's relations with him were, for a time, somewhat strained. But on the Kumar finding his position untenable, made the *amende honorable*, and since then his relations with the Chief have been cordial. Kumar Bharatsinhji, another uncle of the Chief, a quiet man of unassuming manners and gentle disposition, died on 11th October 1908. By his death, the Chief has lost his wisest Bhayat and a sincere friend. He was universally liked in the State and his loss has been deeply mourned.

5. The Rajaji continues to take a keen personal interest in the affairs of his State and attends office regularly every
Rajaji's work. day. He is naturally fond of all manly sports, such as riding, hunting, tennis, cricket and football, and being extremely kind hearted is universally popular and beloved.

6. The tour of the Chief within his State included two visits to Kawant-Panwad Taluka, once in April 1908, and
Tour of inspection. again in company with the Political Agent in March 1909, and a visit to the Wasna-Karali Taluka in February last. In the course of these tours a large number of villages and Police outposts were visited, the Thana accounts and records were examined and all the schools, liquor and opium shops, as also the Dafters of a few Sayer Nakas and Talatis in the Talukas were inspected and examined. In Wasna-Karali Taluka, in which the revenue survey settlement has been introduced, a large number of field boundary marks and ryots' receipt books were also examined.

7. In the commencement of July 1908 the Chief paid an official visit to the Political Agent at Godhra, and discussed with him several important State matters. A visit was also paid to Bombay and Poona in the second week of that month, when the Chief had an opportunity of paying a call to His Excellency the Governor at Ganeshkhind and to the Honorable Sir J. Muir Mackenzie, the senior member of Council, when the question of the proposed construction of a railway from Bodeli to Chhota Udepur was personally discussed. On the way to Godhra a halt was made at Baroda, where the Central Jail and the Dufferin Hospital were visited. At the latter institution a small money grant was made for the benefit of the sufferers from the terrible railway smash at Itola. A second visit to the Political Agent was paid at Godhra on 19th September 1908 in connection with the annual Budget.

8. The most important event during the year for the State was the removal of the restrictions imposed, at the time of
Important event of the year. the installation, on the Rajaji's powers in financial matters connected with the State. This concession obtained within about $2\frac{1}{2}$ years of careful administration of the State is a

matter of no small satisfaction to the Chief and those connected with him in the administration.

9. The Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, visited the State in the third week of March 1909, and after a short stay in Chhota Udepur made a tour of the Pánwad-Kawánt Taluka. He seemed satisfied with the progress made by the State in all departments of administration. At Udepur he was kind enough to preside at various official functions, visited all the important institutions and places and laid the foundation stone of the Brown Water Works, named after him.

10. A glance at Appendix I would show that there have been several changes in the personnel of the more important appointments in the State during the year, but except in the case of No. 7 (Dr. Ardeslir D. Jilla), who was a very good man and who resigned for reasons of his own, this circumstance is rather a matter for congratulation to those who have the best interests of the State at heart. The places of Nos. 3, 4 and 5 have been filled by decidedly superior men, Messrs. Jehangir D. Nanavaty, B. A., Jamnádás Dayáram Mehtá, B. A., L. L. B. and Shamsudin Badamiya, late Police Inspector, Panch Mahals District, while Nos. 2 and 6 have been replaced, as a temporary measure, by more experienced persons in the subordinate ranks of the State service. Intrigues among the subordinate staff is the bane of a Native State administration, and is a potent factor in retarding progress and creating chaos. The first requisite for a successful administration is efficiency and discipline amongst officers, who should be free from the taint of what is known as " Khatpat ", by which expression is meant, meddling by a person with the work of every one around him to the utter neglect and mismanagement of his own. The existing establishments are working satisfactorily.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of the Land.

11. For revenue and administrative purposes the State is divided into 4 Talukas, viz: Wásna-Karáli, Kawánt-Pánwad, Jetpur-Jabugam and Tejghad. A Thandar is placed in charge of each of these with a sub-Thandar for a portion of Tejghad called Dod Sursi. The subordinate staff under the Thandars consists of 37 Talatis or village accountants assisted by patels in the collection of revenue and other administrative matters, who also act as village police men in the detection and prevention of crime in villages. 3 Bhág Karkuns are posted to supervise the work of the Talatis in Kawánt, Wásna-Karáli and Jetpur-Jabugam.

12. The inferior establishments have, during the year under report, worked satisfactorily. There were three complaints of corrupt practices on their part in which criminal prosecutions were sanctioned; in one case the accused absconded and the accused in the remaining two cases were discharged.

Work of the inferior staff.

13. There are 417 Khálsa and 126 Alienated villages in the State. But as observed in the last year's report a majority of these villages are mere scattered groups of a few houses in hills and forests inhabited mostly by the aborigines, who enjoy life in their own easy going ways. During the year, 2 alienated villages reverted to the state.

No. of villages.

14. Except in Wásna-Karáli, the revenue is collected per "Kumbha", equal to 2 acres and 14 gunthas. The rates levied vary according to the quality of the soil determined, more or less roughly, and are altered from time to time when this appears necessary in the circumstances of each case. This unsatisfactory mode of fixing the assessment is, however, being gradually replaced by the more regular method of the survey settlement. During the year under report the rates in the village of Ushela under Kawánt Taluka have been reduced, as they appeared, on enquiry, to have been pitched unduly high.

Mode of revenue collection.

15. There are two modes of collecting land revenue. According to the one, assessment is levied on the entire area included in the Kháta or account of each occupant, while under the second method a cultivator pays for the actual area he cultivates each year. The Kháta system is the better one of the two, and prevails in 275 villages, including 89 villages of the Kawánt Taluka, 55 of the Jetpur-Jabugam Taluka and 5 of Tájghad Taluka, newly brought under the system. The other system is more popular, but is highly prejudicial to the interests of the State, as a large quantity of land is thereby virtually locked up, being ear-marked, and which the cultivator leaves fallow at the eleventh hour, thus preventing others from utilizing it. This state of things is being gradually remedied.

16. The subjoined table shows the progress of cultivation and the area of land remaining waste during the past five years as compared with the total area before the famine.

Extension of cultivation.

Year Samvat.	Area of cul- tivated land.	Area of waste land.	Fresh land brought under the plough.	Area of land relinqui- shed.	Area of cultivat- ed land at the end of the year.	Remarks.
	Kumbhas.	Kumbhas.	Kumbhas.	Kumbhas	Kumbhas	
St. 1961.	28,353	65,496	2,983	599	30,737	
„ 1962.	30,737	63,112 [†]	12,326	3,910	39,153	
„ 1963.	39,153	64,822 [*]	4,677	526	43,304	† 10,126 Kumbhas
„ 1964.	43,304	60,912	577	1,346	42,535	more land found on
„ 1965.	42,535	61,681	9,043	1,880	49,698	actual measure- ment.
„ 1955 previous to the famine.	46,169	44,876				* 240 Kumbhas Do—Do.

It will be seen that cultivation has materially increased during the year, and has now attained the figure in excess of that previous to the great famine. The area of waste land is also gradually decreasing. These are sure signs of the growing prosperity of the State. No efforts are spared to increase cultivation and to reduce the area of waste land by the grant of liberal concessions to enterprising cultivators who take up large areas. New settlers who take up small patches are granted remission of from 1 to 2 years' assessment and free grant of timber for building houses, besides Tagāvi for the purchase of bullocks. During the year 118 families of new settlers have been added to the agricultural population of the State. Besides, about 300 Kumbhas of waste land of Dowlatpura, Koyāli and Godaj in Wāsna-Karālī Taluka have been given out on special terms, and about 875 acres more of Bhilwania, Māvli, Athāwāli, Vadiwādā, Chorwāv and Kadāchhlā in the same Taluka have been taken up on similar terms by certain Pātidars of Kosindra. Under the conditions of these leases the occupants pay no assessment for four years, whereas during the fifth, sixth and seventh year only $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ of the assessment is levied, the full assessment being payable in the eighth year.

17. In the commencement of the rains circular orders were sent round to the Thandars directing them to see that the cultivators wasted no time, as is their wont in these parts, in commencing the sowings, as procrastination in this matter frequently results in favourable opportunities being lost during seasons of scanty rainfall, or when a limited number of breaks in the weather occur. It was pointed out that what was most important in these matters was to take time by the forelock and utilize the very first showers for commencing the sowings. The Thandars were also instructed to induce cultivators to sow larger areas of

land in order that they may recuperate from the effects of preceding years' partial failure of crops. There was no reason, it was pointed out, why more land should not be brought under the plough, as Takāvi is granted rather freely every year to enable poor cultivators to purchase bullocks. These orders had the desired effect, as no less than 16,833 acres of additional land was brought under the plough, compared with that in the year preceding.

18. Sawda, a village in the Kawānt Taluka, which was depopulated during the famine, was repopulated during the year under report. One new village was formed during the year out of the wasteland of Kadāchhlā, Fercoowa and Chorwāv, and is named Kundanpur, the last named village ceasing to be known by that name.

Villages repopulated
and new villages establi-
shed.

19. Every effort is being made to introduce superior long staple cotton in this State, and experiments are being persistently made. A quantity of Spence cotton seed was distributed in the different Talukas, but the experiment has unfortunately not been very successful this year, chiefly for want of supervision on the part of the Thandars, who will be severely reprimanded. This kind of cotton has done remarkably well in the Moti Villas palace at Ghelwānt and the State garden at Mānka, and I see no reason why it should not prove equally successful elsewhere. There is no doubt excessive rainfall during the year affected the cotton crop injuriously to a certain extent. This year a renewed effort will be made to grow some of the best descriptions of cotton under my personal supervision in Udepur, and I hope to be able to show better results.

20. Upto only a few years ago the aboriginal cultivators of this State had a deep-rooted prejudice against growing any crop which did not bring them food grains without much trouble, and when cotton was suggested to them as a most paying crop, they, out of sheer perverseness, boiled the seed given them before it was sown. But thanks to their association with the Patidar cultivators all this has changed, and now there is a happy awakening amongst them in this respect. The following figures show, at a glance, the progress made during the past five years in cotton cultivation:—

Year Samvat.	Area cultivated		Export in Maunds.	
	Kumbhas.			
1961, ...	5,543	...	...	66,742.
1962, ...	6,570	....	...	67,482.
1963, ...	10,407	...	...	84,778.
1964, ...	5,896	...	...	30,421.
1965, ...	3,982	....	...	54,277.

The reduction in 1964 is due to the unfavourable season. The cotton crop has suffered this year, owing to continuous and excessive rainfall, and a smaller area was cultivated owing to the same cause. The

excess in exports is, however, due to the old stock of cotton with traders having been sent out. With the advent of the Railway and the consequent influx of outside cultivators there are sanguine expectations of the expansion of cotton cultivation along with the general agricultural prosperity of the State.

21. The number of alienated villages during the year is 126 against 128 last year, as two villages, given in Jiwai to the late Jadeja Vakhatsinhji, have reverted to the State, his only daughter having been suitably married at the expense of the State, and his widow being given a cash allowance. These villages were heavily indebted to the State to the extent of Rs. 3,512, which debt has now been written off.

22. The total revenue demand for Samwat 1964 (1st November 1907 to 31st October 1908) was Rs. 1,45,327 including Rs. 3,952 being arrears of past years, against Rs. 1,50,440 in the previous year. Of this sum Rs. 1,40,829 were recovered, as compared with Rs. 1,46,798 in the year preceding, while Rs. 956 were remitted or otherwise written off, and Rs. 3,542 were left to be collected. The decrease in land revenue was due to deficient rainfall in 1907 and consequent partial failure of crops. In the commencement of the open season in that year fears were entertained of another famine, and precautions were consequently adopted to find work for the people, but the forests of the State and the natural productiveness of the hill slopes which yield a peculiar kind of yam, called "Kanda" or "Vaj" combined with the subsequent rise in the prices of Mohowra flowers enabled the cultivators and others to tide over the hard times, and except that the State land revenue suffered to a certain extent the unfavorable season left no marked effect on the people.

23. The estimated receipts for the current year were based, as usual, on the actuals for the preceding twelve months, and amounted to Rs. 1,64,350, as against Rs. 1,53,200 in the year preceding. This estimate, it is sanguinely expected, will be more than realized, as Rs. 90,305 have already been collected with the first instalment, which is a moiety of the whole, while the collection of the second instalment is proceeding merrily. All this is due to a satisfactory monsoon. On the date of this report Rs. 1,67,953 have already been received.

24. The usual dates of revenue instalments are 1st to 15th January and 1st to 15th April.

25. 219 notices were issued for the recovery of land revenue during the year as against 232 in the year preceding, and in no case was resort had to attachment of cultivators' property, for the collection of land revenue, in consideration of the unsatisfactory nature of the preceding year's rainfall.

26. A large sum of money is annually advanced to poor cultivators for the purchase of bullocks. No interest is charged, and the conditions of repayment are most easy, as the loans are gradually recovered in five years. Takávi advances. The subjoined table furnishes particulars regarding Takávi advances made during the year :—

Balance of advances at commencement of the year.	Amount advanced during the year.	Total.	Amount recovered.	Amount remitted.	Balance at the close of the year.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
34,276.	12,140.	46,416.	9,594.	1,200	35,622.

It will be seen that all that is possible is being done to help the poor cultivators, and if much land still remains uncultivated, it is through no fault of the administration.

27. There were 4 estates under management as against 6 in the year preceding. The estate of Kumar Indrasinhji was released from attachment, and that of Jadeja Yakhatsinhji resumed by the State, owing to failure of male heirs. Attached Estates.

28. The most important of these estates is that of Baria Vajesinhji of Kadwál. It is situated to the north-west of the State on the borders of Jambughodá and Bariá, and consists of 36 villages with an annual income of Rs. 10,000. The opening balance of this estate was Rs. 21,919, of which Rs. 5000 are invested in Government paper. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 22,786, and the expenditure to Rs. 15,850, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 28,855, which is greater by Rs. 6,936, as compared with the year preceding. The Talukdar is 24 years of age, but is totally devoid of intellect and common sense, and is hardly capable of managing his estate. He has a younger brother, named Bharatsinhji, who though not so weak in intellect, gives no promise of turning out well. It is, therefore, proposed to dissociate him from undesirable company at home, and to send him to the Talukdari School at Godhra. An application has recently been received from the grand mother of the Talukdar asking that the Taluka may be handed over to the Baria. But in the present mental state of the latter, this step would be extremely undesirable, as it is sure to bring ruin to the estate by the selfish greed of interested persons, who I strongly suspect, are already flocking round the old lady.

29. The estate next in importance is that of Vagách Talukdars owned by 52 shareholders, who are split up by internal feuds. When the estate at first came under the management of this State owing to mismanagement by the representative shareholders, it had a cash balance of

Rs. 2-7-0. At the close of the year under report the State has been able to leave it a decent balance of Rs. 4,545, after defraying all necessary expenses such as the maintenance of the shareholders, and repayment of a large proportion of their debts. Owing to the machinations of certain ill-advised persons, the question of the jurisdiction of this State over Vagách, which it has exercised for upwards of a century has been raised. The matter is under consideration by the Political Agent.

30. The remaining estates are too small to need any comment. They are being managed owing to indebtedness.

31. The subjoined table furnishes particulars regarding the 4 estates under management.

No.	Name of holder of estate,	Age.	Place of birth.	Place of education.	Opening balance on 1st April 1908.	Receipts from 1st April 1908 to 31st March 1909.	Total.	Disbursements from 1st April 1908 to 31st March 1909.	Closing balance on 31st March 1909.	Area of land under management in square miles.	Reasons for attachment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Thakor Vajesinhji of Kadwal...	24	Muwada.	Chhota Udepur.	Rs. 21,919	Rs. 22,786	Rs. 44,705	Rs. 15,850	Rs. 28,855	60	Minority.
2	Taluka of Vagach (taken under management in January 1905).	...	...	...	Rs. 2,501	Rs. 4,490	Rs. 6,991	Rs. 2,446	Rs. 4,545	41	Owing to gross mismanagement of its affairs by the representatives of the shareholders.
3	Baria Jogla Jafar of Dolaria ...	31	Dolaria.	...	Rs. 183	Rs. 650	Rs. 833	Rs. 422	Rs. 411	3	For indebtedness.
4	Baria Narsinhji Haribhai of Bhilpur, ...	33	Bhilpur.	...	...	Rs. 588	Rs. 588	Rs. 429	Rs. 159	5	

32. During the year under report survey operations have been carried on in the Jetpur-Jabugám Taluka. The classification of 5 villages of Wásna Karáli Taluka, which was in arrears last year, has also been completed, and the survey and classification work of 25 villages of Jabugám Taluka, which was hanging fire since 1902, was completed during the year. The survey rates in this portion of the Taluka will now be introduced from next year.

33. The subjoined table shows the amount of work done by the survey establishments, besides that specified in the preceding para.

Year.	No. of villages measured.	No. of villages classified.	No. of villages of which traverse survey made.	Work still remaining to be done in villages.			Establishment employed.	Cost.
				Classification.	Traverse survey.	Measurement.		
1907-08.	15 (Jetpur 10) (Karáli 5)	...	16 (of Jetpur)	...	...	4	9 Measurers. 2 Surveyors.	Rs. 3,303
1908-09.	28 (of Jetpur)	18 { Karáli 5 Jetpur 13 }	45 (of Jetpur)	78 (all of Jetpur)	40	53	16 Measurers. 2 Surveyors. 2 Classers.	Rs. 5,759

Altogether 5,744 survey numbers comprising 18,687 acres, 5 gunthas were measured, and 2,139 survey numbers comprising 9,961 acres, 35 gunthas were classified during the year; besides this, the work of settlement of several disputed boundaries of neighbouring States and territories, was performed.

34. Owing to a difficulty in securing qualified men the full survey staff budgetted for could not be employed, and the expectations, originally formed, as to the amount of work to be completed, are consequently not realised. As much, however, is being done as is possible under the circumstances.

35. One surveyor is specially deputed to settle the boundaries of alienated villages. The work of settling the boundaries with Ali Rajpur and Baroda States was taken in hand this year. 160 pillars of the former boundary have been verified by officers on both sides, and 25 disputed boundaries between this and the Baroda State were similarly settled.

Settlement of boundaries of foreign States.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

36. During the year the Indian Explosives Act, VI of 1908, and the Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, as also the new Legislation. Civil Procedure Code of 1908 were brought into force in the State. The former was introduced especially with the view of frustrating the efforts of anarchists of British Districts managing to get shelter, even temporarily, into the State limits. The schedule of Sayer revenue was also revised, and the rules have now been compiled in a complete form. Appendix II shows at a glance the enactments and rules now in force in this State.

37. During the year 788 licenses, covering 830 fire-arms were issued, as compared with 769 licenses issued during the preceding year. Two permanent licenses were Gun Licenses. issued during the year, and the rest were temporary licenses renewable annually and are issued under the provisions of rules framed in 1903, regulating the possession of arms. There was one prosecution for infringement of the rules during the year resulting in fine. It is, however, highly desirable to restrict the grant of arms licenses with the object of preserving game and preventing its wanton destruction, and a set of rules recently framed will be brought into force.

38. No military force in the true sense of the term is maintained Military Force. by the State.

39. It will be seen from Appendix IV that there are 207 foot, 13 mounted and 24 abkari police in the State, besides Police. a Risala of 21 mounted men of the body guard. The latter is intended mostly for ceremonial purposes, and for furnishing escort. The details of the forces are:

1 Superintendent, 5 Chief Constables, 31 Head Constables, 192 Constables, 1 Mounted Head Constable, 12 Mounted Constables and 2 Abkari Inspectors.

The bulk of the force consists of Mahomedans, Brahmins, Dhankas and Kolis. The subjoined table furnishes particulars of punishments awarded:—

Year.	Dismissed.	Fined.	Degraded.	Suspended.	Criminally prosecuted.
1907-08.....	19	49	15	4	1
1908-09.....	12	23	10	6	3

The dismissals were mostly due to officers who went on leave failing to return to duty. 10 men were degraded, owing to their having made illegal exactions upon the ryots, and three were prosecuted for complicity in the offence of theft.

This year 2 sweepers have been employed to clean the Police lines and Paga. Out of 270 men, 108 are literate. The Police force is maintained at a total cost of Rs. 31,141, which gives an incidence to the total income of 10 per cent, and to total expenditure of 12 per cent. The ratio of the Police is 1 man to 244 of the population, and to 3 square miles of the State territory.

40. There are 2 Inspectors and 22 constables for Abkari work, besides the 2 Sayer Inspectors, who assist the Abkari Police in the detection of offences. The cost of the Abkari Police is borne by the Abkari Contractor.

41. There are 33 men of this class for guarding the palaces. Arabs and Makranis.

42. Muzzle loading muskets and bayonets of the old type are in use by the foot Police, and 7 carbines, B. L. 476 bore, purchased from the Government Ordnance Department, are used by the Jail guard. Carbines and swords are the weapons with which the mounted Police are armed.

43. The duties assigned to the Police are as under :—
Distribution of the Force,

- (1) General Duty,
- (2) Treasury Guard,
- (3) Jail Guard.
- (4) Distillery Guard,

Ordinarily the work of a Police man in Chhota Udepur is light, as the people are law abiding and quiet. It is only during the toddy season that bad blood is displayed under the influence of drink. But the offences do not require, for detection, the use of any great skill on the part of the Police, as in ninety nine cases out of hundred confessions are freely and fully made, to which the accused adhere upto the end of the trial.

44. Appendix V gives particulars about the working of the Police during the year under report. There were 143 cognizable cases reported to the Police during the year, as against 100 in the preceding year. Of the 147 persons arrested and brought to trial, 124 were convicted, 14 discharged and acquitted and 9 remained under trial at the end of the year. The percentage of convictions to arrests was 84.3, against 66.6. The value of property stolen was Rs. 1,704, as against Rs. 1,305 in the year preceding,

of which property of the value of Rs. 1,133 was recovered; the percentage of recovery being 66.5 against 35.6 in the previous year. Vide Appendix VI. On the whole, the work done by the Police was satisfactory.

45. Appendices VII and VIII will show at a glance the extent of serious crime. There were in all 8 serious cases against 3 in the year preceding. 1 related to murder, 1 to dacoity and the remaining 6 were cases of culpable homicide. It is a matter for regret that the late Superintendent Mr. Dinkarow Bhatt, through sheer laziness, omitted to visit the scenes of several serious offences last monsoon. Being an utterly incapable man, his work required my constant and anxious supervision, and the increase in the serious crime is due chiefly to his inactivity in moving about in the Districts. To my great relief he left in the beginning of September last. I have great hopes of seeing improvement in the general working of the Police under the present Superintendent, Mr. Shamshudin Badamiya, who has done some excellent work in the British service in the past.

46. 78 Abkari offences were detected during the year, as compared with 43 in the year preceding. Of these, 20 related to illicit importation, and 58 to illicit distillation. The Abkari offences having materially increased during the past rains, and the loose manner in which they were dealt with by the late Nyayadhish, Mr. Harpatram H. Mehta, I had to open the eyes of the latter to the necessity of helping the administration in putting down this description of crime. I had to move the High Court in a case which was tried by him in a most careless manner, and in which he acquitted an accused person illegally. The weakness of this Magistrate has, I am afraid, been the principal cause of the rise in the Abkari Offences, whereby the country side was flooded with illicit liquor last rains to the detriment of the Abkari revenue of the State.

47. The cases tried under other acts were as under:—
Other Acts.

Under the District Police Act,	2.
„ „ Opium Act, ...	2. 1
„ „ Arms Rules, ...	1.
„ „ Cattle Trespass Act,	1.
	6.

48. Drill is being regularly taught daily at Head Quarters to the foot Police, for which purpose 2 constables, who have received their training at Godhra, receive special allowance.

49. During the year 31 outposts were visited by the Superintendent, Inspection of Outposts. and 4 by the Rajaji.

50. Two more subordinate Courts were added during the year to the number of criminal tribunals, and there are now Criminal Courts. 5 Criminal Courts in the State, viz: the Huzur or the High Court of the Rajaji, the Dewan's or Assistant Sessions Judge's and District Magistrate's Court, the Court of the Nyayadhish or 1st Class Magistrate, and those of the Thandars of Kawant and Jabugam, who are 3rd Class Magistrates. The subjoined table shows at a glance the working of the different Courts:—

Tribunals.	Balance on 31st March 1908.	Committed during 1908-1909.	Total No. of cases committed.	How disposed of			Remarks.
				Finally decided.	Committed to Sessions.	Balance outstanding on 31st March 1909.	
Huzur Court.	...	3	3	3	...	...	
Court of the Assistant Sessions Judge and District Magistrate.	...	5	5	4	...	1	
Total.	...	8	8	7	...	1	
Court of the Nyayadhish & 1st Class Magistrate.	9	185	194	178	8	8	
Jabugam 3rd Class Magistrate's Court.	...	7	7	7	...	...	
Kawant -do-	...	13	13	12	...	1	
Total.	9	205	214	197	8	9	

The total number of cases tried by the 1st Class Magistrate ^{was} were 178 against 172 in the preceding year. The total number of accused persons dealt with by this Magistrate was 250, as compared with 224 in the year preceding. The total number of persons dealt with by the Sessions Court was 7 against 23, of which 6 were convicted and 1 acquitted, against 17 convicted and 6 acquitted in the year preceding. The total number of cases dealt with by all the Courts of the State related to offences:—

	1907-08.	1908-09.
Under the Indian Penal Code ...	131	129.
" " Criminal P. Code ...	...	1.
" " Abkari Act ...	43	78.
" " Cattle Trespass Act ...	0	1.
" " District Police Act ...	3	2.

"	"	Opium Act ...	...	0	...	2.
"	"	Arms Rules ...	...	0	...	1.
"	"	Forest Act ...	...	0	...	0.
"	"	Gambling Act ...	...	0	...	0.
				177		214

51. 3 appeals were preferred against the decisions of the Nyayadhish, and 1 against the decision of the Taluka Magistrate. The results were that in 2 cases the sentences were reversed, in 1 it was confirmed and in the remaining one the proceeding was quashed.

52. In August last an examination was held for subordinate Magistrates. 3 Thandars appeared at this examination. They were examined in criminal law. 2 of them, having passed the examination, were invested with Third Class Magisterial powers. This will remove a long standing cause of inconvenience to complainants and witnesses who were required to travel long distances to appear before the Magistrate at Chhota Udepur in petty criminal matters. Another examination will shortly be held at Head Quarters at which the remaining Thandars will be required to undergo the test.

Civil Justice.

53. Appendix X shows statistics regarding the Civil work performed by the different Courts. There are 5 Civil Courts in the State. The Nyayadhish has powers to hear suits upto Rs. 3,000/—, and suits above this value are heard by the Dewan, who has the power of the District Judge. The Huzur Court of the Rajaji is the highest Civil Court. 108 suits were filed during the year as compared with 96 in the year preceding. Adding to this number the 32 suits pending at the close of the last year, the total number of suits for disposal was 140 against 112 last year, of which 109 were disposed of, and 31 remained pending at the close of the year. The Nyayadhish has been instructed to dispose of the arrears without delay.

54. All the 108 suits, filed during the year, were for recovery of money to the extent of Rs. 14,588, against Rs. 18,311 in the year preceding; the details of these suits are as under:—

- 67 were for the value of Rs. 100 and under.
- 36 were for the value above Rs. 100 and upto Rs. 500.
- 4 were of the value of above Rs. 500 and upto Rs. 1000.
- 1 was of the value above Rs. 1000 and upto Rs. 5000.

They were disposed of as under:—

Decided ex-parte...	...	26
Admitted and compromised	...	62
Struck off...	...	9
Contested and disposed of after full hearing.		12

55. 16 decrees remained to be executed at the close of the past year, and 35 fresh applications were brought on the register during the year, as compared with 45 in the year 1907—08. 40 applications were disposed of, leaving a balance of 11 for future disposal. (Vide Appendix XI.)

56. 5 fresh appeals in the Huzur Court and 7 in the Dewan and District Judge's Court were filed during the year. Civil appellate and revisional work. Out of these, 3 of the Huzur Court and 4 of the District Judge's Court were disposed of, leaving respectively 2 and 3 for future disposal. The appeals disposed of related to cases of money transactions except one which related to claim on land. (Vide Appendix XII.)

57. In 4 cases extradition was sought from this State against similar number in the year preceding, viz: 1 by the Ali Rajpur State, 2 by the Baroda State and 1 by the Jambughoda 2nd Class Magistrate. In these cases Extradition. 7 persons were surrendered, of whom 2 were convicted and the result of the remaining 5 has not yet been communicated to this State. 2 accused persons in 2 cases were, on demand, surrendered to this State, viz: 1 by the Baroda State and the other by the Baria State. Out of these 2 persons, 1 was acquitted and the other escaped from the Jail while awaiting trial and has not yet been apprehended.

58. The Jitsinhji Jail named after the Rajaji's grandfather is a rectangular structure, 150 feet x 207 feet with the walls 12 feet high. It has 22 cells for prisoners and 4 other rooms used as office, dispensary, Police Jail, guard and store rooms. 19 of the cells are used for male and 1 for female prisoners, while 2 are intended for lunatics. Outside the Jail walls is a row of lines for the use of the Jailor and the Police guard.

59. On the night of 7th August 1908 one undertrial prisoner managed to pull out 2 of the iron bars of the window of his cell by means of fire, which he managed to get from the kitchen, and escaped by scaling the wall by the assistance of poles tied together. A careful enquiry was held and the Jailor and some of the men of the Police guard on duty were severely punished by reduction etc. The escaped prisoner is still at large. He was charged with the offence under section 394 I. P. Code and was awaiting his trial when he escaped. Escape.

The Jail building is commodious and well suited for its purpose,

There is a small vegetable garden attached to the Jail, but for want of sufficient men to work in it is neglected at present.

60. Necessary details as to the Jail population are given in appendix XIII. Of the total number of 136 prisoners confined in the Jail during the year as against 118 in the year preceding, 116 were convicted persons, 11 were released after trial, 2 were detained pending extradition, 1 escaped from the Jail and 6 were awaiting trial at the close of the year. Of the 116 convicted prisoners, 84 were sentenced to terms not exceeding one year. The daily average number of prisoners in the Jail during the year was 38.4 against 37.0 during 1907-08.

61. 1184 outdoor and no indoor patients were treated in the Jail Dispensary against 159 and 6 in the year preceding, or an average of 3.2 and 0. 35 operations were performed during the year, as compared with 30 in the year preceding. All were of a minor nature.

62. The State Medical Officer is also the Superintendent of the Jail. He supplies himself with the necessary medicines required for the use of the Jail from the State Hospital.

63. The ordinary industry in the Jail is weaving carpets, bed tapes, towels, bed sheets and *lungis* as also cane work and mortars and pestles made of the local marble. The prisoners also are employed extramurally on the garden pump and other State gardens. The Salvation Army Automatic "Triumph" loom introduced last year is working fairly well. The carpets turned out are appreciated by outside purchasers, and in fact, more orders for these are received than the factory is able to carry out. The total cost of Jail labour per prisoner employed on work, not pertaining to the Jail proper, at one anna, six pies per head per diem amounted to Rs. 429, which together with the remaining earnings represent 22 per cent of the cost of maintenance.

64. 4 quarterly meetings of the Jail Committee were held. 3 complaints against the conduct of the prisoners were recorded and suitably dealt with. The Nyayadhish, regularly visits the Jail once a week, and frequent visits are paid at irregular intervals by the Rajaji and the Dewan. The last quarterly Committee have adopted a set of rules for granting remissions of sentences to prisoners. These are based on the rules in force in British Jails and appear suitable.

65. The total expenditure on the maintenance of the Jail (exclusive of the pay of the police guard) amounted to Rs. 2,501, as compared with Rs. 3,429 in the year preceding. The decrease is due to lower prices of grain. Deducting the receipts of Rs. 110 from convict labour, the net cost of maintenance of the Jail amounted to Rs. 2,391 against Rs. 3,277 in the year 1907-08. The average

cost of subsistence per prisoner amounted to one anna and seven pies per diem, as compared with one anna and ten pies last year, while the incidence of the total cost per prisoner was annas two and pies eight against four annas and five pies. Rs. 451 were paid on account of the maintenance of 5 prisoners undergoing sentences at the Andamans and the Ahmedabad Central Jail.

66. The Nyayadhish is the Registrar for the whole State. The work Registration. is done in a systematic manner.

67. Appendix XIV furnishes statistics regarding registration work. It will be seen that 27 documents were presented for registration during the year against 37. The receipts from this source amounted to Rs. 139 against Rs. 188. The value of the property to which the documents related amounted to Rs. 23,011 against Rs. 37,981. The documents concerned chiefly sale and mortgage transactions.

68. The District Municipal Act is nowhere in force in the State. But a Municipal Committee consisting of 4 official and 2 non-official members has been appointed to look after the sanitation of the town of Chhota Udepur.

They held 16 meetings. Notwithstanding my unfavourable comments on their work in my last administration report, I regret, I cannot say that the members take much interest in their work, and this is wholly inexcusable in the case of official members. I was forced last month to pull them up, owing to my having found the sanitation of the town not as satisfactory as could be desired. If the Committee do not take warning in time more severe and substantial notice than a mere warning will appear necessary. The President, Vice President and the Sanitary Members, who are all State officials, should stir out of their houses every morning and go round to look into the sanitation of the town. Rubbish should not be allowed to accumulate, but should be promptly removed outside the town. The Municipal establishments also require to be handled more firmly. The Committee should also meet more frequently, the number of meetings held by them during the year being altogether inadequate.

69. During the year the Committee disposed of 2 applications for permission to erect new buildings, and 5 for permission to add to or alter existing buildings. 8 wells were cleaned. The work done by them is ridiculously small.

70. The Committee derives its revenue from a light octroi on certain specified articles, such as grain, sugar, salt and cloth imported into the town. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 906, against Rs. 1,095, and the expenditure to Rs. 3,319, against Rs. 3,059.

The excess of expenditure over income was found by the State. Appendix XVI furnishes the necessary details under this head.

71. In the principal Thana Stations of Jetpur, Jabugam, Tejghad and Kawant, a small conservancy staff is maintained by the residents. I propose introducing the Village Sanitation Act in some of these places as a tentative measure.

CHAPTER IV.

Production & distribution.

(a) Weather and crops.

72. The rainfall was 44-66 inches as compared with 25-97 in the year preceding, and 36-98 inches, the average of the past five years.

73. After 3 days of oppressively close weather rain came down with a storm accompanied by thunder and lightning on the evening of 12th June 1908. That night the rain fell in steady light showers and measured 54 cents. Next afternoon another storm, which came from the north-east, burst over Udepur, but the strong winds that prevailed blew off the rain clouds to the south, and 12 cents only were registered. Another storm, accompanied by thunder and lightning, burst at 5-30 P. M. on 16th June, and a rather smart shower was received, giving 25 cents. The river Orsang was in flood on 13th, 14th and 16th June. This rain extended over the whole State and enabled sowings being commenced, although some of the more enterprising Patidar cultivators had already sown in dry ground in anticipation of the rains, and they profitted greatly. A smart shower was received on the afternoon of 17th June, and a steady down pour early next morning gave 1 inch-70 cents. The rainfall registered at 8 A. M. on 19th June was 1 inch and 55 cents. The total during June was 5 inches and 18 cents. In the beginning of July the rains commenced in right earnest. On the 1st of that month 1 inch-23 cents was registered, and from this date upto the beginning of September there was good soaking rain every day, the heaviest fall being 7 inches and 36 cents on the night of 18th and early morning of 19th July, the important falls being 2 inches and 96 cents on 6th, and 2 inches and 15 cents on 9th July. In the last week of July, it appeared that a break was highly desirable, as by this time we had nearly as much as preceding year's total rainfall. The total fall in July was 23 inches and 87 cents, in August 14 inches and 71 cents, and in September 90 cents. There was a most welcome break in the beginning of September, and the rains finally ceased on 15th of that month. Unfortunately the usual last showers at the end of that month held off which, if received, would have helped the winter sowings. No harm was, however, done to the Khariff crops, which had already received sufficient moisture. On the whole, the monsoon proved very satisfactory.

74. The subjoined table shows the monthly rainfall during the year and that preceding it :—

Month.	1907—1908. Inches—Cents.	1908—1909, Inches—Cents
April	0— 5	... ..
May ... ..	... ..	... ..
June	2—74	5—18
July	8—49	23—87
August	12—30	14—71
September	1—84	0—90
October ... ..	... ..	... ..
November ... ..	... ..	... ..
December ... ..	... ..	... ..
January	0—40	... ..
February... ..	0—14	... ..
March	0— 1	... ..
Total...	25—97	44—66

75. The Total rainfall for the past five years was as under:—

	Inches.	Cents.
1903-1904 ...	45	— 14
1904-1905 ...	29	— 21
1905-1906 ...	41	— 35
1906-1907 ...	43	— 27
1907-1908 ...	25	— 97

76. The principal crops grown in the State are:—
Crops.

Cotton, Maize, Juwar, Bajri, Samel, Kodra, Banti,
Rice, Pulse (Tuver and Adad), Math, Gram,
Sessamum and Castor Seeds.

The sowings commenced in the middle of June and lasted upto the middle of July. There were hardly any breaks to speak of in the interval, but the falls in June being not very heavy, enabled sowings being commenced in that month. Rice crops, which require more rain, proved very

good. Maize suffered somewhat owing to too much rain. Kodra, Juwar, Samel, Bavto, Banti and Gram proved almost a bumper crop. Math also turned out well, but the greatest sufferer was cotton, the growth of which was retarded, owing to excessive moisture at the time of the sowings. On the whole the Khariff Crops are estimated at from 12 to 15 annas. There is hardly any Rabi grown here unless Mohowra can be termed Rabi, and this crop was very satisfactory.

77. The subjoined table shows the ruling prices of the principal food stuffs during March last, as compared with those in the corresponding month of the year preceding:—

Grains.	March 1908.	March 1909.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bajri, per maund, ...	1-14- 6	1- 9- 0
Maize, " ...	1-10- 8	1- 9- 0
Gram, " ...	1-15- 0	1-14- 0
Adad, " ...	1-12- 6	1- 9- 0
Pulse, " ...	2- 9- 3	3- 0- 0
Banti, " ...	1- 8- 7	1- 8- 7 ^c
Samel, " ...	1- 8- 7	1- 8- 7
Rice, " ...	3- 1- 3	2-14- 0
Kodra, " ...	1-12- 0	1-12- 0
Math, " ...	2- 0- 0	1-10- 0

In April 1909 the prices went down materially, and were only 10 per cent ^{above} ~~below~~ normal. They ruled very high during the whole year, but this has been the general complaint everywhere in India, and I am inclined to attribute this condition of things to the rate of exchange and the depreciated value of the rupee.

78. Agriculture is the chief occupation of the bulk of the population, but unfortunately this is not carried on on the most approved principles. Skilled labour is rare. The ordinary rates of wages are three annas per man, and two annas per woman per diem. The wages for artisans vary from 6 to 12 annas.

79. There is hardly much manufacturing industry in this State. Manufactures and Trade. Coarse cloth of an inferior description is, however, manufactured by manual labour by the low caste people in villages. For the rest, the Jail factory does what it can in this direction in its own way. Extraction of scented oil from a peculiar kind of grass called Rhoissa is an industry capable of great development, as this oil is invaluable in the manufacture of European essences and scented waters. It requires to be put in the Bombay market to be brought into prominence. There is, however, plenty of scope for enterprising spirits in the way of turning the timber of the forests to good account, extracting oil from Mohwra fruit and varnishes from lac, which is largely produced in this State. All these industries are waiting patiently the advent of the railway for their development.

80. Forest produce such as timber, Timreo leaves, lac, Mohwra fruit and flowers, honey, wax and gum, also cotton, Export. grain and Rhoissa oil are the principal articles of export.

81. The chief articles of import are piecegoods, grain, salt, metals and articles of metal and groceries etc. Import.

82. The figures in the subjoined table will show at a glance the extent of trade of this State. The quantities of non-dutiable articles are approximate, as they are not weighed. The dutiable articles are weighed at Nakas by means of country scales and at Dhokalia, the railway terminus, by means of a platform weighing machine.

(Statement)

Articles.	Import.								Export.						
	Quantity.		Value.		Revenue from Custom duty.		Rates of duty per maund.		Quantity	Value.		Revenue from Custom duty.		Rates of duty per maund.	
	1907-08 Maunds.	1908-09 Maunds.	1907-08 Rs.	1908-09 Rs.	1907-08 Rs.	1908-09 Rs.	1907-08 R. A. P.	1908-09 R. A. P.		1907-08 Rs.	1908-09 Rs.	1907-08 Rs.	1908-09 Rs.		
Food stuffs of sorts. ...	75,924	72,133	1,51,848	1,31,426	...	...	...	...	49,546	50,210	99,092	75,326	...	...	...
Salt. ...	15,660	12,639	15,660	12,656	...	...	...	...	12	19	12	19	...	...	...
Cotton goods.	1,805	3,215	135	94,647	3,248	3,943	0-0-8 from	0-0-8 from	- 2	3	100	79	...	...	...
Miscellaneous.	18,664	30,935	93,320	1,49,032	3,316	2,958	0-4-0 to	0-4-0 to	1,18,713	1,84,960	5,93,565	58,373	7,007	3,442	0-6-0 to
							0-6-0	0-6-0							0-8-0
Hides. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	744	9,396	7,445	293	709	per score.
															2-8-0
Mohwra flowers. ...	684	...	684	...	...	...	...	...							per maund.
Mohwra Seeds. ...	...	184	...	177	...	23	...	...	2,83,503	1,83,607	2,83,503	1,83,607	35,722	23,199	0-2-0
									15,878	7,566	1,984	14,863	2,027	946	0-2-0

83. It will be seen that there was a large falling off in exports, mostly of Mohwra flowers, and a net decrease of Rs. 9,806 in the amount of custom duty. The explanation for the decrease is a partial failure of Mohwra crop and other produce due to an unfavourable season. This circumstance, however, did not affect the ryots, as the prices of Mohwra had gone very high. The Sayer establishment consists of 4 Inspectors and 22 Nakadars.

Forests.

84. The forests cover an area roughly of about 225 square miles. They are divided into 34 blocks, of which 20 are reserved, and 14 protected. Besides these, there are open forests containing teak and other valuable kinds of trees in charge of the Revenue Department.

Area and Blocks.

85. The working plan of the forests was prepared by Mr. J. A. Wallinger of the British Forest Service in 1895, according to which the forests of 20 villages, each forming a block, are sold by public auction for felling annually. Before selling these forests the trees in each block are counted and a rough estimate is made of the value of trees comprised in each block.

Management.

86. The Forest Department is managed by an establishment consisting of a Forest Officer, assisted by 5 Foresters, and 32 Beat Guards. A set of forest rules has been prepared and these rules are carefully worked.

Establishment.

87. In this State the following trees are classed as reserved, viz:—

Reserved trees.

(1) Teak. (2) Blackwood. (3) Timerwa. (4) Kher. (5) Tanach. (6) Mango. (7) Tamarind. (8) Charoli. (9) Seven. (10) Mohwra. (11) Kalamb. (12) Kalamdi. (13) Bio. (14) Rayan. (15) Toddy palm, (16) Shindi (date palm), and (17) Bamboo.

The right of the Darbar over after-growth of restricted kinds of trees is reserved. Talukdars and Inamdars have no forest rights, which are wholly reserved to the State.

88. A complete list of "Malwans" or sacred groves dedicated to the forest gods has been prepared. They are 697, and consist of about 2½ lacs of valuable teak and other reserved trees.

Malwans.

89. There were 27 forest fires brought on the returns, as compared with 19 in the preceding year. The figures cannot, however, be relied upon, as I have no doubt a very large number of these fires are not reported. More strenuous efforts on the part of the Forest Officer to check these fires, which ruin the forests, appear highly desirable. Nothing causes greater injury to forests than forest fires, which are caused either wilfully or by neglect, such as, throwing aside a lighted cigarette, failing to put out a fire made in the jungle, for cooking, by travellers, firing the jungle by hunters for starting game, by ryots for clearing the ground underneath Mohwra trees, by professional graziers with the view of enabling superior kinds of grass to grow, or by wild tribes with a superstitious motive, such as bathing the hills with fire, as they call it, in fulfilment of vows. These fires are also sometimes caused by spontaneous ignition by friction. The damage thus caused by these fires is enormous, such as,

- (1) destruction of the seeds that have dropped from the trees,
- (2) destruction of the tender seedlings and stool shoots,
- (3) deformity in growth of trees and consequent deterioration of the value of trees that grow out of the stool shoots which escape destruction by fire,
- (4) destruction of the natural manure on the surface of the ground,
- (5) the soil gets hard and prevents rain water soaking in the ground thereby causing it to flow with a rush, scouring the land.

90. There are various remedies against these fires, and some of these are effectively applied in this State, but others, I am sorry to notice, are neglected. The first and foremost is the cutting of fire lines and fire traces at convenient distances in the forest blocks. This is done to a certain extent. The rules provide for the withdrawal of certain valuable forest concessions from villagers who neglect or refuse to assist in extinguishing these fires, or who wilfully cause them. These rules require to be worked more rigidly in this State. A few flagrant instances of these offences should also be brought before the Magistrate, who should award exemplary punishment.

91. Free grazing should, to a certain extent, be restricted. In reserved forests, at least, no grazing should be permitted, as cattle, sheep, camels etc. cause untold damage to the growing trees. Certain selected places should be assigned for the village cattle.

Free grazing in reserved and other forests.

92. Forest conservancy in this State is of comparatively recent growth. From ancient times upto about the year 1883, when the State was under Joint administration, the forests of the State were allowed to be cut and used by the people *ad lib* without the slightest restrictions. The villages then used to be populated in consideration of the quantity of timber contained in the surrounding land, and the Jamabandi of the village was fixed mainly on this consideration. Systematic cultivation of the soil was then practically unknown. Coarsest kinds of grain were grown in the crudest fashion, and these were hardly sufficient for the consumption of the subjects of the State, while the remaining necessities of life were eked out of the forests. In 1883 teak was the only restricted kind of tree. In 1890 nine other kinds were added and the number now stands at 17.

93. Liberal concessions in connection with the use of State forests are granted to the people in consideration of their backwardness. These consist of free removal of head loads, and under certain restrictions, of cart loads of bamboos for sale and for building houses and making hedges round fields. Dead or fallen trees of the unrestricted kind are allowed to be removed free of charge, and the people can even cut for domestic purposes green trees of the same class. Fruit of all trees except mango and other forest produce, such as gum, lac, mohwra, honey, wax, charoli etc. etc., and the leaves of toddy and date palms are also allowed to be enjoyed by them without payment.

94. This rather too liberal gift of forest produce promotes idleness among the people and causes unnecessary loss to the State and it is, therefore, a question whether it would not be advisable to place some restriction on the present method. If the forest resources of the State are carefully husbanded, I see no reason why the long standing stagnation in our revenues should not be removed. Take the instance of Timerwa leaves. These trees grow luxuriantly everywhere in the State. Some years ago the income from this source was about Rs. 50 per annum. Now the farm of these leaves which are used for making country cigarettes (Biddis) brings in a handsome income of Rs. 12,700. In the same way, there is a great possibility for the lac industry. Some efforts have been made by me to develop the culture of the lac producing insects. Charoli is another item of forest produce, which might, with advantage, be farmed in the near future. The construction of the railway will open up yet another lucrative industry in grass, which grows in profusion, but has no commercial value at present, owing to the difficulty of communication.

95. This pernicious system of cultivation is a relic of the primeval times. It is mostly due to the lazy habits of the people who, under the influence of excessive toddy drink, and by reason of the easy earnings they make from picking Mohwra flowers, have no stimulus left for working in

the fields. Just before the rains ash manure is produced by setting on fire twigs and branches of trees or the brush wood and undergrowth, and inferior kinds of grain are thrown broad-cast on hill slopes or flat country. Needless to remark that this system deserves to be discouraged, as it injures valuable trees without any compensating gain. It is being gradually put a stop to.

96. Free grants of timber are liberally made to agriculturists to help them in building their huts and for making agricultural implements and carts. The following grants were made during the year, as contrasted with the year preceding:—

	1907-08. Rs.	1908-09. Rs.
For building houses...	2,568	1,309
For making agricultural implements. ...	7	6
For making agriculturists' carts. ...	2	8
Total Rs....	2,577	1,323

97. The income from forests during the year ending 31st October 1908 was Rs. 45,338, as against Rs. 45,747, and the expenditure was Rs. 6,943 against Rs. 9,757. The Subjoined table furnishes details under the different major heads for the year ending 31st March 1909:—

Revenue.			Expenditure.		
Particulars.	For year ending 31st March 1908. Rs.	For year ending 31st March 1909. Rs.	Particulars.	For year ending 31st March 1908. Rs.	For year ending 31st March 1909. Rs.
Timber. ...	24,387	29,320	Superintendence	2,106	1,815
Firewood. ...	3,281	1,486	Conservancy. ...	3,834	4,001
Bamboos. ...	1,376	580	Working. ...	2,405	1,018
Grass. ...	133	171	Reserve demarcation. ...	189	88
Royalty (Kumas). ...	1,360	1,506			
Confiscated timber. ...	3	...			
Miscellaneous. ...	21	460			
Forest fines. ...	497	2,267			
Rhoissa oil. ...	950	950			
Timroo leaves ...	9,200	7,476			
Farm of dead tree leaves ...	104	...			
Total. ...	41,312.	44,216.		8,534.	6,922.

98. The forests of 12 villages were sold during the year and have realised fair prices. Those situated at long distances from the railway line found no bidders, and the rotation list had consequently to be altered to a certain extent. On the construction of the proposed railway line from Bodeli through Chhota Udepur the forests of the State are capable of bringing in increased revenue.

99. There is one depot in the State, viz: at Chhota Udepur. It was maintained at an annual cost of Rs. 616.
 Forest depots. The receipts amounted to Rs. 3,642, as compared with Rs. 3,165 in the year preceding.

Public Works.

100. Appendix XIX gives details of expenditure under this head. The total expenditure was Rs. 38,099 as compared with Rs. 33,618 in the year preceding. The original works cost Rs. 19,455, and the repairs Rs. 13, 695. The former include additions to distillery building, and Moti Villas Palace and construction of a tent house, new dispensary buildings, record room, treasury room, school at Kadachhla, wells at 6 villages, naka buildings at Dhokalia, Bodeli and Tejghad, telephone line etc.

Under repairs the principal items were repairs to the main road leading to the Bodeli railway station and 8 other district roads, repairs to the old palace building, stables, jail, Moti Villas Palace and other State buildings and schools.

101. During the year an important water supply scheme was inaugurated for the Chhota Udepur town, which is estimated to cost Rs. 50, 000. It is proposed to spread the expenditure on this scheme over 2 years. The works are named after the Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, "Brown Water Works," the foundation stone of which was laid by Mr. R. C. Brown I. C. S. on 25 th March 1909 in the presence of a large gathering. The scheme is capable of yielding 15 gallons of water daily per head of the present population of Chhota Udepur, and to meet the hourly fluctuations in the consumption, the works are designed to yield the full daily supply in 8 hours, i. e., at the rate of 7,500 gallons per hour, which will be delivered by a 6" main with an effective head of 30 feet in all parts of the town. The water will be drawn from the river Orsang at a point about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from the town. The site selected is eminently suitable, as the sand extends to a depth of 11 feet below surface and will allow of a covered well being sunk in the bed of the river. This well will be 20 feet in diameter and the water received in it will be practically filtered water. As, however, the supply in the hot season is not expected to be large, a collecting gallery, 30 feet x 10 feet will be provided, in which the water from the well will be collected during the night through a 9" pipe. The water thus collected will be pumped up by suitable pumps into a high level steel tank of 20,000 gallons capacity placed on a masonry tower, from which the water will be distributed in the

town by a 6" main. The pumping plant will be in duplicate, one set for work and the other to spare in case of accident; and for cleaning and repairs. Each set will consist of a Hayward, Tyler and Co's. treble barrel deep well pump, a Marshall's horizontal engine and a 6 H. P. Marshall's Britania boilers. The engine house will be 42 feet x 28 feet with a sump well 10 feet in diameter, in which the pumps will be fixed. The scheme is designed and will be supervised by Mr. Fardoonji C. Tarapurwalla, B. A., L. C. E., C. I. E., retired Superintending Engineer, N. D., who expects that the works will be completed and ready for use before the hot season of 1910.

2 new wells were completed and 12 kacha wells sunk during the year.

102. Another important work undertaken during the year was the construction of commodious and comfortable buildings for the hospital, Assistant Surgeon's, Compounders' and Nurse's quarters, mortuary and out-houses etc., estimated to cost about Rs. 12,000. The buildings are situated on a high ground, on the west bank of the river, and when completed will meet a most desirable want. The hospital building provides accommodation for 9 indoor patients, male and female, and has 6 more rooms provided for prescribing, dispensing and surgical purposes, and for examination and to be used as a store and record room. There will be detached buildings for Assistant Surgeon's, compounders', and nurse's residence, besides a mortuary, kitchen, and servants' quarters.

103. The State is unfortunately ill served at present as regards railway facilities, the nearest railway station—
 Bodeli—on the Gaekwar's Dabhoi Railway, being
 22 miles away from Head Quarters. The road,
 however, is metalled, on which country tongas and carts ply for hire. The prospects of extending the railway line to Chhota Udepur in the near future are very reassuring, and Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co. of Bombay have, at the suggestion of the State, undertaken to float a company to construct this line by sections right upto Barwaha to link it to the Rajputana Malwa Railway near Mhow; the first section upto Chhota Udepur will be taken up as soon as Government sanction the construction of the line, which will tap some of the most populous and wealthy parts of Chhota Udepur, Ali Rajpur, Gwalior, Indore, Dhar and other Native States, whose agricultural, forest and mineral resources will thereby be greatly developed. This Railway is estimated to yield large profits to shareholders, as the traffic statistics already collected, and the report of the officer, who carried out the survey are most hopeful. It is earnestly hoped that Government will be pleased to accord, at an early date, their sanction to this scheme, which will be undertaken by Indian capital and will greatly benefit Imperial interests. The necessary funds will be readily available, as both this State and the Baroda Government, which

will profit by this railway, will willingly subscribe to the capital outlay to a large extent. The railway, when constructed, will be called Narbada Valley Railway.

104. There is at present no telegraphic communication with Chhota Udepur, the nearest station to which messages can be sent being Bodeli, 22 miles away, from which they are conveyed by sowars. With the construction of the proposed railway the existing difficulties will be removed, as a telegraphic line will then be a *sine qua non*.
Telegraph.

105. A small telephone line of 2 miles, is being laid between all the principal offices and the Moti Villas Palace at Ghelwant, the residence of the Rajaji. This will afford great facilities for communication on business matters.
Telephone.

106. There is one Sub Post Office at Chhota Udepur, and 5 other minor offices in charge of village school masters. The post is brought daily from Bodeli to Chhota Udepur by runners, who on their way, serve the intermediate Taluka stations of Jabugam, Jetpur and Tejghad. At the remaining places the post is carried every other day. A sub-post office at Chalamli for Wásná-Karáli Taluka is badly needed, and the Postal Superintendent has been addressed on the subject.
Post office.

107. 29 applications for prospecting and exploring for manganese ore were sanctioned upto the end of the preceding year. 4 new applications were sanctioned during the year, whereas 13 applications were cancelled at the request of the applicants, leaving 20 licenses at the end of the year. Of these, 3 are for exploring and 17 for prospecting. 2 applications for the grant of mining leases are awaiting disposal, but owing to a slump in the market, the applicants are unable to make up their minds and are vacillating. With the improvement of the market and the introduction of the railway, this State promises to be one of the largest manganese producing Districts in India. There are, moreover, great possibilities for iron and other metals and precious stones.
Minerals.

108. Deposits of these articles exist in several places in the State and require to be developed by some enterprising capitalist. The following description of silica is quoted for the benefit of those interested in this quartz:—
Mica and Silica.

“ About ten years ago two English men of science discovered that fused silica might be treated in the same way as glass, but it was left to Germany to develop its commercial possibilities. An English firm (Messrs. Johnson, Mathey and Co.), however, have now taken up original

“ process and are enabled to place this material on the
 “ market at reasonable prices. To chemists the discovery
 “ is of immense service, for the vessels made of fused silica
 “ will not crack even when heated white hot and plunged
 “ into water. They are also impregnable to acids, and it
 “ is even possible to use them for melting platinum. ”

109. Marble deposits near Dadigám await the construction of the
 railway to be put in the market. At present, they
 Marble. are used in small quantities for State purposes.
 The stone is of good quality, and its more extended
 use is a matter of time. I expect it will be in great demand in the Bombay
 market ere long.

110. There is plenty of iron ore in the State, but the industry can
 Iron. only be developed by large capitalists.

111. This industry is gradually being developed. The forests of
 the State contain abundance of Khakhar, Kosamb,
 Lac. Bor and other lac producing trees, and some of the
 forest tribes, such as Naikras find it a most profit-
 able industry.

112. These two items of forest produce can be described as heaven's
 bounty to the people of the State. Both bring in
 Mohwra and Timerwa. fairly large earnings at a minimum of labour. The
 former drop from trees “ as the gentle rain from
 heaven upon the place beneath, ” and men, women and children have
 simply to walk a short distance from their houses and squat underneath
 these trees of a fine morning to be able to collect basketsfull of these
 flowers. The Timerwa trees put on green verdure in the hottest season
 of the year. Both Mohwra and Timerwa grow everywhere in the
 State in profusion and can be collected free of tax and sold, the
 former to merchants who open shops during the season in all large
 villages, and the latter to the State farmer, who has his agents everywhere.
 These articles are a substitute for Rabi crops in this State. This easy
 means of earning bread, in which the people are helped in a measure by
 the generosity of the State, is one of the causes of the backwardness of the
 agriculturists in particular and the people in general. Mohwra and toddy
 go hand in hand together and when these are obtainable easily, very little
 else is wanted for existence.

113. I cannot do better than quote my remarks on the condition
 of the people given in my last year's Administra-
 General condition of tion Report.
 the State and people.

“ The people of this State are mostly aborigines, Bhills, Kolis,
 Naikras and Dhánkas. They are extremely contented, meek and harm-
 less, their wants being few and simple. Their clothing is of the scantiest
 description, and the utmost rigour of the winter is regarded by them with

indifference, the forests of the State, to which they have access under certain restrictions, affording them the wherewithal to keep off cold in lieu of warm clothing. Their ordinary food consists of coarse and inferior kinds of grain, such as Samel, Banti, Bavta, Maize, Kodra and Bajri. Their dwellings are made by themselves of bamboo rafters, the roofs being mostly thatched. Their modes of agriculture are of the most primitive description. They do not believe in manuring or properly preparing the soil for cultivation, but trust to its productiveness, and to nature's bounty. So long as they get sufficient to keep body and soul together for the day they have no cares for the morrow. Their other occupations are supplied by the forests, the produce of which, such as fruit of trees, gum, lac and other unrestricted trees, which they are permitted to cut and sell, are enjoyed by them *ad lib.* During the Mohwra and Toddy season they consider themselves independent of everybody and do not care for labour, as these articles supply them with food and drink.

* * * * *

In fact the people are thriftless. But as said above, they are contented except when occasionally a village witch mars their happiness and serenity. This happens when some sudden or unusual deaths occur among men or cattle. The village oracle, or Badwa as he is called, is then consulted, and this man under pretence of inspiration from the deity, and being well served with eatables and strong drinks, works the oracle and fixes the crime on the woman who possesses the longest tongue in the village. A deputation, consisting of the principal members of the bereaved family, with the Patel of the village, then appeal to the authorities for the expulsion of the supposed witch from the village limits, with the alternative of a wholesale desertion of the village. With people such as these, who form the bulk of the agriculturists, there is little wonder that a large proportion of land still remains uncultivated. But with the gradual influx of Patidars, a typical class of agriculturists, there is every hope of improvement. The example set by the latter is not lost on these people, as is evidenced by the increase of cultivation of cotton ”.

114. The general condition of the State shows much improvement during the year, in every branch of the administration. In the first place, the departure of certain undesirable and inefficient members of the establishments and their replacement by better qualified and more educated officers is a distinct gain. The internal bickerings and intrigues no longer exist, and those responsible for the administration breathe a healthier atmosphere. The Rajaji continues to take greater and more and more intelligent interest in the affairs of the State, and the introduction of improvements, whenever possible, is the order of the day. Our efforts were happily aided by a very favourable season. The copious rainfall during the year replenished the sources of water supply in the river, tanks and wells. The outturn of crops was excellent and the people have been able to pay in the State dues without any difficulty. This has enabled 2 big public works specified above, namely the water works and the hospital buildings, being undertaken. The Ghelwant palace also has been improved,

and a sum of two lacs is proposed to be invested in the Nerbada Valley Railway shortly. The signs of agricultural prosperity are evidenced by a glance at Appendix XX. It will appear that there is an increase in the number of bullocks, cows, buffaloes, ploughs and agricultural carts.

115. This is a relic of the primeval days, and although abolished with the authority of the late British administration Veth or forced labour. and the ruling chief long ago, some traces of it are still lurking here and there. During the year, some cases of imposition of forced labour or inadequate payment for work done having come to notice, circular orders have been issued afresh enjoining upon all concerned to put a stop to the practice under pain of severe punishment. Printed copies of the circular have been distributed broadcast in all villages, and the people are distinctly warned against doing any gratuitous work for any one. The officers are directed to keep a sharp look out and to promptly report every case of this undesirable practice that may come to their notice during their tour in the Districts. In fact, the administration is determined to see this relic of the ancient regime extinct.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

116. The State Revenue year is a Samvat year from 1st November to 31st October, whereas this report relates to a period from 1st April to 31st March. It is, therefore, not possible to give statistics for a complete year. I shall, therefore, content myself by following the usual practice and compare the actuals for the preceding revenue year 1907-08 with the estimates for the current revenue year, and the actuals for the five months from 1st November to 31st March last.

Heads of receipts.	Actuals for Samvat 1964. A. D. 1907-08.	Estimates for Samvat 1965. A. D. 1908-09.	Actuals from 1st November 1908 to 31st March 1909.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue.	1,47,905	1,64,350	95,162
Forests.	45,338	39,981	16,272
Customs including Road Tolls.	66,288	63,500	21,317
Abkari, Opium etc.	30,212	36,958	11,616
Other receipts.	61,454	59,996	24,682
Advances, Takavi etc. ...	45,570	40,000	33,564
Total	3,96,767	4,04,785	2,02,613

117. Judging from the actual receipts for the first five months and the fact that Rs. 1,67,953 have already been collected on account of land revenue, coupled with the fact that the Mohwra crop has been a bumper one, I am sanguine that the estimates of the income will be materially exceeded.

118. This revenue is farmed out for a minimum guarantee of Rs. 30,000 against Rs. 17,000 in the year preceding.

Abkari. The contractor is also charged Rs. 300 on account of house rent, and Rs. 700 towards the cost of the establishment. The existing Abkari arrangements are based on the British system. There is a central distillery in Chhota Udepur, from which liquor is issued for sale at the shops. The liquor distilled is stored in the strong room in vats and is conveyed by means of a small pump, the store room being in charge of a State Inspector and is guarded by the State Police day and night. The liquor issued for sale is charged a still head duty of Rs. 0-12-0 and Rs. 0-6-0 per gallon respectively on spirits of 25° and 60° U. P. The selling prices of liquor are the same as in the British Districts, viz: Rs. 2-4-0 and Rs. 1-2-0 per gallon respectively of spirits of 25° and 60° U. P. The receipts from the still head duty during the year from 1st April 1908 to 31st March 1909 amounted to Rs. 24,902 against Rs. 28,853, of which Rs. 19,274 relate to duty on the weaker description of liquor which is largely in demand among the lower classes. There are altogether 32 shops in the State.

119. The population of the State is generally addicted to the habit of drink, and considering this fact, the revenue now realised cannot be said to be large. Illicit distillation and importation on the foreign borders

Abkari Crime. tend to swell crime notwithstanding strenuous efforts on the part of the Contractor's private establishment and the State preventive establishment.

The State is bounded on the north by Bariá and Ratanmál, on the east by Kathiwádá, Ali Rájpur and Mathwád, and on the west partly by Baroda territory. As, except in Baria, there is no uniformity of selling prices in some of these Native States, and as the abkari arrangements in them are defective, cheap liquor is distilled and sold there, and the people of this State resort to these places freely. Ali Rájpur has now proposed to assimilate its Abkari system with that prevailing in this State, and the surrounding British territory and this is satisfactory so far, but the cooperation of Mathwád, Kathiwádá and Ratanmál is still needed. Illicit distillation is generally practised with impunity on the borders of two neighbouring States, owing to their isolated situation and furthermore, even the sale of cheap licit liquor attracts people from the opposite border where the selling prices are not so cheap, the result being an utter demoralization among the country folk. To remedy this state of things, the British authorities of Central India Political Agency have recently proposed a two mile shopless zone on either border, and this State has readily acceded to this arrangement.

120. Too much drink has rendered the people of this State thriftless, lazy and unfit to take their proper places in the race for progress with the people of other civilized Governments. Agriculture, which is the principal occupation of the people, has hitherto suffered and is bound to suffer. Illicit distillation on foreign borders and over flooding them with cheap liquor are the two principal causes of all the evil, and murder, grievous hurt and other heinous offences in this State are principally attributable to drink, and this is also probably the case in the neighbouring States. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that the latter should cooperate with their sister States by adopting vigorous measures to put down illicit distillation and illicit import and export, and to prevent liquor being sold at unusually cheap rates, which will ultimately bring little gain to the States concerned.

121. The unrestricted use of toddy throughout the State is another potent cause of the great mischief hitherto done to this State. Toddy is universally acknowledged as a wholesome drink, but all wholesome food or drink require to be taken in moderation. Toddy trees grow in abundance in this State, and people are allowed to tap as many trees as they like, free of tax. The consequence is that from the middle of February to the end of May they are in a chronic⁵ State of drunkenness. While in this state, they are unable to perform their ordinary avocations of husbandry; land is allowed to remain unprepared for the coming rains and any labourers required for public and other works can only be obtained with the greatest difficulty. This evidently has given rise to the objectionable mode of "Válri" and "Bantia" cultivation referred to in para: 95 above. It practically amounts to "we want crops to grow without the trouble of ploughing and manuring the soil." The largest number of heinous offences are committed during the toddy season, and accidents by fall from toddy trees while in a state of intoxication, are frequent. Drink, drink, drink is their motto. Each tree yields, on an average, about 1½ to 2 gallons of toddy daily, and each family has under its control as many as three or four trees. Taking a family to consist, on an average, of 4 adult members, each member on an average thus has a chance of consuming about 1½ gallons of toddy every day and that too, not altogether fresh toddy, but what is considered strong fermented drink.

122. I have watched this state of things now for over a year, and it has been a problem with me how to bring about the reformation of the ryots. One course appears to me open, and this, in brief, is the restriction on illicit distillation and importation of cheap liquor referred to in the preceding para and some restriction, at least, on the free drink of toddy. I admit we cannot reform these people all at once by sudden drastic measures and I should not suggest a wholesale stoppage of the drink of toddy. Nay, I am a staunch supporter of this drink in preference to ardent spirits. I would, therefore, leave them sufficient free drink of toddy, which would keep them within the border line of moderation and as calculated above,

the juice of one tree ought to be amply sufficient for the consumption of one family. This can be allowed them free, any number over and above one should be made liable to the payment of a moderate tax. This appears to me one of the ways towards the regeneration of the Bhil and Koli aborigines of this State.

123. 236 lbs. of opium were sold in the State during the year as compared with 232 lbs. in the year preceding, giving an average consumption of 26 grains per head, the same as in the year preceding. The consumption of Gánja is very small, 2½ maunds being sold during the year against 2 maunds and 31 seers in the year preceding, which gives an average of 11 grains per head. In Chhota Udepur town, opium is sold by a licensed vendor, elsewhere in the State the work being done by Naka Karkuns, who are remunerated by the payment of commissions on actual sales. The total receipts from the sale of opium and the other drugs amounted to Rs. 3,943 against Rs. 3,779 in the preceding year.

124. The subjoined table shows at a glance the total expenditure of the State for the Samvat year 1964, as compared with the estimates for the succeeding year, and the actuals for the 5 months upto 31st March 1909:—

Expenditure.	Actuals for St. 1964.	Estimates for St. 1965.	Actuals from 1st November 1908 to 31st March 1909.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ordinary.	3,21,371	3,90,454	1,36,657
Extraordinary.	8,897	...	1,765
Total...	3,30,268.	3,90,454.	1,38,422

125. Care is being taken to see that the expenditure is regulated in conformity with the provision made in the Budget, as far as possible, although in cases where particular items of expenditure are not foreseen at the time of the preparation of the Budget, reappropriations have to be made. The expenditure under extraordinary appertains to the donation made to the Rajkumar College Hospital, Rajkot, and the Rajaji's trip to Ratanpur last December.

126. Appendix XXII shows details of receipts and expenditure for the Samvat year, as contrasted with the corresponding period of the preceding year. It will be seen that there was a surplus balance of Rs. 2,66,683 at the close of October last, as compared with Rs. 2,00,184 at the close of the corresponding month of the preceding year. The balance,

however, includes Rs. 45,742 on account of deposits from contractors and farmers of revenue, and moneys, received in trust, of estates under management, so that the real balance was Rs. 2,20,941 inclusive of Rs. 32,000 set apart for famine insurance. Over and above this balance, a sum of Rs. 52,028 on account of Takávi and other advances and arrears of revenue remain to be recovered. All this money can be recovered without difficulty, hence the total balance at the end of October last can be said to be 2,72,969 against Rs. 2,14,909. This balance is expected to swell still further as time goes, as the year is a prosperous one, and a good deal of land and customs revenue remains to be collected.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital statistics.

127. There are three medical institutions in the State, viz., a Hospital in Chhota Udepur and two Dispensaries in Kawánt and Jetpur. In the Hospital at Chhota Udepur, there is accommodation for 6 indoor patients. It is in charge of a medical graduate and is well supplied with medicines and medical appliances. There is a good stock of medicines in the two Taluka Dispensaries, which are gaining in popularity.

128. The average daily attendance of outdoor patients in the Chhota Udepur Hospital was 94.5 against 127, and the total number of indoor patients treated during the year was 723 against 66, giving an average daily number of 1.9. 7 major and 170 minor operations were performed in this Hospital during the year against 17 and 157 in the year preceding. 8,414 patients were treated in the Kawánt Dispensary and 2,934 in the Jetpur Dispensary.

129. The total cost of maintaining the medical institutions was Rs. 4,432 against Rs. 2,648 in the year preceding. (Vide appendix XXIII).

130. The construction of a commodious Hospital in a more suitable locality at an estimated cost of Rs. 12,000 is in progress and the building, when ready, will enable a larger number of indoor patients being accommodated than hitherto. The present building will then be utilized for some of the schools in Chhota Udepur. The new building is proposed to be named the Steele Hospital in commemoration of the valuable services rendered by Mr. Steele to this State as Adviser and Dewan for a period of about 2 years.

131. During the year under report 3 persons bitten by rabid dogs were sent for treatment to the Pasteur Institute, Kasauli, at the sole expense of the State. They were under treatment for 17 days and returned cured within about 25 days and have since been enjoying good health.

132. The general health of the people throughout the State was good, although malaria prevailed during the season as usual. The State was, however, entirely free from any epidemic disease.

General health.

133. The vaccination work in the State is performed by 2 vaccinators under the supervision of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Gujarat. It cost the State Rs. 721 against Rs. 689 in the year preceding. The number of operations performed during the year was 3,521 primary and 53 revaccination against 3,511 and 58 respectively. The figures for the past five years are as under:—

Vaccination.

Year,	Primary vaccination.	Revaccination.
1903-1904. ...	2,733	11
1904-1905.	3,041	20
1905-1906. ...	3,456	36
1906-1907. ...	3,497	46
1907-1908. ...	3,511	58
Average for 5 years.	3,248	35

134. Appendix XXIV gives particulars of births and deaths, which are registered in the villages by Patels and Talatis and in Chhota Udepur by the Talati. There were 2,341 births and 974 deaths registered during the year, as compared with 2,490 and 909 in the year preceding. The incidence of births and deaths is respectively 36.2 and 15.07 against 38.5 and 14.06 in the year preceding.

Vital statistics.

135. The subjoined table shows the number of deaths caused by wild animals and snakes and by accidents:—

Deaths caused by wild animals and snakes and by accidents.

	1907-08.	1908-09.
By snake bites.	14	12
By falls from toddy trees etc.	23	26
By drowning.	3	5
By wild animals....	0	2
By suicide.	2	2
By other causes	6	5

136. This Dispensary was opened in 1904-05. It is in charge of Mr. Govind Atmaram. His principal work is looking after Darbari animals and shoeing horses. He is, however, occasionally deputed to visit villages, whenever an epidemic rages among cattle. He treated 497 cases in Chhota Udepur, of which 166 were Darbari animals, and performed 11 major and 16 minor operations.

137. Malignant sore throat or "Galsudha" having been reported as prevailing among cattle in Rangpur and Sadli, the veterinary subordinate was deputed to treat the sick animals and give advice. As the disease showed signs of spreading, circular orders were issued to all the Thandars bringing to their notice a circular issued by Mr. M. A. Sitole, Director of Agriculture, Baroda State, on the subject of the prevention and treatment of the disease. The disease spread in due course throughout the State and claimed 788 deaths among cattle and goats, including 177 bullocks, 61 cows, 169 buffaloes, 69 calves and 309 goats. The greatest sufferer was the Jetpur-Jabugam Taluka, next to it being Tejghad.

138. The shoeing of State animals is also done by a farrier, who is specially employed for this work.

139. The Veterinary Dispensary cost Rs. 674 during the year against Rs. 611 in the year preceding.

CHAPTER VII.

Education.

140. There were in all 21 schools in the State during the year, as compared with 17 in the year preceding. The number of pupils attending these schools was 944 as compared with 758 and the average daily attendance was 682.3. In 11 schools boys as well as girls receive education, while in 2 places there are separate schools for girls, viz: Chhota Udepur and Kawant. The head mistresses of both these schools are, at present, receiving a course of training in the Ahmedabad Female Training College. They receive scholarships from the State. The total expenditure on education during the year amounted to Rs. 7,661 against Rs. 7,189 in the year preceding. Appendix XXV furnishes statistics regarding education in the State.

141. The Sanscrit School at Chhota Udepur, which is intended to impart religious education to the Hindus, appears to be doing well. The State expended Rs. 306 on this school. The number of boys on the register was 27 and the daily average attendance was 20.7 against 32 and 18.2 respectively in the preceding year.

142. There is a separate Urdu class for Mahomedan boys in the Urdu School. vernacular school at Chhota Udepur.

143. Scholarships to 7 boys and the head mistresses of Chhota Udepur and Kawant Girls' schools are granted by the State to help them in obtaining advanced education in the High Schools at Baroda, Nanded and Godhra, and at the Ahmedabad Training College. Of these 7 are Hindus and 2 Mahomedans. An annual contribution is also made towards the Pollen Boarding House and Reading Room attached to the Telang High School, Godhra. A sum of Rs. 1,000 was given as donation towards the Hospital building to be constructed in connection with the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, the *alma mater* of the Rajaji. This donation appears to have been greatly appreciated by the Principal of the College and was acknowledged by him in suitable terms.

144. The control over the educational institutions in this State has hitherto been exercised by the Government Educational Department. It is now proposed to transfer the control of the schools to the State. The question will be laid before the Dewan's Conference to be held at Godhra next month.

145. Since the commencement of the year under report, a happy change has been inaugurated in the educational policy of the State, which has decided upon establishing 4 new schools every year in the different parts of the State. Education throughout the State has also been made free. Thus at a stroke of the pen a free gift has been made to the people of a decent sum hitherto realised from school fees. Education of the masses, which are at present in a most backward and hopeless condition, will, therefore, be the constant care and occupy the foremost attention of the Chief and his administration in future. Circular orders have been issued to the District and Taluka officers to spare no efforts during the course of their tours in impressing on the minds of the people the great advantages of education. They should be convinced by arguments that, because of their illiterate condition, they are under the power of the Sowkar, who can debit them with what amount he pleases in his accounts. Once they learn to read and write and cast simple accounts, they can easily check the roguery of their creditors and save themselves from any possible fleecing at the hands of village officers at the time of the payment of revenue. The State is ready to assist them in this matter by the awards of scholarships and other help in the shape of books, slates, pencils, papers and, if necessary, small cash grants. The State is further ready to assist boys of the backward classes, such as Kolis, Bhills, Naikras and Dhankas by finding them employment as school masters after they have undergone sufficient training. Periodical reports have been called for, and when it will appear that the people of any particular villages persistently disregard the efforts of the State in

ameliorating their condition, it will be necessary to make education compulsory in those villages.

146. The more I see of the aboriginal agriculturists of this State the more I am convinced that until the light of education is instilled in them, there is not much chance of their regeneration, and the above measures will, I trust, have the desired effect.

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

147. The Library at Chhota Udepur is maintained chiefly from State funds. Most of the officers of the State and a few merchants take advantage of the Institution which subscribes to a large number of English and Gujarati newspapers and periodicals. The State contributed Rs. 200 and the Rajaji Rs. 51 towards the Institution during the year.

148. A printing press was opened in Chhota Udepur for the first time on 23rd July 1908. As an encouragement to this venture the State has lent the proprietor all possible assistance. A spacious building has been placed at his disposal, free of rent, and most of the printing work for the State will now be done here.

149. Goats and buffaloes used to be sacrificed on the occasion of Dasera and other festivals in this State to propitiate the deity. This cruel custom has now been abolished and in place of animals, white pumpkins and cocoanuts are offered as sacrifice. The alteration in the custom at first evoked some superstitious forebodings, but now the people are reconciled to the new condition.

150. During the year a brass and string band has been formed at the expense of the State. It discourses sweet music several times in a week in public places and at the palace. The initial expenses amounted to Rs. 1,100, and the annual charges are estimated at Rs. 2,700.

Chhota Udepur, }
27th April 1909. }

Hormasji J. Antia.
Dewan, Chhota Udepur State.

APPENDIX L

Names of high officials in the Chhota Udepur State and Residency officials showing changes in personnel during the year 1908-1909.

No.	Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
			From.	To.	
1	Hormasji J. Antia Esquire.	Dewan.	28-12-1907	31- 3-1909	
2	Ajam Morlidhar Babaji Pradhan.	Revenue Officer.	6- 2-1908	21-10-1908	
	„ Balwantrao Trimbuk.	—do—	22-10-1908	31- 3-1909	
3	„ Adisinhji Partap-sinhji.	Private Secretary.	1- 1-1906	12-11-1908	Went on 2 months privilege leave and was not allowed to return.
	„ Jehangirshaw D. Nanavatty. B. A.	—do—	28-10-1908	31-3-1909	
4	„ Harpatram Har-mukhram Mehta.	Nyayadhish & 1st class Magistrate.	9-11-1905	5- 9-1908	
	„ Jamnadas Dayaram Mehta B. A., L. L. B.	—do—	1-10-1908	31- 3-1909	
5	Mr. Dinkarow L. Bhutt.	Suprintendent of Police.	20- 7-1907	9- 9-1908	
	„ Shamsuddin Badamia,	—do—	12- 1-1909	31- 3-1909	
6	„ Beli Ram.	Forest Officer.	6- 9-1906	9- 9-1908	
	„ Isa Mahomed,	—do—	14- 9-1908	31- 3-1909	
7	Dr. Ardeshir D. Jilla. L. M. & S.	Medical Officer.	14- 2-1908	1- 9-1908	
	„ Chhaganlal Ranchhod Keshani. L. M. & S.	—do—	1-11-1908	31- 3-1909	
8	Mr. Laxman Gabaji.	Survey Superin-tendent.	15- 6-1907	31- 3-1909	
9	„ Narayan P. Vinod.	State Overseer.	10- 3-1908	31- 3-1909	

Chhota Udepur,
27th April 1909.

HORMASJI J. ANTIA.
Dewan.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Chhota Udepur State. 1908-09.

Serial No.	Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under report.	Remarks.
1	Act XLV of 1860, Indian Penal Code.	Yes.		
2	„ V of 1898, Criminal Procedure Code.	—Do—		
3	„ I of 1872, The Evidence Act.	—Do—		
4	„ IX of 1872, The Contract Act.	—Do—		
5	„ XV of 1877, The Limitation Act.	Yes, but some portion of it is excluded,		
6	„ XXI of 1879, The Extradition Act.	Yes.		
7	„ IV of 1887, The Gambling Act.	—Do—		
8	„ I of 1878, The Opium Act.	—Do—		
9	„ VI of 1864, The Whipping Act.	—Do—		
10	„ IV of 1890, The District Police Act.	—Do—		
11	„ I of 1871, The Cattle Trespass Act.	Yes, with modifications in the amounts of fines levied on animals impounded.		
12	„ V of 1908, The Civil Procedure Code.	Yes, with other enactments relating to civil matters.	Yes.	
13	„ V of 1878, The Abkari Act.	Yes.		
14	The Arms Regulations 1902.	State rules approved by Government.		
15	Registration Rules of 1902.	—Do—		
16	Rules under the Stamp Act.	—Do—		
17	Rules framed consistently with act XXXVI of 1858, Lunatic Asylum Act, for treatment of dangerous lunatics.	Yes.		
18	Municipal Rules.	—Do—		
19	Toll Rules.	—Do—		
20	Forest Rules.	—Do—		
21	Regulation VIII of 1827, Administration of Intestate Estates.	—Do—		
22	Notification making the members of the Buling family liable to the jurisdiction of civil courts.	...		
23	Indian Explosives Act, VI of 1908.	Yes.	Yes.	
24	Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878.	Yes.	Yes.	

Chhota Udepur,

27th April 1909.

HORMASJI J. ANTIA.

Dewan.

APPENDIX III

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Chhota Udepur State, 1908-1909.

Arm of Service.	Number of fighting officers and men.							Details of force at end of the current year.					Total cost on account of the force, including followers.	Remarks.	
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of regiments, battalions, or batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.						
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, etc.				European commissioned officers.	Native commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Fighting men			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Cavalry.	...					Nil.									
Sappers.	...														
Artillery.	...														
Infantry.															
Imperial service troops.															
Total.	...														

Chhota Udepur,

HORMASJI J. ANTIA.

27th April 1909.

Dewan.

APPENDIX IV.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline, and education of the Police, for the year 1908-1909.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total cost.	Punishments.				Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.		By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10	11	12
		Ra.	Ra.									
Police proper. ...	1	60+15	690	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Superintendent of Police. ...	1	30+15	2,027	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	
Chief Constables. ...	2	25+10		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	1	20+15		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	1	20+10		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mounted Head Constable. ...	1	25	281	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mounted Constables. ...	12	22	2,838	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	
1st Class Head Constables. ...	6	14	996	1	2	...	...	...	...	6	...	
2nd Class —do— ...	4	12	763	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	
	1	12+2		...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	

3rd Class — do —	...	6	10	664	1	3	...	2	...	6	...
4th Class — do —	...	13	9	1,376	...	3	...	1	...	8	...
1st Class Constables...	...	12	8	1,063	...	3	...	2	...	5	...
2nd Class — do —	...	69	7	5,937	...	11	...	2	...	25	...
3rd Class — do —	...	87	6	6,200	9	22	3	6	...	19	...
Karkuns, Faras, & Bhangis...	...	1	6+1	355	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
	...	4	1 on 17		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	1 " 10		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	1 " 4		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contingences	...	...	1 " 2	227	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	224	...	23,419	12	46	3	15	...	88	...
<i>Abbani Police.</i>											
Inspectors.	...	1	20	429	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
4th Class Head Constable.	...	1	15	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2nd Class Constables.	...	7	9		...	...	...	...	...	1	...
3rd Class — do —	...	14	7		...	3	...	...	...	2	...
Contingences.	...	...	6		...	5	...	1	...	...	...
Total	...	24	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	24	...	2,114	...	8	...	1	2	5	...

APPENDIX IV. (continued.)

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline, and education of the Police, for the year 1908-1909.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>Pagu.</i>											
Commander.	1	35	350	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Risaldar.	1	30	234	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Dafedar... ..	1	24+2	312	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Sowars.	1	22+1	4,595	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	
	3	22+2		...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
	13	22		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Turiwala, and Bhangi	2	1 on 5 1 on 4	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Contingences... ..	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total.	22		5,608	...	2	...	...	...	15	...	
Grand Total.	270		31,141	12	56	3	16	2	108	...	

Chhota Udepur,

HORMASJI J. ANTIA,

27th April 1909.

Dewan.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Chhota Udepur State, during the year 1908-1909.

STATE.	Number of offences reported to the Police.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		No. of accused convicted.		No. of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions on accused sent for trial.		Remarks.		
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Chhota Udepur.	100	143	105	147	105	147	70	124	26	14	66.6	84.3	66.6	84.3	

Chhota Udepur.

HORMASJI J. ANTIA.

27th April 1909.

Dewan.

APPENDIX VI.

and

Statement showing the Value of Property stolen, amount of Recoveries in the Chhota Udepur State, during the year 1908-1909.

STATE.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1							8
Chhota Udepur.	Rs. 1,305	Rs. 1,704	Rs. 464	Rs. 1,133	35.6	66.5	

Chhota Udepur,

27th April 1909.

HORMASJI J. ANTIA.

Dewan.

APPENDIX VII.

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of Crimes committed, number of Cases disposed of, and

Description of offences.	Number of Offences.			Number of cases disposed of during past year.	Number of cases disposed of during present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	No. of persons sentenced.						
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment & fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
I. P. Code offences under Sections:—														
143-160	...	1	1	..	1	5	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	5
172-190	...	18	18	4	18	26	24	...	...	...	...	24	...	24
193-231	...	1	1	2	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
269-294	...	10	10	...	10	11	10	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
302-311	...	7	7	3	7	6	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	5
323-338	...	6	35	41	45	36	62	9	3	...	1	5	...	9
341-358	...	1	1	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
379-382	...	1	13	14	13	14	19	1	6	...	6	1	...	15
384-389	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
392-402	...	1	1	2	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
403-409	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
411-420	...	5	5	...	4	5	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
426-437	...	5	5	2	5	8	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	2
447-462	...	1	1	3	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
465-477	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
493-498	...	5	5	2	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
500-502	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
504-510	...	13	13	11	13	30	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
109 Criminal Procedure Code.	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Total...	9	121	130	94	122	192	78	1	17	1	14	44	1	78
Abkari and Other Acts.	...	84	84	46	82	90	84	2	12	...	8	62	...	84
Grand total...	9	205	214	140	204	282	162	3	29	1	22	106	1	162

VII.

Cases awaiting trial in the Chhota Udepur State, during the year 1908-1909.

Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined, being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial or escaped.	Term of imprisonment.											Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
			Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...
48	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
4	...	...	6	...	3	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
103	...	1	14	...	3	8	1	3	1	1	2	...	...	8	...
4	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
107	...	1	36	...	3	8	1	3	1	1	2	...	...	10	...

Chhota Udepur,

27th April 1909.

HORMASJI J. ANTIA.

Dewan.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of Offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Chhota Udepur State, during the year 1908-1909.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.										Persons disposed of.						Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial in 1908-1909.					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Persons remaining at end of Year.	Number of Criminal cases remaining for trial at the end of the year.		
				Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary	Received by transfer or commitment.	Past year.	Present year.									
									4	5								6		7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Huzur Court. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	This case was committed for trial only at the close of the year.
Assistant Sessions Judge and District Magistrate's Court.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	19	5	...	...	3	...	...	1	1	1	
First Class Magistrate's Court ...	172	185	13	135	13	89	...	...	224	* 250	75	17	140	8	1	9	8	8	
Jabugam 3rd class Magistrate's Court ...	...	7	...	5	6	4	...	...	...	15	7	...	8	...	...	...	...	* Include 8 persons dealt with by the Court of Ses-	
Kawant 3rd class Magistrate's Court...	...	13	...	3	1	13	...	...	...	17	...	7	8	...	...	2	1	sions.	
Total...	172	205	13	143	20	106	...	8	247	* 290	82	25	162	8	1	12	10		

Chhota Udepur,

HORMASJI J. ANTIA,

27th April 1909.

Dewan.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of Appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Chhota Udepur State during the Year 1908-1909.

Tribunals.	Number of persons and cases.														Remarks.				
	Number of applications		Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.			Further enquiry etc, ordered.		Pending.	
	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Confirmed.	Persons.	Cases.	Modified.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
Assistant Sessions Judge and District Magistrate's court.	3	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Huzur Court.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total..	4	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	

Chhota Udepur,

HORMASJI J. ANTIA.

27th April 1909.

Dewan.

APPENDIX X.

Civil Work-Nature and Value of Original Suits filed and disposed of during the year 1908-1909.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.				Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Value.								Suits filed during present year.								Suits disposed of during present year.						Remarks.		
	Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		Ex-parte.		Admitted and compromised.		Struck off the file.		Otherwise disposed of.		Value.			Average duration.	
	Rs.	Y. m. d.	Rs.	Y. m. d.	Rs.	Y. m. d.	Rs.	Y. m. d.	Rs.	Y. m. d.	Rs.	Y. m. d.	Rs.	Y. m. d.	Rs.	Y. m. d.	Rs.	Y. m. d.	Rs.	Y. m. d.	Rs.	Y. m. d.	Rs.	Y. m. d.	Rs.	Y. m. d.	Rs.	Y. m. d.	Rs.	Y. m. d.	Rs.	Y. m. d.	Rs.	Y. m. d.			
Huzar Court.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
District Judge's Civil Court.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Nyayadhish Court.	1632	92	108	108	140	76	109	3231	14,588	6102	...	67	36	4	1	...	26	62	912	4,638	0-3-18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total.	1632	96	108	112	140	80	109	3231	14,588	6102	...	67	36	4	1	...	26	62	912	4,638	0-3-18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Chhota Udepur,

HORMASJI J. ANTIA,

27th April 1909.

Dewan.

APPENDIX XI.
Civil work-Results of applications for execution of Decrees. 1908-1909.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.		Applications brought to the register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Number of applications pending disposal at the close of year.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Rs.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Rs.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.		
Huzur Court. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
District Judge's Civil Court. ...	2	2	1,546	1,546	...	...	...	2	2	1,546	...	1	435	2	1	1,111	...	...	1	
Nyayadhish Court. ...	14	14	2,604	8,275	45	35	5,671	59	49	8,275	45	39	5,588	14	10	2,687	8	1	1	
Total ...	16	16	4,150	9,821	45	35	5,671	61	51	9,821	45	40	6,023	16	11	3,798	8	1	2	

Chhota Udepur,
27th April 1909.

HORMASJI J. ANTIA.
Dewan.

APPENDIX XII.

Civil Work-Number and Results of Appeals in Civil Suits. 1908-09.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during.		Total.		Disposed of during.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during.		How disposed of.						Average duration.			
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for retrial.		Cases com- promised and otherwise disposed of.		Past year.	Present year.
											Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.		
Huzur Court...	2	..	..	5	2	5	2	3	..	2	Rs. 9621,644	Rs.	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	Y. m. d. 1-10-14	Y. m. d. 0-4-9
District Judge's Court. ...	..	..	6	7	6	7	4	3	..	3	2,5862,463	4	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	0-4-11	0-6-3
Total...	2	..	6	12	8	12	7	7	..	5	3,5484,107	4	4	4	4	..	..	..	..	..		

Chhota Udepur,

HORMASJI J. ANTIA.

27th April 1909

Dewan.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lockups in the Chhota Udepur State during the Year 1908-1909.

Stations.	Number of prisons.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail.
		Admitted during the year.		Total.	Past year.	Present year.					
		Remaining from last year.	Past year.				Present year.				
Jitsinhji Jail at Chhota Udepur.	1	35	57	67	92	33.8	35.9	37	Rs. * 2,952	21.2 days.	* Out of this the sum of Rs. 451-8-0 was on account of charges for the maintenance of prisoners belonging to this State undergoing imprisonment at the Andamans and the Ahmedabad Central Jail.
Convicted.		4	40	51	44	3.2	2.5	6			
Under trial.											
Total ...	1	39	97	118	136	37.0	38.4	43		21.2 days.	

Chhota Udepur,

HORMASJI J. ANTIA.

27th April 1909.

Dewan.

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Chhota Udepur State during 1908-09.

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Mortgages.		Sale-deeds.		Wills.		Money-bonds.		Miscellaneous.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
			Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.										Past year.	Present year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Chhota Udepur.	37	27	9	16	11	7	5	...	...	...	12	4	37	27.	Rs. 37,981	Rs. 23,011	...	...	...	...	

Chhota Udepur,
27th April 1909.

HORMASJI J. ANTIA.
Dewan.

APPENDIX XV.

Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration in the Chhota Udepur State during the Year 1908-1909.

Description.	Past Year.			Present Year.			Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.	
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Deeds of Sale.	11	16,675	72	7	3,621	35	
„ Gifts.	5	1,032	29	...	...	...	
„ Mortgage.	9	18,672	72	16	16,898	91	
„ Miscellaneous	12	1,602	15	4	2,491	13	
Total ...	37	37,981	188	27	23,011	139	
Deduct Expenditure.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Net profit ...			188			139	

Chhota Udepur,
27th April 1909.

HORMASJI J. ANTIA,
Dewan.

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Chhota Udepur State during the year 1908--1909.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March 1908.	Remarks.
		Past.	Present.		Past.	Present.		
Chhota Udepur Municipality.		Rs. 1,095	Rs. 906		Rs. 3,059	Rs 3,319		The excess of expenditure over the receipts was met from the general balance of the State.

Chhota Udepur,
27th April 1909.

HORMASJI J. ANTIA,
Dewan.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of Rainfall in the Chhota Udepur State for the year 1908—1909.

STATE.	April 1908.	May 1908.	June 1908.	July 1908.	August 1908.	September 1908.	October 1908.	November 1908.	December 1908.	January 1909.	February 1909.	March 1909.	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 years.	Remarks.
Chhota Udepur.	Inches.	Cents.														
	—	—														
			5—18													
			23—87													
			14—71													
			0—90													
			—													
			—													
			—													
			—													
			—													
			44—66													
			25—97													
			36—98													

Chhota Udepur,

HORMASJI J. ANTIA.

27th April 1909.

Dewan.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food-grains during the year 1908-1909.

Article.	During March. (past year.) Rate per maund.			During March. (present year.) Rate per maund.			Remarks.
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Bajri. ...	1	14	6	1	9	...	
Adad, ...	1	12	6	1	9	...	
Mag, ...	2	1	3	2	8	...	
Tal (Sessamum) ...	4	9	2	3	8	3	
Gram, ...	1	15	...	1	14	...	
Pulse (Tuwer.) ...	2	9	3	3	...	...	
Pulse (Mag.) ...	2	10	8	2	13	...	
Rice Kamod. ...	4	3	4	5	...	...	
Rice Superior. ...	3	1	3	2	14	...	
Rice Inferior. ...	2	10	8	2	8	...	
Maize. ...	1	10	8	1	9	...	
Wheat, ...	2	10	8	2	10	...	
Pulse (Gram.) ...	2	9	3	3	...	...	

Chhota Udepur,

27th April 1909.

HORMASJI J. ANTIA.

Dewan.

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works in the Chhota Udepur State during the year 1908-09.

Description of Work.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Total.
	Ori- ginal.	Re- pairs.	Total.	Ori- ginal.	Re- pairs.	Total.	
<i>Original works.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings.	11,529						
Communications... ..							
Public Improvements.	7,010						
Other incidental charges.	916						
Total. ...			19,455				19,455
<i>Repairs.</i>							
Buildings.		5,994					
Communications... ..		7,312					
Public Improvements...		389					
Total. ...			13,695				13,695
Miscellaneous. Tools and Plant etc... ..			942				942
Relief Test works. ...			509				509
Establishment charges.			3,498				3,498
Grand Total...			38,099				38,099

Chhota Udepur,

27th April 1909.

HORMASJI J. ANTIA.

Dewan.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural Stock in the Chhota Udepur State during the year 1908-1909.

District.	Year.	Horses and Cattle.										Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying.		
				Male.	Female.											
Chhota Udepur.	1907-1908	32,562	24,559	1,973	8,726	353	360	...	119	19,358	11,541	...	452	2,537		
	1908-1909	35,099	27,348	2,620	9,397	346	362	...	112	18,678	12,012	...	429	2,812		

Chhota Udepur,

HORMASJI J. ANTIA.

27th April 1909.

Dewan.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of the Chhota Udepur State during the Year 1908-1909.

Name of State.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Toddy.		Total.		Remarks.
	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	
Chhota Udepur.	32	24,902	7	3435 2,808 opium compensa tion.	7	508	...	...	46	31,653	Rs. There was a balance of opium of the value of Rs. 1,541 at the end of the year.

Chhota Udepur,

HORMASJI J. ANTIA.

27th April 1909. —

Dewan

APPENDIX XXII.

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing Receipts and Disbursements of the Chhota Udepur State, during the year ending 31st October 1908.

Receipts.									
Nature of demand.	Demand.			Collection during the current year. Samvat 1964.	Collection during the previous year. Samvat 1963.	Remission during the current year Samvat 1964.	Balance.	Remarks.	
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.						
Cash balance at the commencement of the year.	...	2,00,184	2,00,184	2,00,184	1,09,194	...	...		
(A.) Land Revenue.									
1. Fixed	3,952	1,41,375	1,45,327	1,40,829	1,46,798	956	3,542		
2. Fluctuating... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
3. Miscellaneous collection charges, etc.	...	7,485	7,485	7,076	4,729	5	404		
Total....	3,952	1,48,860	1,52,812	1,47,905	1,51,527	961	3,946		
(B.) Forest Revenue.									
1. Timber duty.	...	25,366	25,366	25,366	28,427	...	...		
2. Jungle produce... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
3. Koila rasum (charcoal fees.)...	...	2,606	2,606	2,606	1,554	...	...		
4. Miscellaneous.	...	3,545	3,545	3,545	2,006	...	...		

5. Rohisa oil farm....	...	950	950	950	950	950	...
6. Timroo leaves farm....	...	12,701	12,701	12,701	12,625	...	...
7. Grass produce.	...	170	170	170	185	...	...
Total....	...	45,338	45,338	45,747	...	...	...
<i>Customs.</i>							
1. Export duty.	...	55,529	55,529	55,061	...	...	...
2. Import duty.	...	7,466	7,466	8,662	...	...	...
3. Tolls	...	4,051	3,293	4,009	...	758	758
Total....	...	67,046	66,288	67,732	...	...	758
<i>(C.) Excise Revenue.</i>							
1. Opium fee. (opium sale duty.) ...	86	3,253	3,339	3,236	3,540	1	102
2. Madat do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Country spirit license fee... ..	...	25,023	25,023	23,699	29,814	...	1,324
4. Toddy license fee.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Bhang and Ganja do.	22	474	496	469	590	...	27
6. Duty on sale of Ganja.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Opium Compensation.	...	2,808	2,808	2,808	2,808	...	...
Total....	108	31,558	31,666	30,212	36,752	1	1,453

APPENDIX XXII. *Contd.*

Receipts.

Nature of demand.	Demand.			Collection during the current year, Samvat 1964.	Collection during the previous year, Samvat 1963.	Remission during the current year, Samvat 1964.	Balance.	Remarks.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.					
(D) Stamp revenue.								
1. Sale-proceeds of adhesive and impressed court-fee stamps.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Sale-proceeds of stamped papers. ...	...	412	412	412	362	...	...	
3. Stamp duty on plaints insufficiently stamped or unstamped.	...	906	906	906	905	...	...	
Total....	...	1,318	1,318	1,318	1,267	...	...	
(E.) Law and Justice.								
1. Sale-proceeds of unclaimed property.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Sale-proceeds of intestate property.	...	100	100	100	244	...	...	
3. Process-servers' fees, realised in cash.	...	218	218	218	208	...	...	
4. Amin's fees, realised in cash.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Other items (mutation fees, etc.) realised in cash.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

6.	Civil forfeitures...	...	...	...	...	...
7.	Criminal forfeitures...	...	...	...	...	...
8.	Civil Court fines.	...	...	...	...	...
9.	Criminal (Magisterial) fines.	...	...	...	...	...
10.	Other fees, forfeitures, and fines.	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	...	...	...	...

(F.) Miscellaneous Ordinary Receipts.						
1.	Ghatkar (ferries.)	...	...	...	...	...
2.	Machhdia (fishery).	...	...	...	...	...
3.	Falkar (orchard revenue.)	...	...	...	...	...
4.	Jail manufacture.	...	...	...	...	...
5.	Hide license.	...	...	...	...	...
6.	Convict labour.	...	...	...	...	...
7.	Misc. Jail produce.	...	...	...	...	...
8.	Tribute.	...	...	...	...	...
9.	Foujvero receipts.	...	...	...	...	...
10.	Deficiency in Ghee	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX XXII. *Contd.*

Receipts.

Nature of demand,	Demand.			Collection during the current year. Samvat 1964.	Collection during the previous year. Samvat 1963.	Remission during the current year. Samvat 1964.	Balance.	Remarks.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.					
(G.) <i>Extraordinary Miscellaneous Receipts.</i>								
1. Pound fees, ...	...	718	718	718	528	...	...	
2. Copying and searching fees.	...	85	85	85	54	...	...	
3. Registration receipts... ..	...	138	138	138	181	...	...	
4. Sale-proceeds of Government securities... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Interests-Miscellaneous	...	1,370	1,370	1,370	898	...	...	
(a) On Government securities: ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(b) On loans... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(c) On kist khelapi:	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6. Sale-proceeds of old stores, materials and live-stock, etc.	...	3,683	3,683	3,683	3,754	...	...	
7. Miscellaneous receipts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(a) Education, ...	...	167	167	167	310	...	...	

(b) Refunds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Salaries of Government and State servants refunded by parties citing them as witnesses.	...	319	319	319	305	...	...	...	...	...
(d) Other miscellaneous receipts...	...	9,788	9,788	9,485	11,677	161	...	...	...	192
8. Granary receipts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Agricultural receipts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	...	16,268	16,268	15,915	17,207	161	...	...	...	192
(H) Debts.										
1. Deposits.—										
(a) Revenue and Civil deposits. ...	17,447	20,257	37,704	16,981	16,576	...	...	...	...	20,723
(b) Judicial (Criminal Court) deposits	134	131	265	223	242	...	...	...	...	42
(c) Miscellaneous deposits:—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(1) Personal.	43,861	35,085	78,946	22,072	22,070	...	...	...	...	56,874
(2) Rajal.	29	173	202	100	29	...	...	...	...	102
2. Advances recovered.—										
By cash Tacavi....	34,277	12,140	46,417	9,594	13,097	1,200	...	...	...	35,623

APPENDIX XXII. Contd.

Receipts.								
Nature of demand.	Demand.		Collection during the current year. Samvat 1964.	Collection during the previous year. Samvat 1963.	Remission during the current year. Samvat 1964.	Balance.	Remarks.	
	Arrear.	Current.						
By other advances.	12,694	34,457	47,151	35,288	33,017	31	11,832	
3. Loans recovered.	3,031	2,500	5,531	688	760	2,312	2,531	
4. Cash recoveries of service payments made during the current year. ...								
Total ...	1,11,473	1,04,743	2,16,216	84,946	85,791	3,543	1,27,727	
Total Receipts. ...	1,15,533	4,20,863	5,36,396	3,96,767	4,11,006	5,117	1,34,512	
Grand Total. ...	1,15,533	6,21,047	7,36,580	5,96,951	5,20,200	5,117	1,34,512	

APPENDIX XXII.—Contd.

Statement showing Receipts and disbursements of the Chhota Udepur State, during the year ending 31st October 1908.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Nature of Expenditure.	Budget Estimates.		Actual Expenditure.		Remarks.
	Current year.	Previous year.	Current year.	Previous year.	
(A.) <i>Tribute</i>	7,806	7,806	7,806	7,806	
(B) <i>Refunds</i> .					
1. Of revenue... ..	...	...	...	...	
2. Of fees, fines and forfeitures.	...	...	...	...	
3. Of lapsed deposits.	...	...	...	...	
Total:	...	...	...	...	
(C). <i>Administration</i> .					
1. General Department.	13,923	13,960	11,760	12,653	
2. Account Department... ..	2,132	1,462	1,997	1,392	
3. Miscellaneous Account Department... ..	960	850	668	992	
4. Tuazi Department.	...	...	...	...	

APPENDIX XXII.—*Contd.*

Nature of Expenditure.	Disbursements.				Remarks.
	Budget Estimates.		Actual Expenditure.		
	Current year.	Previous year.	Current year.	Previous year.	
5. Treasury and Store Department...	...	...	...	...	
6. Criminal Department...	3,036	2,676	2,160	3,220	
7. Revenue and Civil Department...	18,424	14,930	16,051	13,642	
8. Record-room Department...	1,426	936	1,211	852	
9. Process Department...	...	...	...	...	
10. Police Department...	25,705	25,434	23,770	24,032	
11. Jail Department...	3,681	3,634	3,430	3,197	
12. Law charges...	...	...	...	...	
13. Postal Department charges...	...	...	...	...	
14. Printing charges...	1,800	2,500	1,549	2,360	
15. Forest Department...	9,080	9,180	6,943	9,757	

16. Contingencies and stationery for Manager's office.	360	360	360	360	360
17. Travelling allowance of Revenue and Judicial officers of headquarters office, ...	400	300	250	281	...
18. Miscellaneous unforeseen administrative charges.	...	...	...	...	...
19. Sub-divisional office establishment at Bysinga.	...	...	...	...	...
20. Settlement Department.	...	...	...	...	...
21. Bag Bungalow Department	3,146	2,682	3,093	2,565	...
22. Tent Department... ..	1,850	900	1,916	690	...
23. Armoury Department... ..	468	468	319	280	...
24. Abkari, Opium etc.	6,550	6,600	6,081	5,631	...
25. Paga Department, ...	7,373	6,142	6,586	6,071	...
26. Custom Department, ...	6,833	6,040	6,112	5,040	...
Total...	1,07,147	99,054	94,256	93,015	...
(D) Public Instruction... ..	7,767	7,489	7,369	6,945	...
(E.) Dispensary charges, ...	5,861	3,959	4,962	3,955	...
(F.) Domestic charges.	...	...	...	...	...
1. Dress and toys for the minor Raja	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX XXII.—Contd.

Disbursements.

Nature of Expenditure.	Budget Estimates.		Actual Expenditure.		Remarks.
	Current year.	Previous year.	Current year.	Previous year.	
2. Rajaji's personal allowance.	21,850	18,910	21,026	19,345	
3. Maintenance allowance of the Dowager and other Rania.	16,378	12,248	16,128	12,978	
4. Domestic Servants.	720	600	674	600	
5. Elephant and stable establishment.	16,463	17,166	22,822	17,928	
6. Minor Raja's education charges	...	...	...	...	
7. Misc: Arab levy etc. charges including special.	9,096	8,853	13,556	14,198	
Total. ...	64,507	57,777	74,806	65,049	
(G.) Religious charges.	6,492	6,167	6,522	5,684	
(H) Public Works Department.					
1. Establishment, travelling allowance and contingencies.	4,462	3,566	3,335	2,568	

2. Original works...	42,983	17,045	11,269	12,713
3. Repair do. ...	24,279	20,950	13,187	19,439
4. Petty works Misc: ...	1,503	1,242	1,388	1,270
5. Relief Test work., ...	...	...	509	...
6. Survey expense....	5,894	5,683	4,475	2,322
7. Compensation for removing huts. ...	...	...	...	...
Total. ...	79,121	49,086	34,163	38,312
(I.) Stamp Department.				
1. Purchase of stamps, including contingencies. ...	...	...	...	...
2. Discount paid on the sale of stamps, etc... ..	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...
	144	424	45	128
(J.) Pension.				
K. Conservancy charges: Municipality.. ...	3,904	3,419	3,499	2,789
L. Miscellaneous charges... ..				
1. Purchase of Government securities	...	...	...	...
2. Payment of interests.... ..	...	...	...	...
3. Value of Police clothing, etc., supplied. ...	1,000	1,200	1,024	1,387
4. Copying fee charges	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX XXII.—Contd.

Disbursements.					
Nature of Expenditure.	Budget Estimates.		Actual Expenditure.		Remarks.
	Current year.	Previous year.	Current year.	Previous year.	
5. Granary Establishment.	...	...	...	...	
6. Registration charges	...	...	...	...	
7. Agricultural do....	...	...	...	...	
8. Rent of Nayapatna bungalow land...	...	...	...	...	
9. Subscription towards Famine Relief Fund. ...	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	
10. Donation for the maintenance of the General Hospital	...	...	...	...	
11. Guaranteed and other rights.	326	326	275	267	
12. Holiday's charges etc....	8,051	7,661	14,238	6,760	
Total....	19,377	19,187	25,537	18,414	
Total of Heads (A) to (L)...	3,02,126	2,54,368	2,58,965	2,42,097	

(M) Debts.				
1. Repayment of deposits:—				
(a) Of Revenue and Civil deposits....	...	...	13,705	9,227
(b) Of Judicial (Criminal) Court deposits. ...	10,000	...	315	357
(c) Of personal deposits. ...	...	...	9,060	16,161
(d) Fajal Debts. ...	300	200	127	760
2. Advances made:—	...	...	...	...
(1) Takavi.	10,000	10,000	12,140	14,190
(2) Other advances. ...	2,000	2,000	33,456	37,224
3. Loans given....	...	...	2,500	...
4. Cash payments out of receipts under service heads of the current year ...	...	...	...	...
Total...	22,300	22,200	71,303	77,919
Total Expenditure. ...	3,24,426	2,76,568	3,30,268	3,20,016
Surplus at the end of the year...	1,76,057	88,168	2,66,683	2,00,184
GRAND TOTAL...	5,00,483	3,64,736	5,96,951	5,20,200

HORMASJI J. ANTIA.

Dewan.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Chhota Udepur State during the year 1908-09.

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of In-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
Chhota Udepur Hospital ...	34,505	723	717 Cured & relieved	2	2	2	2,794	94.5 1.9	Out door. In door.
Jail Dispensary...	1,184	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.2	Out door,
Jetpur Dispensary.	2,934	...	...	...	...	...	854	8.04	Out door.
Kawant Dispensary....	8,414	...	...	...	...	...	784	23.05	Out door,
Total...	47,035	723	717	2	2	2	4,432	130.08	

Chhota Udepur,
27th April 1909.

HORMASJI J. ANTIA.
Dewan.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Chhota Udepur State, for the year 1908-09.

Name.	Population.	Births.		Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.			Births.		Deaths.		
								Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Chhota Udepur.	14,621	2,490	2,341	909	974	65	...	38.5	36.2	14.06	15.07	

Chhota Udepur,

27th April 1909.

HORMASJI J. ANTIA.

Dewan.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Chhota Udepur State, for the Year 1908-09.

Number of Schools.		Description of Schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average atten- dance.		Expenditure.	Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.		
14	18	Boys' School.	617	818	442.1	590.0	Rs. 7,661	The expenditure incurred in the previous two years was as follows:— 1906-07 1907-08 Rs. 6,464 Rs. 9,689
1	1	English School.	29	21	22.1	17.7		
2	2	Girls' School.	112	105	81.7	74.6		
17	21		758	944	545.9	682.3		

Chhota Udepur,

HORMASJI J. ANTIA.

27th April 1909.

Dewan.

HUZUR OFFICE, CHHOTA UDEPUR,

Dated the 12th May, 1910.

FROM

GANPATRAO N. LAUD,

Dewan, Chhota Udepur State;

TO

MAHARAWAL SHREE FATEHSINHJI MOTISINHJI,

Raja Saheb of Chhota Udepur.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward herewith the Administration Report of this State for the year 1909-1910 together with the usual appendices.

2. The Report represents, I beg to submit, a record of the fair progress made in the work of the administration during the year.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

GANPATRAO N. LAUD,

Dewan, Chhota Udepur State.

HUZUR OFFICE, CHHOTA UDEPUR,

Dated the 12th May, 1910.

FROM

MAHARAWAL SHREE FATESINHJI M.,

Rajaji of Chhota Udepur;

TO

A. L. M. WOOD, ESQUIRE, I. C. S.,

Political Agent, Rewa Kantha.

MY FRIEND,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Administration Report of this State for the year 1909-1910 together with the prescribed appendices.

Your sincere friend,

FATESINHJI M.,

Rajaji, Chhota Udepur.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE

For the year 1909-1910.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

Boundaries, Area, Population and Revenue.

1. Chhota Udepur State is bounded on the north by the Baria State ;
on the east by Ali Rajpur in Central India ; on the south
Boundaries. by the river Narbada and on the west by the Sankheda
Mewas Estates and the boundaries of the Baroda territories.

2. The State has an area of 873 square miles. The tract of country
Area. comprising the Chhota Udepur territory is mountainous
and rugged to the extent of two-thirds of the total area. The
latter portion *viz.*, two-thirds of the area, is covered over, more or less, by
forests or jungle, whilst the remaining is "Rasti" or the settled tract, in
which wood cultivation predominates, and there is hardly any forest to speak of.

3. According to the general census of 1901, the State has a population
Population. of 64,621 souls. The aboriginal Dhankas, Kolis, Naikras
and Bhils form the bulk of the population. The other
classes inhabiting the State are, approximately in the order of their numeri-
cal importance, Musalmans, Brahmins, Baniyas, Bohras, Rajputs, Kanbis
which include Patidars and others. There is a small sprinkling of Parsees.

4. The gross revenue of the State, that is to say, the total of actual
Average annual collections under the several heads of revenue during the
Revenue. period of twelve months, ending the 31st of March 1910,
based on the average of the past five years, is Rs. 3,16,628,
as shown below :—

1905-1906...	...	...	Rs.	2,44,855.
1906-1907 ..	...	...	"	2,91,736.
1907-1908...	...	...	"	3,19,485.
1908-1909...	...	...	"	3,27,814.
1909-1910...	...	...	"	3,99,251.

Total Rs. 1,583,141.

Average Rs. 3,16,628.

5. The tribute payable by the State to His Highness the Gaekwar is Rs. 7,805.
6. Chhota Udepur is a Second Class Native State under the Rewa Kantha Agency. Its Ruler has a salute of 9 guns. The system of premogeniture is followed, and there is a Sanad authorizing adoption.
7. Maharawal Fatehsinhji Motisinhji, a Chohan Rajput, now of the age of 25 years. He was installed as a Ruling Chief on the 12th March 1906. The heir-apparent, Kumar Shree Natwarsinhji, by the senior Raniji, is an intelligent and promising prince, now of the age of 3½ years. The second Kumar Naharsinhji was born to this lady, and is of the age of one year. The relations of the Chief with his uncles, Kumars Bhawansinhji and Himatsinhji, and his cousin Kumar Raisinhji, were cordial, and as mark of appreciation of the loyal and friendly relations, during this year, the Rajaji has been pleased to confer upon Kumar Bhawansinhji the post of Palace Superintendent. In the relations of ruler and subjects respect and fidelity to the Chief and loyalty to the State, play a great part, and we trust these qualities will be the guiding principles of the Bhayats so as to enable the Chief to confer upon them similar favours.
8. During the year under report, we have to record two sad events in the Raja Saheb's family. Basaheb Ratancooverba, grandmother of the Raja Saheb, died on 19th May 1909. Then on 12th March 1910 Uteliawalla Basaheb Shree Maji Rajba, the mother of the Raja Saheb, died. The Darbar and the subjects of the State went into mourning, and as a mark of respect public offices and places of business were closed.
9. The State is administered under the direct supervision of the Rajaji, who takes a keen interest in all details of the administration. Allowing fair and legitimate scope for work to subordinates he maintains sufficient control and supervision over the administrative machine.
- It is needless to observe, that this judicious principle of administration must prove conducive to peace, progress and prosperity.
10. A trip to the Narbada at Hanph, under Chhota Udepur, was undertaken in the beginning of April 1909, and the journey ended at Mandwa. On the 8th May the Raja Saheb visited Broach and spent three days there sight-seeing. On the 12th May he went to Godhra to take part in the Chiefs' Gathering, where he stayed up to the 18th. The new bridge across the river and an agricultural exhibition were opened on this occasion. On the 1st June a trip to Matheran was undertaken.
11. In addition to the tour to Hanph, the extreme boundary of the State, the tour of the Chief within the State included his visits to the

Jetpur-Jabugam Taluka in December 1909. In the months of October and November 1909 the senior Raniji and the heir-apparent were ill, and needed change, as also medical treatment, and for that purpose the Raja Saheb had to remain in Baroda for a time and subsequently leave for Bombay. During his stay in Bombay on account of the illness in the family, he had an opportunity of visiting His Excellency the Governor, the Honourable Sir J. Muir Mackenzie, the senior member of Council, the Honourable Mr. Jenkins and Mr. Du Boulay, the Secretary to the Government. In the month of December 1909 and January 1910, he visited the Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, at Godhra. On account of the illness of the senior Raniji the tour could not be further extended.

12. The relations of the State with other Native States, in regard to
 External relations. extraditions, boundary questions and other interstatal matters, during the year under review, were cordial and friendly.

13. During the year under report the former Dewan, Mr. Hormasji J. Antia, having reverted to his post on 2nd January 1910 in
 Change in the personnel. the Agency, I was appointed to succeed him on 10th February 1910. During the interval the routine work was conducted by the Revenue officer, Mr. Jehangirshaw D. Nanavatty. Dr. Chhaganlal R. Keshani having resigned, Mr. Sheralli K. Nanjiani, L. M. & S., was appointed as Chief Medical Officer on the 24th December, 1909.

14. The State had during the year under review under its management
 Estates under attachment. the estates of the following Talukdars :—

- (1) Thakor Vajehsinhji of Kadwal.
- (2) Taluka of Vaghach.
- (3) Baria Joghla Jaffer of Dholaria.
- (4) Baria Naharsinh Haribhai of Bhilpore.

The subjoined table furnishes particulars regarding the four estates under management :—

No.	Name of holder of estate.	Age.	Place of birth.	Place of education.	Opening balance on 1st April 1909.	Receipts from 1-4-1909 to 31-3-1910.	TOTAL.	Disbursement from 1-4-1909 to 31-3-1910.	Closing balance on 31-3-1910.	Area of land under management in square miles.	Reasons for attachment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Thakore Vajehsinhji of Kadwal	25	Muwada.	Chhota Udepur.	Rs. 28,855	Rs. 29,888	Rs. 58,743	Rs. 25,584	Rs. 31,159	60	Minority.
2	Taluka of Vagach (taken under management in January 1905)	...	...	...	Rs. 4,545	Rs. 5,996	Rs. 10,541	Rs. 3,534	Rs. 7,007	41	Owing to gross mismanagement of its affairs by the representatives of the shareholders.
3	Baria Jogla Jaffar of Dholaria	32	Dholaria.	...	Rs. 411	Rs. 793	Rs. 1,204	Rs. 929	Rs. 275	5	For indebtedness.
4	Baria Nabarsing Haribhai of Bhilpore... ..	34	Bhilpore.	...	Rs. 159	Rs. 366	Rs. 525	Rs. 127	Rs. 398	3	

15. The most important of these is that of Baria Vajehsinhji of Kadval. It is situated to the north-west of the State on the borders of Jambughoda and Deogadh Baria. The Talukdar is of the age of 25 years, but imbecile and devoid of understanding, and incapable of managing his estate. The Kadwal estate consists of 36 villages with an annual income of Rs. 10,000. - The opening balance of the estate was Rs. 28,855, of which Rs. 5,000 are invested in Government paper, and it is intended to invest a further sum of Rs. 12,000 now. The income of the estate during the year amounted to Rs. 29,888, and the expenditure to Rs. 25,584, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 31,159, greater by Rs. 4,304, as compared with the year preceding. In order to place the revenue system on a sound basis, survey and classification have been sanctioned, and the work will be undertaken after the rains. All this would show that the Taluka is managed with care and solicitude by the State.

16. The estate next in importance is that of the Vaghach Talukdars. It is owned by 52 share-holders, amongst whom there exist internal feuds and dissensions. When the State assumed the management, the cash balance was Rs. 2-7-0. At the close of the year under report, owing to careful management, the balance was Rs 7,007, after defraying expenditure for the maintenance of the share-holders and repayment of debts. The remaining estates are Dholaria and Bhilpore, too small to need any special remarks. The annual income is Rs. 795 and 366 respectively. These estates are under management owing to the indebtedness of the Bhagdars.

17. The work of making a revenue survey of the State was begun in 1897. Progress was, however, impeded on account of famine years. The subjoined table shows the extent of the work done by the establishment during the year under review :—

YEAR.	NO. OF VILLAGES MEASURED.			No. of villages classified.	No. of villages of which traverse survey made.	Cost.	WORK STILL REMAINING TO BE DONE IN VILLAGES.			REMARKS.
	No. of villages.	Survey nos :	Survey numbers comprising area.				Classi- fication.	Traverse survey.	Measure- ment.	
			Acres.			Rs.				
1908-1909.	28	5,744	18,687	18	45	5,759	78	40	53	The work of Survey measurement in the Talukas of Tejgadh Dod Sursi and Kawant Panwad is not yet taken in hand.
1909-1910.	58	5,959	18,937	41	58	6,783	40	...	...	

Having due regard to the agricultural condition of the people and the capacity of the soil, the maximum rate of Rs. 3-4-0 per acre and the minimum rate of Re. 1-0-0 has been fixed for all lands that have been surveyed and classified.

18. Referring to the revenue survey, next in importance is the subject of Alienation Settlement. The work is taken in hand to define the relative rights of the State and the holders of lands that are exempt from payment of land revenue to the State. Alienation of land for religious purposes and to the dependants and adherents of the Darbar has been a favourite form of piety and gift amongst the Ruling chiefs. In this sphere, family affection and sensibilities work in great measure. What are the precise limits of the categories of cases in which claims ought to be recognised, and the precise extent to which resumptions ought to be made, are points requiring careful consideration. Having regard to the various circumstances which are involved in the matter of these grants, it is the anxious desire of the Raja Saheb to dispose of this matter with all liberality and fairness.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

19. For revenue and administrative purposes the State is divided into four Talukas :—

- (1) Tejgadh Dod Sursi Taluka.
- (2) Jetpur Jabugam.
- (3) Kawant Panwad.
- (4) Wasna Karali.

A Thandar is placed in charge of each of these Talukas with a sub-Thandar for a portion of Tejgadh Taluka, called Dod Sursi. The subordinates under the Thandar consist of Talatis or Village Accountants, assisted by Patels for the collection of revenue and other administrative work. The Patels, likewise, have to assist the Police generally in the detection and prevention of crimes and offences in the villages. To supervise the work of the Talatis, 3 Bhag-karkuns are posted in Kawant, Wasna Karali and Jetpur Jabugam Talukas.

20 There are 419 khalsa and 124 alienated villages in the State. During the year under review, by the death of Basaheb Shree Ratankoooverba, the grand mother of the Raja Saheb, 2 alienated villages reverted to the State.

21. As already stated in para : 2 above, the villages comprised in the State are of two classes, viz., "Rasti" (those in the settled or more civilized tract), and "Rani" (those in which the land is more or less under forest). The Wasna Karali, Jetpur Jabugam and a large portion of the Tejgadh Taluka

are mostly "Rasti," and in Kawant Panwad, the "Rani" tract predominates, whilst Dod Sursi and Kawant is wholly "Rani." The Survey Settlement system prevails in the whole of the Wasna Karali Taluka, and some part of the Jetpur Jabugam Taluka. Each Taluka is brought under settlement after careful measurement and classification. The settlement in the above Talukas is based on the principles regulating British Survey Settlements in Gujarat.

22. The assessment is levied per "Kumbha," representing about $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The State has two different systems of land assessment. In 275 villages the "Khata" system prevails, *viz.*, in these villages the assessment is levied on the entire holding, irrespective of the area actually under cultivation. In 144 villages the demand is based on the returns furnished by the Talatis of the area cultivated. The "khata" system sufficiently safeguards the legitimate rights of the State, as assessment is secured on the entire holding, whereas the latter method affords improvident cultivators relaxation and indulgence to cultivate such area of land according to their wishes, and thus the revenue depends on the honesty and accuracy with which the Pahnī Patrahs are completed by Talatis, though they undergo scrutiny and check.

23. I beg to give below a tabular statement showing the extent of the land brought under cultivation within the last five years:—

Samvat year.	Area of cultivated land.	Area of waste land.	Fresh land brought under plough.	Area of land relinquished.	Area of cultivated land at the end of the year.
St.	Kumbhas.	Kumbhas.	Kumbhas.	Kumbhas.	Kumbhas.
1962	30,737	63,112	12,326	3,910	39,153
1963	39,153	64,822	4,677	526	43,304
1964	43,304	60,912	577	1,346	42,535
1965	42,535	61,681	9,043	1,880	49,698
1966	49,698	58,944	5,211	2,474	52,435

The above will show that the cultivation has gradually increased, and during the year under review, the increase has been of 2,737 Kumbhas equivalent to 6,842 acres. There have been unceasing efforts to increase cultivation, and reduce the area of waste land by the grant of concessions to cultivators of two years' assessment, and free grant of timber for building houses, besides Takavi for the purchase of bullocks.

24. During the year 200 families have been added to the agricultural population of the State.

25. Every effort has been made to extend cotton cultivation, but as a rule the masses of the cultivating classes are extremely conservative and apathetic to their own interest. However, the introduction of Patidar cultivators has considerably awakened the ideas of the people to the productive methods of cultivation.

26. The following table shows the area of cotton cultivation during the last five years :—

Samvat year.			Area cultivated. Kumbhas.	
1962	...	...	...	6,570
1963	...	...	...	10,407
1964	...	...	...	5,896
1965	...	...	...	3,982
1966	...	...	...	4,977

27. In Samvat 1965 (November 1908 to October 1909) the State dues on account of the land revenue amounted to Rs. 1,71,696, inclusive of Rs. 4,573, which represent the arrears of previous years. Of this amount Rs. 1,68,344 were recovered, while Rs. 245 were remitted or otherwise written off as irrecoverable, and Rs. 3,107 remained outstanding when the revenue year closed.

28. The estimated receipts for the current year were based, as usual, on the actual receipts of the preceding twelve months, which amounted to Rs. 1,68,460, as against Rs. 1,64,350 in the year preceding.

29. The usual dates of revenue instalments are 1st to 15th January and from 1st to 15th April.

30. 867 notices were issued for the recovery of land revenue during the year, as against 219 in the year preceding, and in no case had the State to resort to any coercive measure for the collection of revenue.

31. The system of Takavi advances is maintained by the State. The subjoined table furnishes particulars regarding the advances made during the year :—

Balance of advances at commencement of the year.	Amount advanced during the year.	Total.	Amount recovered.	Amount remitted.	Balance at the close of year.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
35,623	1,225	36,848	12,485	...	24,363

32. It is, however, necessary to observe, that despite the efforts of the State to give grants of Takavi and other aid, most of the ryots are under the clutches of Sowkars. Their impoverished condition on the one hand, and the usurious practices of the Sowkars on the other, impede in no small measure, the progress of bringing the waste land under cultivation, and this condition of things has a disastrous effect on the revenues of the State. To relieve the cultivators from the hands of the Sowkars, the experiment of opening an Agricultural Bank has been decided upon. This would be an indigenous and practical nucleus of an Agricultural Bank according to the rural system to suit the requirements and conditions of the people on a modest scale.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

33. Appendix II contains a complete list of the laws in force in the State. The Indian Penal Code, the Code of Civil and Criminal Procedure, the Contract and Evidence Acts, the Abkari, Opium and Forest Acts, the Indian Explosive Act VI of 1908, and the Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, and several important regulations have been adopted by the State with such modifications as were necessary to meet local requirements and the condition of the people.

34. During the year 828 licenses covering 857 fire arms were issued.
 Gun Licenses. These permits were issued in accordance with the provisions of the rules formed in 1903 regulating the possession of such weapons.

35. There is no such body as could be called a military force in the Chhota Udepur State, but there are foot and mounted Police and the Arabs and Makrani guards.
 Military Force.

36. The Police Force consists of (1) Foot Police, (2) Mounted Police, Police Force. (3) Irregular Sirbandi, such as Arabs and Makranis.

The strength of the Foot Police is 234, that of Mounted Police is 13 and that of the Sirbandi is 33. Appendix IV gives in detail the statistics of the Police Force. A certain number of the mounted Police forms part of the "Paga," and the "Sirbandi" is intended mostly for ceremonial purposes and furnishing escorts.

37. The department is controlled by the Police Superintendent. It is divided into four divisions; a Foujdar being in charge of each Taluka in addition to the City Foujdar at Chhota Udepur.

38. The following table gives the aggregate strength of the Foot and Constitution, the Mounted Police including Sirbandi :—

Foot Police.	Mounted Police.	Paga.	Sirbandi.
234	13	22	33

39. The bulk of the Force consists of Mohomedans, Brahmins, Dhankas and Purabias.

40. The ratio of the force to area is 1 man to 3 square miles, and 1 Ratio, policeman to 244 souls of population.

41. Appendix V gives particulars about the working of the Police. Working of the Police. The total number of offences reported to the Police was 117 against 143 in the preceding year. Of the 136 persons arrested and brought to trial, 118 were convicted, 18 discharged and acquitted, and none remained under trial at the end of the year. The percentage of convictions to accused arrested is 86.7, against 84.3 in the previous year.

42. The total value of the stolen property was Rs. 1,976, against Rs. 1,704 in the year preceding, while the recovery amounted to Rs. 431 against Rs. 1,131 in the preceding year, showing the comparative percentage of 21.8 against 66.5 in the year preceding. Stolen property.

43. The Chhota Udepur State has 31 Police Stations. The Superintendent of Police visited almost all the Police posts. The Police Superintendent, in the year under report, also examined Daftars of the Taluka and City Police stations, and inspected the Chowkis. Inspection of Chowkis or Police stations.

44. The Abkari Police is included in the Police force. There are two Abkari Inspectors and 22 Abkari constables. The Abkari Inspectors also perform the duties of inspection of Custom Nakas and assist in detection of crimes and offences in regard to Custom dues. Abkari Police.

45. The Police of the State has arms of the following Arms. description :—

(a) muzzle loading carbines, (b) muzzle loading muskets, (c) country matchlocks, and (d) swords.

Distribution of the Force. 46. The duties assigned to the Police are as under:—

- (a) General duty.
- (b) Treasury guard.
- (c) Jail guard.
- (d) Distillery guard.

47. The number of serious offences dealt with was 4 against 9 in the preceding year. There was a diminution in the number of cases of robberies, as also in the cases of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The number of cognizable Penal Code cases was 30, while the total number of Penal Code cases was 94, as against 129 in the year preceding.

Abkari Cases. 48. 69 Abkari cases were detected; 6 had reference to the importation of liquor, and 63 to illicit manufacture.

49. Attention is paid to the drill exercise of the Foot Police. This is under the supervision of a drill instructor, who has undergone a course of training at Godhra. The Mounted Police are in charge of a Risaldar Laxmanprasad Gajadharprasad, who was formerly attached to the 4th Cavalry.

Civil and Criminal Justice. 50. Up to the 28th March 1910 there existed for the administration of civil and criminal justice the following Courts :—

- (1) the Court of Nyayadhish and First Class Magistrate.
- (2) the Court of the District Magistrate, Assistant Sessions Judge and District Judge presided over by the Dewan.
- (3) the Huzur Court presided over by the Raja Saheb.

As it was deemed expedient to amalgamate the second Court, *viz.*, the Court presided over by the Dewan, with the Huzur Court, the following modifications were made :—

- (1) The Court of First Class Magistrate presided over by the Nyayadhish shall continue to exercise such powers, Civil and Criminal, as hitherto it had been exercising.
- (2) The Court of the District Magistrate shall be presided over by the Revenue Officer, who in criminal matters is invested under sections 30 and 34 of the Code of Criminal Procedure with additional powers and shall try all offences not punishable with death, and who shall, in civil matters, hear appeals on decisions of the Court of first instance, *viz.*, the Court presided over by the Nyayadhish, and who is also authorised to hear suits in original above the value of Rs. 3,000.
- (3) The Huzur Court presided over by the Raja Saheb shall now be assisted in the administration of Civil and Criminal justice by the Dewan of the State.

51. The subjoined table shows at a glance the working of the different Courts :—

Tribunals.	Balance on 31st March 1909.	Committed during 1909-1910.	Total No. of cases committed.	How disposed of.		
				Finally decided	Committed to Sessions.	Balance outstanding on 31st March 1910.
Huzur Court ... ..	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....
Assistant Sessions Court &c.	1	3	4	4	.....	.....
Total ...	1	4	5	5	.....	.....
Court of the Nyayadhish and 1st Class Magistrate.	8	151	159	150	4	5
Jabugam 3rd Class Magistrate's Court ...	.....	31	31	27	.....	4
Kawant Do ...	1	1	2	1	1	.....
Karali Do ...	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....
Total ...	9	184	193	179	5	9

The total number of cases tried by the 1st Class Magistrate was 150, as against 178 in the preceding year. The total number of accused persons dealt with by the Magistrate was 222, against 250 in the preceding year. The total number of persons dealt with by the Sessions Courts was 10, against 7, of which 9 were convicted and 1 acquitted, against 6 convicted and 1 acquitted in the year preceding.

52. There was 1 appeal against the decision of the Taluka Magistrate, Appellate Criminal Work. which is pending owing to the absence of appellant.

53. The Thandars in charge of Talukas are invested with the powers of 3rd Class Magistrate. Out of 5 Thandars, 3 have qualified themselves for the duties of a Magistrate, and they are Thandars invested with powers of 3rd Class Magistrate. invested with the 3rd Class Magisterial powers. The other two will have to present themselves at the examination which will shortly be held at the Head Quarters. The establishment of the Courts with the powers of 3rd Class Magistrate in Talukas removes the serious inconvenience to which the complainants and witnesses were put who were required to travel long distances to appear before the Magistrate, Chhota Udepur, in petty criminal matters.

54. Appendix X shows statistics regarding the Civil work performed by the different Courts. As observed above there are Civil Work. three Civil Courts in the State. The Nyayadhish has power to hear suits of Rs. 3,000, and suits above this value were heard, prior to the modifications, referred to above, by the Dewan, who had the power of the District Judge. The Huzur Court of the Rajaji is the highest Civil Court. 95 suits were filed in the Court of the Nyayadhish during the year, as

compared with 108 in the year preceding, adding to this number 31 suits pending at the close of the last year, the total number of suits for disposal was 126, against 140 last year; of which 105 were disposed of, and 21 remained pending at the close of the year. All the suits filed during the year, 95 were for recovery of money to the extent of Rs. 10,351 against Rs. 18,311 in the year preceding.

55. One fresh appeal in the Huzur Court was filed during the year, and two other appeals remaining at the end of the last year were brought on the register. Of these, two were disposed of during the year under report, and one remained pending for disposal. In the Dewan and District Judge's Court no appeal was filed during the year, but the five appeals, remaining from the previous year, were brought on the register during the year, and they were all disposed of.

56. There were 90 applications for the execution of decrees, as compared with 51 in the previous year. Out of these, 11 decrees had remained to be executed at the close of the previous year. During the year under review, 72 applications were disposed of, leaving the balance of 18 for future disposal. Vide Appendix XI.

57. In 3 cases extradition was sought from this State, against 4 in the year preceding, *viz.*, 1 by the Jambusar Magistrate of Broach District, 1 by the Ali Rajpur State and the remaining 1 by the Godhra Magistrate under the Panch Mahals District. In these cases, 6 persons were surrendered, of whom 2 were convicted and the result of the remaining 4 has not yet been communicated to the State. 13 accused persons in 3 cases were, on demand, surrendered to this State, *viz.*, 1 by the Halol Magistrate, 1 by the Jambughoda 2nd Class Magistrate and 1 by the Ali Rajpur State. Out of these 13 persons, 3 were convicted and 10 were acquitted.

58. There is only one jail which is situated at Chhota Udepnr. It contains 21 cells and 4 rooms, the latter being used for Jailor's Office, the Dispensary, and for the accommodation of Police guard and stores.

59. Lines for the Police and latrines for the prisoners are situated outside in the immediate vicinity.

60. During the year under review, there were 134 prisoners confined in the Jail, against 136 in the preceding year. There was no escape from the Jail during the year of report.

61. The health of the inmates was uniformly good. There were two deaths. The total cost of maintaining the Jail was Rs. 3,232 against Rs. 2,952 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 280.

62. The Medical Officer is the Superintendent of the Jail. The Jail committee consists of the Dewan, the Revenue Officer, the Nyayadhish and the Forest Officer. There were 4 quarterly general meetings of the Jail Committee during the year. The Nyayadhish visits the jail regularly once a week. Visits are also paid at irregular intervals by the Raja Saheb, the Dewan and the Revenue Officer. In the front of the jail building and in the inside premises there is a garden. The sanitary arrangements are satisfactory.

63. Appendix XIV furnishes statistics regarding registration work. It will be seen that 27 documents were presented for registration during the year, similar to those in the year preceding. The receipts from this source amounted to Rs. 120, against Rs. 139. The documents related chiefly to sale deeds and mortgage transactions.

Registration of Documents.

64. The Municipality in the capital is under the control of a Municipal Committee consisting of 3 official and 2 non-official members, who have been appointed to look after the sanitation of the town. The Committee has authority to check encroachments and nuisances, and to control the working of the conservancy, lighting and road watering, and to supervise accounts &c.

Municipal administration.

65. The Municipality derives its revenue from light octroi duties on certain specified articles, such as grain, sugar, salt and cloth imported into the town. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 775 against Rs. 906, and the expenditure Rs. 3,570 against Rs. 3,319 last year.

66. The expenditure over income was met with by the State. Appendix XVI furnishes necessary details in regard to this head.

67. In the important Thana stations of Jetpur, Jabugam, Tejgadh and Kawant a small conservancy staff is maintained by the residents.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Weather and Crops.

68. The rain generally begins here in the month of June, and it made its first appearance on the 8th June, and from 24th June the regular monsoon had set in. The total rainfall was 35 inches 94 cents, as compared with 44 inches 66 cents in the year preceding. It was well distributed, and the out-turn of the year must be regarded as favourable, except that the cotton crop was slightly injured on account of excessive rain.

Year's Rainfall.

69. The subjoined table shows the monthly rainfall during the year and that preceding it :—

Month.				1908-1909.	1909-1910.
				Inches. Cents.	Inches. Cents.
April	...	...	...	.....	0 3
May	...	...	...	.....	0 42
June	...	...	...	5 18	3 74
July	...	...	...	23 87	18 89
August	...	...	...	14 71	6 99
September	...	...	...	0 90	5 63
October	...	...	...	...	.....
November	...	...	...	...	.....
December	...	...	...	...	0 20
January.	...	...	...	...	0 4
February.	...	...	...	...	.....
March	...	...	...	...	.....
Total				44 66	35 94

70. The total rainfall for the past five years was as under :—

	Inches.	Cents.
In 1904-1905...	29	21
In 1905-1906...	41	35
In 1906-1907...	43	27
In 1907-1908...	25	97
In 1908-1909...	44	66
Average.	36	89

71. The principal crops grown in the State are :—

Cotton, Maize, Juwar, Bajri, Samel, Kodra, Banti, Rice, Pulse (Tuwer and Adad), Math, Gram, Sesamum and Castor Seeds.

72. The sowing operations commenced in the middle of June and lasted up to the middle of July.

73. The out-turn of Maize, Juwar, Bajri, Kodra, Banti, Bawta is estimated from 12 to 15 annas. There is hardly any Rabi grown here. The Mohwra crop was not very satisfactory, owing to the ravages of insects on the trees and destruction of flowers.

Some of the other pulses are estimated at not less than two annas in a rupee. Wheat is grown over a small area and gram over a larger area, particularly in Kawant, Panwad and Tejgadh Dod Sursi Talukas.

74. Tobacco and Sugarcane are grown in the alluvial and garden lands. The areas are, however, limited. Mohwra, Mango and Rayan are the chief fruit trees grown in the State. Of Toddy producing trees, the brab trees are found in abundance in Jetpur Jabugam, Tejgadh and Wasna Karali Talukas, except Kawant where the number is small.

75. In the following table is shown the area of land under the different crops during the year under report, as compared with the year preceding :—

Crop.							1908-1909.	1909-1910.
							Kumbhas.	Kumbhas.
Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,982	4,977
Jowar	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,034	7,185
Maize	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,284	7,210
Bajri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	525	525
Samel	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	509
Kodra	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,698	5,200
Banti...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	500
Rice, Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,275	9,304
Tuwer	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,600	3,689
Adad...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,500	4,558
Math	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,100	4,089
Gram	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,100	4,089
Sesamum	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	300
Castor Seeds	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	300
Total							49,698	52,435

76. The subjoined table shows the ruling prices of food stuffs during the month of March in the year of report, as compared with those prevailing during the same month of the year before :—

Grains.							March 1909.			March 1910.		
							Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Bajri, per maund	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	0	1	9	0
Maize „ „	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	0	1	4	0
Gram „ „	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	14	0	1	4	0
Adad „ „	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	0	1	4	0
Pulse „ „	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0	0	2	2	0
Banti „ „	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	7	1	4	0
Samel „ „	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	7	1	4	0
Rice „ „	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	14	0	2	8	0
Kodra „ „	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	0	0	12	0
Math „ „	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	0	1	4	0

77. Agriculture is the chief occupation of the bulk of the population.

Wages and Labour. The following table shows the rates of wages, per diem, earned by the different classes of labourers in the State during the year of report. These may be regarded as the ordinary rates, but during Mohwra and wedding seasons and when the cotton picking operations are in progress, higher wages are demanded :—

Class of Labourers.				Rates rising										
Ordinary labourers		...	..	from	Rs.	0	2	0	to	Rs.	0	4	0	
Bricklayers		...	...	..	„	„	0	9	0	„	„	0	12	0
Carpenters		...	...	...	„	„	0	8	0	„	„	0	14	0
Blacksmiths		...	...	...	„	Re.	0	12	0	„	Re.	1	0	0

78. During the year of report sanction was given for the establishment of a Ginning Factory at Dhokalia under the Jabugam-Jetpur Taluka. It is to be a private enterprise. Dhokalia is a cotton district and it is hoped the undertaking will result in success. There is no large trade or manufacture in the Chhota Udepur State. The only articles made here are bamboo baskets, wooden trays, winnowing fans, mats of palm leaves, coarse blankets, chadars &c. These works give occupation to a large number of Dheds and Bhangis.

In the way of carpets, the jail factory produces an excellent work. Extraction of scented oils from grass called “Rohisa” is also an industry carried out here on a small scale. The oil is found to be valuable in the manufacture of essences and scented waters.

Import. 79. The chief articles for import are piece goods, grains, salt, metals and other articles, and groceries &c.

Export. 80. Forest produce such as, timroo leaves, lac, mohwra fruits and flowers, honey, wax, and gum, cotton, grains and Rohisa oil &c. are the principal articles of export.

81. The figures in the subjoined tables show the extent of the trade of the State :—

ARTICLES.	IMPORT.						EXPORT.									
	Quantity.		Value.		Revenue from Custom duty.		Rates of duty per maund.		Quantity.		Value.		Revenue from Custom duty.		Rates of duty per maund.	
	1908-09	1909-10	1908-09	1909-10	1908-09	1909-10	1908-09	1909-10	1908-09	1909-10	1908-09	1909-10	1908-09	1909-10	1908-09	1909-10
	Maunds.	Maunds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Food Stuff of sorts	72,133	9,794	1,31,426	17,370	...	...	...	...	50,210	65,343	75,326	97,668	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt...	12,639	16,608	12,658	16,608	...	...	...	...	19	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton goods	3,215	3,383	94,647	96,736	3,943	4,031	0 0 8	0 0 8	3	22	79	900	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	30,935	16,203	1,40,032	1,06,120	2,958	2,526	0 6 0	0 6 0	1,84,960	1,69,356	58,373	33,947	3,442	3,774	.....	.....
Hides	14	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	744	656	7,445	6,580	709	671	per score.	2 8 0
Mohwra flowers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,83,607	2,74,801	1,83,607	2,74,801	23,199	34,449	0 2 0	0 2 0
Mohwra Seeds	184	...	177	...	...	...	...	...	7,566	61,868	14,863	1,23,736	946	7,744	0 2 0	0 2 0
Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61,529	1,15,180	3,07,642	5,75,903	6,411	11,988	0 1 8	0 1 8
Ghee	37	...	590	...	7	...	0 3 4	0 3 4	895	1,265	14,324	20,240	956	1,329	1 0 8	1 0 8
Sesamum and its oil	3,129	2,701	24,122	22,065	294	293	0 1 8	0 1 8	870	1,145	8,394	12,915	187	268	0 2 6	0 2 6
Timber	1,419	3,360	890	1,200	5	...	...	...	76,608	82,768	24,875	25,245	3,632	3,410	per cart.	3 6 0
Metal and other articles of metal	590	640	11,800	12,809	132	137	0 3 4	0 3 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco	2,724	2,512	19,068	17,584	574	523	Do	Do	1	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Castor Seeds	9	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	5,259	2,805	12,918	5,610	742	404	0 2 3	0 2 3
Lac...	Nos.	Nos.	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,487	2,660	44,879	26,705	5,745	3,279	1 4 0	1 4 0
Animals	3,376	3,152	86,995	84,570	795	655	0 3 4	0 3 4	Nos.	Nos.	34,816	35,780	1,273	1,142	0 13 6	0 13 6
Total	1,27,014	55,261	5,31,622	3,75,081	8,731	8,165	...	...	5,76,758	7,77,869	7,87,587	12,40,030	47,242	68,458	.....	.....
	Nos.	Nos.	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nos.	Nos.	...	...	...	...	...	...

FORESTS.

82. The forests cover an area of about 225 square miles. They are divided into 34 blocks, of which 20 are reserved and 14 protected. Besides these, there are open forests which contain teak and other valuable kinds of trees.

Area and Blocks.

83. Every year, the trees of each block are counted. A rough estimate is made of the value of trees comprised in each block, and public auctions are held for the sale of these forests.

Management.

84. The forest department is managed by an establishment consisting of a Forest Officer, assisted by 5 Foresters and 32 Beat Guards. A set of Forest Rules has been prepared and these rules are carefully worked.

Establishment.

85. In this State the following trees are classed as reserved:—

Reserved Trees. (1) Teak (2) Blackwood (3) Timerwa (4) Kher (5) Tanachh (6) Mango (7) Tamarind (8) Charoli (9) Sewan (10) Mohwra (11) Kalam (12) Kalamdi (13) Bio (14) Rayan (15) Toddy palm (16) Sindhi (Date palm) and (17) Bamboo.

86. Talukdars and Inamdars have no right over forest trees. The right over these forest trees is vested in the State.

87. A complete list of "Malwans" or sacred groves dedicated to the forest gods has been prepared. They are 697 and consist of about two and a half lacs of valuable teak and other reserved trees. These are also set apart for sale.

Malwans.

88. Subject to such modifications and limitations, as may appear necessary from time to time, the State allows to its ryots certain concessions in regard to the free enjoyment of Forest produce, although the proprietary right over it is that of the State.

Forest Concessions.

89. With certain restrictions, free grazing is permitted. Similarly the ryots are allowed to cut and store grass and firewood for their own consumption. Free permits for timber, for house building, within the State are granted, and timber for ploughs and for making agricultural implements and carts is given free.

Free grazing.

90. The income from Forests during the year ending 31st October 1909 was Rs. 64,856, as against Rs. 45,338, and the expenditure was Rs. 6,849 against Rs. 6,943. The subjoined table furnishes details under the different major heads for the year ending 31st March 1910 :

Forest revenue and expenditure.

REVENUE.			EXPENDITURE.		
Particulars.	For year ending 31st March 1909.	For year ending 31st March 1910.	Particulars.	For year ending 31st March 1909.	For year ending 31st March 1910.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Timber	29,320	42,836	Superintendence.	1,815	1,567
Firewood	1,486	765	Conservancy. ...	4,001	3,853
Bamboos	580	1,761	Working ...	1,018	1,802
Grass	171	2	Reserve demarcation	88	284
Royalty (Kumas) ...	1,506	1,762			
Miscellaneous... ..	460	1			
Forest Fines	2,267	348			
Rohisa Oil	950	501			
Timroo Leaves ...	7,476	10,917			
Total ...	44,216	58,893		6,922	7,506

91. Forests of 17 villages were sold during the year, and taking the proportion, the income would be about Rs. 22,000 of the year under report.

92. There is one depôt at the capital, and the amount realised by the sale was Rs. 3,393, as compared with Rs. 3,642 in the year preceding.

Forest Depôt.

93. This revenue is farmed out for the period of five years for a minimum guarantee of Rs. 31,000 against Rs. 30,000 in the year preceding. The contractor is also charged Rs. 300 on account of house rent, and Rs. 701 towards the cost of establishment per annum. The existing Abkari arrangement is based on the British system. At the Central Distillery at Chhota Udepur, all liquor required for use within the State is manufactured, and thence sent to other shops situated within the limits of the State.

Abkari.

94. The liquor issued for sale is charged a still head duty of annas twelve and annas six per gallon respectively on spirits of 25° and 60° U. P. The selling prices of liquor are the same as in the British Districts, viz., Rs. 2-4-0 and Re. 1-2-0 per gallon respectively of spirits of 25° and 60° U. P. The receipts from the still head duty during the year from 1st April 1909 to 31st March 1910 amounted to Rs. 32,047, against Rs. 24,902, of which Rs. 26,594 relates to duty on the weaker description of liquor, which is largely in demand among the lower classes. There are altogether 32 shops in the State.

Rates on duty.

95. The ryots here enjoy unusual facility for a cheap supply of fresh toddy. Toddy trees grow in abundance in the State, and people are allowed to tap as many trees as they like free of any tax. This is a legitimate source of revenue, and in the interest of the State, it is necessary, with due consideration to all the circumstances, that a reasonable tax should be imposed. We have to observe that the masses of the people are poor, low in the scale of civilization, with whom considerations of cheap liquor out-weigh the feelings of attachment to their holdings. They are so poor that the whole of their house materials can be carried in a single basket from one place to another. They are so superstitious as to leave their houses on the death therein of a fowl or some insignificant animal. Having due regard to these facts about the condition of the people, and the vested proprietary right of the State, a very small tax is proposed to be levied. The Raja Sahab fully appreciates the advice given in the Government Resolution No. 1984, dated the 1st April 1910, Political Department, that the "discouragement of drink and wastefulness of cultivation are sound aims to keep in view, but they involve the long established habit and custom of the community." The Raja Sahab fully concurs in these views, and they will be adhered to in putting any tax on toddy trees.

96. In cases, where the holding of the cultivation is that of one Kumbha or under it, there is a small tax taken from the Mohwra Flowers. Khatedars, otherwise, the privilege of gathering of Mohwra flowers and seeds is free of any payment to the State. This has been conceded to the lower classes of the people, and this privilege is extended, not only to Mohwra trees standing in their holdings, but also to those trees growing on State lands. When exported beyond the limits of the State, a duty at the rate of Rs. 2-0-0 per Kalsi, or say two annas per maund, is levied. Thus while, in great measure, this privilege goes towards the subsistence of the ryots throughout the territory, the Darbar collected the sum of Rs. 34,449 in the way of "Dan," and this forms the Sayer income as shown in the above statement.

97. 254 lbs. of opium were sold in the State during the year, as compared with 236 lbs. in the year preceding, giving an average consumption of 28 grains per head, as compared with 26 grains in the preceding year. The consumption of Opium, Bhang and Ganja. Ganja is very small, 2 maunds and 27 seers being sold during the year, against $2\frac{1}{2}$ maunds in the year preceding, which gives an average of 12 grains per head. In the Chhota Udepur town the opium is sold by a licensed vendor; elsewhere in the State the work being done by Naka Karkuns, who are remunerated by the payment of commission on actual sales. The total receipts from the sale of opium and other drugs amounted to Rs. 4,062 against Rs. 3,943 in the preceding year.

PUBLIC WORKS.

98. Appendix XIX gives details of expenditure under this head. The total expenditure was Rs. 78,123, as compared with Rs. 38,099 in the year

preceding. The details of the important Public Works are given below :—

(1)	The water supply scheme (which is estimated at Rs. 50,000)	Rs.	39,665
(2)	New Dispensary... ..	„	7,533
(3)	Additions and alterations in the Ghelwant Palace... ..	„	7,432
(4)	Record Rooms	„	829
(5)	Additions to the Distillery Building	„	2,783
(6)	Cost of putting up Telephone... ..	„	2,223
	Repairs to wells and other miscellaneous charges	„	2,087
		„	<u>62,552</u>
	Establishment and other charges	„	4,900

Under repairs the principal items of expenditure were as follows :—

(1)	Old Haveli Repairs	Rs.	644
(2)	Old Stables repairs	„	291
(3)	Repairs to bridges, roads and culverts	„	5,495
(4)	Building occupied by late Chhasatia Raniji Saheb... ..	„	227
(5)	Other State and public buildings &c.	„	2,307
(6)	Library repairs... ..	„	200
(7)	Taluka Thana repairs	„	210
(8)	Schools repairs	„	200
(9)	Other miscellaneous repairs	„	1,097
		„	<u>10,671</u>

The water supply scheme which was taken in hand in March 1909 is likely to be completed by the end of this month. The scheme is capable of yielding 15 gallons of water daily per head to the present population of Chhota Udepur. The water will be drawn from the river Orsang at a point about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from the town. The scheme is designed and supervised by Mr. F. C. Taraporewalla, B. A., L. C. E., C. I. E., and I need hardly mention that this useful undertaking will remain as a standing monument of good work done in the reign of Maharawal Shree Fatehsinhji for the welfare of his ryots.

100. Another important work undertaken last year was the construction of commodious and comfortable buildings for the Hospital, the Chief Medical Officer, the Compounders and other employes. The estimated cost is about Rs. 12,000, and the work will be completed at the end of this month. The Hospital buildings provide accommodation for 9 indoor patients, male and female, and have six more rooms provided for prescribing, dispensing, surgical purposes and for examination and for stores and keeping records.

101. There is at present no telegraphic communication with Chhota Udepur, and we have, therefore, to resort to the Bodeli Telegraph station, 22 miles away from the capital. In order to secure facilities to traders and other inhabitants of the town generally, it is proposed to have telegraphic communication to Chhota Udepur, and in order to attain this object, we are now in communication with the Telegraph Department.

102. A small telephone line of two miles is laid between all the principal offices and the Moti-Vilas Palace at Ghelwant, the residence of the Rajaji. This affords great facilities for communication on business matters.

103. There is one sub Post Office at Chhota Udepur, and five other minor offices in charge of the village school masters. The post is brought daily from Bodeli to Chhota Udepur by runners, who on their way, serve the intermediate Taluka stations of Jabugam, Jetpur and Tejgadh. At the remaining places the post is carried every other day.

104. Manganese mines extend very largely in the Kadwal Taluka. At one time it was anticipated that Chhota Udepur would be a large manganese productive district, offering vast money making potentialities, but the heavy fall of rates discouraged numerous applicants, and the prospects of this trade have been considerably retarded. At present, therefore, out of the several applicants Messrs. Tullockchand and Shapoorji and Messrs. Schroder, Smidt and Co. of Bombay, to whom leases are granted, are working the mines.

105. As mentioned in the previous report deposits of mica and silica exist in several districts in the State, but notwithstanding all possible efforts, no enterprising capitalist has come forward to obtain licenses for exploring these deposits.

106. Marble deposits are found near Dadigam in the Tejgadh Taluka. There needs no illustration as to the utility and value of marble. It is used at present in small quantity for State purposes, and its more extended use depends on the opening of the country by means of the railway.

107. Iron is found within the limits of the Tejgadh Taluka, but no capitalist has as yet come forward to develop this valuable industry.

108. The production of lac is very large throughout the territory, and the trade is gradually being developed. The lac producing trees are Khakhar, Bore, Kosam &c., which exist in abundance in the Chhota Udepur territory. Naekras, the forest tribes, have made it a profitable industry.

109. All this will show that Chhota Udepur State possesses an abundance of Forest trees of rich timber, a vast area of uncultivated, though culturable land, with an enormous quantity of minerals, mica, silica, marble deposits, iron, lac, timerwa, mohwra flowers and mohwra seeds. All these productions may be said to be sources of valuable revenue to the State, and these could largely be developed. For the opening of the country and development of trade, we look forward to the introduction of the railway. I need hardly dwell at length on the immense benefits which the State would derive in its moral and material prosperity by the opening of a railway in its territory. I venture to observe that after all the correspondence

with the Bombay Company referred to in the last Administration Report, the project has yet not gained ground. Now having due regard to the difficulties which have presented themselves in the course of the correspondence on points of jurisdiction or on the question of floating a company, or for want of co-operation of other States, to construct the line from Bodeli to link it to the Rajputana Malwa Railway,—it is being considered whether it would not be feasible to have a light steam tramway from Bodeli to Chhota Udepur to meet the requirements of the State with its own capital. As soon as all matters have been fully considered on their bearings and the question is definitely settled, we shall submit the matter to the Political Agent for his consideration and advice.

110. The condition of the people during the year was good. The bulk of the population of the State consists of Bhils, Kolis, Naikras and Dhankas, aboriginal tribes. They are primitive in their habits, extremely illiterate and wanting in the methods of cultivation. They trust to the productiveness of the soil and to Nature's bounty. They are extremely contented and meek, and obedient to authority, their wants being few and simple. The chief occupation of the people is agriculture and forest work. The unrestricted productions of the forest supply them with maintenance. These they are permitted to cut and sell. Having due regard to the backward condition of the people, no efforts are spared on the part of the Raja Sahab to ameliorate the condition of the people by opening of schools in the town and in the villages under it. The foregoing paras in regard to the numerous concessions granted to the people, either in the collection of mohwra, timerwa, timber and the jungle producing fruits, would indicate that no small interest is evinced by the Raja Sahab in the welfare of his people.

111. The chief cultivating classes are as follows :—

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Cultivating Classes. | (1) Kunbis or Patidars. |
| | (2) Kolis. |
| | (3) Bhils and Dhankas. |
| | (4) Naikras. |

I have arranged them in the order of importance as cultivators. The Kunbis or Patidars are chiefly to be found in the Wasna Karali, Jetpur, Jabugam and Tejgadh Talukas. They are the most industrious cultivators wherever they are found. It is by their association that the indigenous class of cultivators are gradually improving in cultivation. Bhils and Dhankas are in almost all the villages of the State and as cultivators they are much on a par. Naikras are chiefly in the northern part of the Tejgadh Taluka. They are indolent by nature and in an impoverished condition.

112. The following figures will give an idea of the material condition of the State from an agricultural point of view. Cows 28,342. Agricultural stock. Bullocks 34,754. Buffaloes male 2,352, female 8,728. Horses 365. Mares 281. Donkeys 99. Sheep (including goats). 16,053. Ploughs 11,699 and Carts 2,896.

113. Forced labour is abolished in the State.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

114. The revenue year in the State commences from the 1st November and terminates on 31st October, and the accounts are kept according to the revenue year. Land tax and other taxes, *viz.*, excise or sayar and other miscellaneous revenue demands closely connected with revenue, are made by the revenue department. The report relates to a period from 1st April to 31st March, and consequently it is not possible to give statistics for a complete year. I shall therefore, follow the usual practice, and compare the actual figures for the preceding revenue year 1908-1909 with the estimates for the current revenue year, and the actual figures for the five months from 1st November to 31st March last.

Heads of receipts.	Actuals for Samvat 1965 A. D. 1908-09.	Estimates for Samvat 1966 A. D. 1909-10.	Actuals from 1st November 1909 to 31st March 1910.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue.	1,80,006	1,68,440	1,03,608
Forests	64,856	47,731	10,340
Custom including Road Tolls...	67,158	66,150	35,099
Abkari, Opium &c.	38,992	36,958	12,993
Other receipts.	20,033	23,111	5,606
Advances, Takavi &c.	2,82,603	92,000	64,113
Total ...	6,53,648	4,34,390	2,31,759

115. Looking to the actual receipts of the first five months, and the facts that Rs. 1,76,982 have already been collected on account of land revenue up to the 12th instant, I anticipate, that the income will be larger than the estimated amount.

116. The subjoined table shows the total expenditure for the Samvat year 1965, as compared with the estimates for the succeeding year, and the actuals for the five months up to 31st March, 1910 :—

Expenditure.	Actuals for Sam- vat 1965 A. D. 1908-09.	Estimates for St. 1966. A. D. 1909-10.	Actuals from 1st November 1909 to 31st March 1910.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ordinary	6,39,596	4,27,282	1,85,857
Extraordinary	15,804	...	8,731
Total ...	6,55,400	4,27,282	1,94,588

117. The expenditure is regulated in conformity with the provisions made in the Budget, but in cases where particular items of expenditure are not foreseen at the time of the preparation of the Budget, reappropriations have to be made.

118. Appendix XXII shows details of receipts and expenditure for the Samvat year 1965, as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year. The surplus balance was Rs. 2,64,929 on 31st October last, as compared with Rs. 2,66,683 at the close of the corresponding month of the preceding year. The balance, however, includes Rs. 71,189 on account of deposits from Contractors and farmers of revenue, and monies received in trust of estates under management, so that the real cash balance was Rs. 1,93,740. Over and above this balance a sum of Rs. 48,766 on account of Takavi and other advances and arrears of revenue remain to be recovered.

119. The State had the sum of Rs. 2,64,929 in the State Treasury at the close of the official year. Inasmuch as the practice of keeping the money in the State Treasury realized no interest, the sum of rupees two lacs is being invested in four per cent securities and bonds.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS.

120. There are 4 medical institutions in the State, *viz.*, the Hospital in the Chhota Udepur town, and three dispensaries in Jetpur, Kawant and Karali. The medical department is in charge of the Chief Medical Officer who is L. M. and S. of the Bombay University, assisted by a Hospital Assistant at the Head Quarters. The other three institutions are under his supervision, and in addition to this there is a native Vaid, and a qualified nurse to treat female patients.

121. The number of patients treated at the Hospital in Chhota Udepur was 21,279, against 34,503 in the preceding year. The average daily attendance in the Hospital during the year was 58.3, as against 94.5 in the year preceding. There were two post mortem examinations made during the year, as against one in the preceding year. In the year under report there were two major and 92 minor operations performed in the Hospital, against 7 and 170 in the year preceding.

122. During the year, in the district medical dispensaries the total number of patients treated was 17,285 against 11,348 in the preceding year. Particulars of these are given in detail in Appendix XXIII. The chief diseases prevalent in the State during the year were malarial fevers, bronchitis, diseases of the eye and skin diseases.

123. There was no epidemic of any sort during the year under report.
 General Health. The medical institutions in the State are charitable, and the medicines are supplied to the people free of charge.

124. During the year under report there were no cases in which persons were bitten by rabid dogs requiring treatment at the
 Pasteur Institute. Pasteur Institute at Kasauli. Whenever such cases are reported, patients are sent to the Institute for treatment at the expense of the State.

152. The total cost of the establishment, medicines &c. during the
 Expenditure. year under review, had been Rs. 4,648, as against Rs. 4,432 in the year preceding.

126. The primary and secondary vaccinations performed during the
 Vaccination. year are contrasted below with those of the previous year :—

1908-1909.		1909-1910.	
Primary.	Secondary.	Primary.	Secondary.
3,521	53	3,538	55

127. There were only two attacks of small-pox during the year, and the
 Small-pox. persons were cured.

128. Below is the register of births and deaths for the last five years,
 Births and Deaths. which will give a fair record of these statistics :—

Year.	Births.	Deaths.
1905-1906	1,352	407
1906-1907	1,403	714
1907-1908	2,490	909
1908-1909	2,341	974
1909-1910	2,464	810

129. Attention is paid to ensure accurate registration of births and
 Accuracy of Regis- deaths. At the capital the register is kept by the Chief
 tration of Vital Constable, and in the villages by the Talatis. The village
 Statistics. authorities are ordered to render aid in this work, and with their co-operation the registration is maintained correctly.

130. The subjoined table shows the number of deaths caused by wild animals, snakes and by accidents :—

Deaths caused by
wild animals and
snakes and by
accidents.

	1908-1909.	1909-1910.
By drowning	5	2
„ snakebite	12	15
„ suicide	2	2
„ falls from trees	26	25
„ wild animals	2	1
„ other causes	5	2
Total	52	47

131. This dispensary was opened in 1904-1905. It is in charge of Mr. Govind Atmaram. His principal work is in looking after the Darbari animals and shoeing horses. He is also deputed occasionally to visit villages, wherever an epidemic arises among cattle. He treated 476 cases in Chhota Udepur, of which 120 were Darbari animals and the rest belonged to the subjects. He also performed two gelding operations. Out of the animals treated, 165 were horses and 311 cattle. He also visited 46 villages during the year under report.

132. The following were the principal diseases prevalent amongst cattle :—

Cattle Diseases.

Anthraxis, wounds, debility, diarrhoea, milk fever, foot and mouth diseases, surra, mange &c. &c.

133. The cost of the maintenance of the veterinary dispensary was Rs. 792, against Rs. 674 in the year preceding.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

134. There are in all 25 schools in the State. These are as under :—

Schools.

- (1) 1 Anglo-Vernacular School, teaching up to the Standard IV.
- (2) 2 Girls' Schools. One at the capital and the other at Kawant.
- (3) 22 Vernacular Schools in the important villages of the State.

135. In order to develop education and ameliorate the condition of the people, 4 new schools were opened during the year at Moradungri, Pandhra, Jhoj and Mankodi.

Opening of new
Schools.

136. Scholarships to 6 boys and to the Head Mistresses of the Chhota Udepur and Kawant Girls' schools are granted by the State to help them to obtain further education. They receive training at Godhra, Baroda, Ahmedabad and Nandod. Of these, 6 are Hindus and 2 Mahomedans. An annual contribution of Rs. 40 is also made towards the Pollen Boarding House and Reading Room attached to the Telang High School at Godhra. Thus the State gives an endowment of Rs. 54 per year towards the scholarships.

Scholarships and
Donations.

137. Besides the general supervision of the Deputy Educational Inspectors, the Raja Saheb and other State Officers constantly visit the schools. In addition to this, there also exists a school committee for every school in the town and in the district to supervise the working of the schools.

School Committees.

138. The control over the educational institutions in this State has hitherto been exercised by the Government Educational Department. It is now proposed to transfer the control of the schools to the State. The question was discussed at the Dewans' conference held at Godhra in May 1909, and the proposal has been submitted to Government for their approval.

Control over the
educational
Institutions.

139. All the schools were inspected during the year by the Deputy Educational Inspectors, who reported satisfactory results of schools examined.

Inspection of
Schools.

140. The desirability of developing the kindergarten system was not lost sight of. The State has in the service trained teachers. The State had deputed two male teachers at the State expense to Ahmedabad to learn the kindergarten system and other subjects. The experience gained by them will be imparted by them to other school masters. During the year under review two female teachers have been sent to undergo training at the Ahmedabad Female Training College.

141. Out of the allotment made in the Budget to meet the needs of the several schools for furniture &c., kindergarten materials and charts were purchased.

Gifts and Prizes.

142. The above briefly sketches the educational history of the State. It shows healthy progress and onward growth of education in the State.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

143. The library at Chhota Udepur is maintained by a grant of Rs. 200 from the State, and Rs. 51 from the Raja Saheb. It is further supported by subscriptions from the officials and others. The institution subscribes to a large number of English and Gujarati papers and periodicals.

Library.

144. There is one printing press at Chhota Udepur, owned by a private individual. In order to afford encouragement to the proprietor, a building has been placed at his disposal free of rent, and most of the printing work from the State is given to the Press. It publishes no newspaper, periodical or journal, but prints books and does other job works.

Printing Press.

145. As referred to in last year's report, goats and buffaloes used to be sacrificed on the occasion of Dasera and other festivals in this State to propitiate the deity. This custom has been abolished.

Sacrifices of living Animals.

146. The State maintains a charity house, called Sadavarat, at the capital, Jetpur, Deohat and Hanph on the river Narbuda, which means daily distribution of alms, in the shape of flour and pulse to the blind, old, infirm and destitute. Sadavarat is the most ancient institution of charity in Native States. We cannot sufficiently realize the extent to which this sort of charity helps the feeble and decrepit, and it claims the sympathy and the support of the State at all times. The total expenditure per year on this head amounted to Rs. 5,105.

Sadavarat or State Charity.

147. These are the general particulars in regard to the administration of the State during the year under review. From the record it will appear that the financial year was entered upon under auspicious circumstances, and that the careful husbanding of all the resources of the State, shows a year of progress and prosperity. The total income from all heads has increased by Rs. 54,895, as compared with the revenue of the preceding year. The Public Works conducive to the happiness and prosperity of the people have been inaugurated, and after meeting all expenditure the sum of Rs. 60,740 would be added to the opening balance of the Samvat year.

Conclusion.

148. If the record of the work shows prosperity and development, it is due to the support and solicitude which the Raja Saheb had accorded in the administration of the State and the personal interest he had evinced therein.

GANPATRAO N. LAUD,

CHHOTA UDEPUR,

12th May, 1910.

Dewan,

Chhota Udepur State.

Appendix I.

NAMES of HIGH OFFICIALS in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, showing changes in personnel during the year 1909-1910.

No.	NAME OF OFFICER.	Appointment.	Period.		REMARKS.
			From	To	
1	Hormasji J. Antia, Esq., ...	Dewan.	28-12-07	26-12-09	Reverted to the British Service.
	Ganpatrao N. Laud, Esq., ...	Do.	9- 1-10	31- 3-10	From 27-12-1909 to 8-1-1910, the Revenue Officer, Mr. Nanavatty acted as Dewan.
2	Mr. Balwantrao Trimbak. ...	Revenue Officer.	22-10-08	7- 9-09	Acting.
	Mr. Babeorao Narayan Kale...	Do.	8- 9-09	20-11-09	Dismissed.
	Mr. Jehangirshaw D. Nanavatty, B. A.	Do.	22-11-09	31- 3-10	
3	Mr. Jehangirshaw D. Nanavatty, B. A.	Private Secretary.	28-10 08	15- 4-10	From 16-4-09 to 16-11-09 enjoyed leave.
	Mr. Bhanushankar N. Mehta..	Do.	1-12-09	31- 3-10	
4	Mr. Jamnadas D. Mehta, B.A., LL.B.	Nyayadhish & 1st Class Magistrate.	1-10-08	31- 3-10	
5	Mr. Shamshudin Badamiya ...	Superintendent of Police.	12- 1-09	31- 3-10	
6	Mr. Isa Mohomed	Forest Officer.	14- 9-08	31- 3-10	
7	Mr. Chhaganlal R. Keshani, L. M. & S.	Medical Officer.	1-11-08	3-12-09	Resigned.
	Mr. Shiralli K. Nanjiani, L. M. & S.	Do.	24-12-09	31- 3-10	
8	Mr. Laxman Gabaji	Survey Officer.	15- 6-07	31- 3-10	
9	Mr. Narayan P. Vinod. ...	Engineer.	10- 3-08	31- 3-10	

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
12th May, 1910.

GANPATRAO N. LAUD,
Dewan.

Appendix II.

LIST of LAWS in force in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE. 1909-1910.

Serial No.	Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under report	REMARKS.
1	Act XLV of 1860, Indian Penal Code...	Yes.		
2	" V of 1898, Criminal Procedure Code.	Do.		
3	" I of 1872, The Evidence Act ...	Do.		
4	" IX of 1872, The Contract Act ...	Do.		
5	" XV of 1877, The Limitation Act...	Yes, but some portion of it is excluded.		
6	" XXI of 1879, The Extradition Act.	Yes.		
7	" IV of 1887, The Gambling Act ...	Do.		
8	" I of 1878, The Opium Act... ..	Do.		
9	" VI of 1864, The Whipping Act ...	Do.		
10	" IV of 1890, The District Police Act.	Do.		
11	" I of 1871, The Cattle Trespass Act.	Yes, with modifications in the amounts of fines levied on animals impounded.		
12	" XIV of 1882, The Civil Procedure Code	Yes, with other enactments relating to civil matters.	Yes.	
13	" V of 1878, The Abkari Act... ..	Yes.		
14	The Arms Regulations 1902	State rules approved by Government.		
15	Registration Rules of 1902	Do.		
16	Rules under the Stamp Act	Do.		
17	Rules framed consistently with Act XXXVI of 1858, Lunatic Asylum Act for treatment of dangerous lunatics...	Yes.		
18	Municipal Rules	Do.		
19	Toll Rules	Do.		
20	Forest Rules	Do.		
21	Regulation VIII of 1827, Administration of Intestate Estates	Do.		
22	Notification making the members of the Ruling family liable to the jurisdiction of civil courts ... ..	.....		
23	Indian Explosive Act VI of 1908 ...	Yes.		
24	Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 ...	.....		

CHHOTA UDEPUR,

GANPATRAO N. LAUD,

12th May, 1910.

Dewan.

Appendix III.

STATEMENT showing the STRENGTH, COST, and other particulars of the MILITARY FORCE in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, 1909-1910.

ARM OF SERVICE.	NUMBER OF FIGHTING OFFICERS AND MEN.						DETAILS OF FORCE AT THE END OF THE CURRENT YEAR.						REMARKS.	
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers.
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No military force entertained.
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Artillery... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Infantry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Imperial Service troops...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

CHHOTA UDEPUR,

12th May, 1910.

GANPATRAO N. LAUD,

Dewan.

Appendix IV.

STATEMENT showing the STRENGTH, COST, DISCIPLINE and EDUCATION of the POLICE for the year 1909-1910.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFICE	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Total cost.	PUNISHMENTS.			REWARDS.		EDUCATION.		REMARKS.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>Police proper.</i>		Ra.	Ra.								
Superintendent of Police ...	1	60 + 15	812	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	
Chief Constables ...	1	30 + 10	2,021	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	
Mounted Head Constable	1	25 + 10	293	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Mounted Constables	12	20 + 10	2,333	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	
1st Class Head Constables	6	20 + 15	913	.....	1	.....	1	1	6	.....	
2nd Class Do.	4	25	796	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	
3rd Class Do.	1	14	652	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	
4th Class Do.	6	12	1,403	.....	1	.....	.....	1	8	.....	
1st Class Constables	13	10	1,067	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	
2nd Class Do.	12	7	5,915	.....	18	1	.....	.....	38	.....	
3rd Class Do.	101	7 + 1	6,039	5	29	3	31	.....	15	.....	
Karkuns, Faras and Bhangi	55	6 + 1	364	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	
Contingencies	1	1 on 17	210	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	4	{ 1 " 10 } { 1 " 4 } { 1 " 2 } .....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total	224	.....	23,248	6	59	4	34	2	98	...	

<i>Abhari Police.</i>											
Inspectors ..	{	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....
4th Class Head Constable ..	..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2nd Class Constables ..	..	7	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
3rd Class De. ..	..	14	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....
Contingencies ..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ..	..	24	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....
<i>Paga.</i>											
Commander ..	..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Risaldar ..	..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Dafedar ..	..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Sowars ..	{	3 } 1 } 13 }	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	.....
Turiwala and Bhangi ..	{	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Contingencies ..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ..	..	22	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....
Grand Total ..	..	270	.....	.....	65	4	35	4	120	.....	.....

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
12th May, 1910.

GANPATRAO N. LAUD,
Dewan.

Appendix V.

STATEMENT showing the working of the POLICE in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year 1909-1910.

STATE.	Number of offences reported to the Police.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions on No. arrested.		Percentage of convictions on accused sent for trial.		REMARKS.
	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Chhota Udepur ...	143	117	147	136	147	136	124	118	14	18	84.3	86.7	84.3	86.7	

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
12th May, 1910.

GANPATRAO N. LAUD,
Dewan.

Appendix VI.

STATEMENT showing the VALUE of PROPERTY stolen and AMOUNT of RECOVERIES in the
 CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year 1909-1910.

STATE.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		REMARKS.
	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Chhota Udepur ...	Rs. 1,704	Rs. 1,976	Rs. 1,133	Rs. 431	66.5	21.8	

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
 1st May, 1910.

GANPATRAO N. LAUD,
 Dewan.

Appendix

STATEMENT showing the number of **CRIMES COMMITTED**, number of cases
during the year

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.	NUMBER OF OFFENCES.			Number of cases disposed of during 1908-1909.	Number of cases disposed of during 1909-1910.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	TOTAL.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. P. Code offences under Sections :—							
143-160		3	3	1	3	12	5
172-190		5	5	18	5	5	2
193-231		1	1	2	1	1	1
269-294		3	3	10	3	3	3
302-311		4	4	7	4	4	4
323-338	5	44	49	36	41	73	16
341-358	1	3	4	...	3	4	2
379-382		14	14	14	14	27	15
384-389		1	1	1	1	1	...
392-402	1	3	4	1	4	10	10
403-409		3	3	1	3	3	2
411-420	1	1	2	4	2	3	1
426-437		...	...	5	...	...	...
447-462		1	1	1	1	2	...
465-477		...	...	1	...	...	...
493-498		1	1	5	2	3	1
500-502		4	4	1	4	8	...
504-510		3	3	13	3	3	...
109 Criminal Procedure Code		1	1	1	1	3	3
Total	8	95	103	122	95	165	65
Abkari and other Acts	2	89	91	82	90	113	102
Grand Total	10	184	194	204	185	278	167

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
12th May, 1910.

VII.

*disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE,
1909-1910.*

NUMBER OF PERSONS SENTENCED.							NUMBER OF PERSONS ACQUIRED OR DISCHARGED. NUMBER OF PERSONS CONFINED, BEING INSANE. NUMBER OF PERSONS DIED DURING OR BEFORE TRIAL.			TERM OF IMPRISONMENT.													REMARKS.
Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	TOTAL.				Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.	Awaiting trial.		
Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
...	...	...	...	5	...	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	2	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	3	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	
...	4	...	1	11	...	16	57	...	...	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	
...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	5	2	8	...	...	15	11	...	1	8	1	1	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	10	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
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...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	26	2	10	24	...	65	99	...	1	12	3	4	4	10	6	1	...	1	...	...	8	...	
1	...	...	5	96	...	102	11	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
4	26	2	15	120	...	167	110	...	1	18	3	4	4	10	6	1	...	1	...	...	9	...	

GANPATRAO N. LAUD,
Dewan.

Appendix VIII.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of OFFENCES reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year 1909-1910.

NAME OF COURT.	Number of offences reported during the year.		NUMBER OF PERSONS DEALT WITH										PERSONS DISPOSED OF.					REMARKS.	
	Past year.	Present year.	Remaining at the end of last year.	Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Received by transfer or commitment.	Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Persons remaining at end of year.	Number of Criminal cases remaining for trial at the end of the year.		
									Past year.	Present year.									
																			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1																			
Huzur Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Assistant Sessions Judge and District Magistrate's Court.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	8	5	9	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
First Class Magistrate's Court.	185	151	9	126	4	77	1	5	250	222	51	27	130	9	1	...	...	...	...
Jabugam 3rd Class Magistrate's Court	7	31	...	8	6	38	...	...	15	52	...	26	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kawant 3rd Class Magistrate's Court	13	1	2	...	...	5	...	...	17	7	...	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	...
Karali 3rd Class Magistrate's Court	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	205	184	12	134	10	125	1	14	290	296	56	54	167	9	6	4	5		

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
1st May, 1910.

GANPATRAO N. LAUD,
Dewan.

Appendix IX.

STATEMENT showing the RESULTS of APPEALS against decisions passed by the CRIMINAL COURTS in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE,
during the year 1909-1910.

TRIBUNALS.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																REMARKS.	
		Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further inquiry, &c. ordered.		Pending.			
Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Confirmed.	Persons.	Cases.	Modified.	Persons.	Cases.	Reversed.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
12th May, 1910.

GANPATRAO N. LAUD,
Dewan.

Appendix X.

CIVIL WORK—Nature and value of ORIGINAL SUITS filed and disposed of during the year 1909-1910.

TRIBUNALS.	SUITS FILED DURING PRESENT YEAR.										SUITS DISPOSED OF DURING PRESENT YEAR.							REMARKS.						
	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, by transfer or remand.		TOTAL.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Value.								Kyparte.	Admitted and com-promised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.
											Value.													
	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	Suits re-landed property.	Suits for money trans-actions.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.		Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1000 and under Rs. 5,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000.			
Huzur Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs.	...	Y. M. D.	
District Judge's Civil Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Nyayadish Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
 12th May, 1910.
 GANPATRAO N. LAUD,
 Dewan.

Appendix XI.

CIVIL WORK--RESULTS of APPLICATIONS for execution of decrees, 1909-1910.

TRIBUNAL.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for the present year.	Applications brought to the register.			TOTAL.			Disposed of			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of year.			REMARKS.
	1908-1909.	1909-1910.		1908-1909.	1909-1910.	Value for the present year.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	Value for the present year.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	Value for the present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			Rs. a. p.	...	...	Rs. a. p.	...	...	Rs. a. p.	...	...	Rs. a. p.	...	...	Rs. a. p.	...	...	...	
Huzar Court ...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
District Judge's Civil Court ...	2	1	1,111 0 0	...	1	7,520 0 0	2	2	8,631 0 0	1	1	7,520 0 0	1	1	1,111 0 0	...	...	1	
Nyayadish Court ...	14	10	2,687 0 0	35	78	7,286 0 0	49	88	9,973 0 0	39	71	3,661 0 0	10	17	6,313 0 0	12	4	1	
Total ...	16	11	3,798 0 0	35	79	14,806 0 0	51	90	18,604 0 0	40	72	11,181 0 0	11	18	7,424 0 0	12	4	2	

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CHHOTA UDEPUR,
19th May, 1910.

GANPATRAO N. LAUD,
Dewan.

Appendix XII.

CIVIL WORK Number and results of APPEALS in CIVIL SUITS, 1909-1910.

TRIBUNALS.	HOW DISPOSED OF.																							
	Opening balance.		Filed during		TOTAL.		Disposed of during		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during		Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for re-trial.		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.		Average duration.	
	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Huzur Court ...	...	2	5	1	5	3	3	2	2	1	Rs. 1,644	Rs. 1,256	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Y. m. d. 0 4 9	Y. m. d. 0 8 18	
District Judge's Court.	...	3	7	...	7	3	4	3	3	...	2,463	...	1	2	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	0 6 3	0 4 29	
Total ...	...	5	12	1	12	6	7	5	5	1	4,107	1,256	4	4	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....	

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
19th May, 1910.

GANPATRAO N. LAUD,
Dewan.

Appendix XIII.

STATEMENT showing the number of persons confined in the JAIL and Lockups in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year 1909-1910.

STATION.	Number of prisons.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	TOTAL.							
				1908-1909.	1909-1910.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Jitsinhji Jail at Chhota Udepur.									Rs.		2 Deaths.
Convicted ...	} 1	37	41	92	78	35.9	38.1	46	} * 3,232	26.5 days.	* Out of this the sum of Rs. 451-8-0 was on account of charges for the maintenance of prisoners belonging to the State undergoing imprisonment at the Andamans and the Ahmedabad Central Jail.
Under trial ...		6	50	44	56	2.5	4.0	...			
Total ...	1	43	91	136	134	38.4	42.1	46	...	...	

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
12th May, 1910.

GANPATRAO N. LAUD,
Dewan.

Appendix XIV.

REGISTRATION of DOCUMENTS in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE. during the year 1909-1910.

Name of State.	Nature of documents presented.													Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		REMARKS.
	Documents presented for registration.		Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.		Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.			
	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Chhota Udepur...	27	27	16	5	7	12	...	4	...	...	4	6	27	27	23,011 0 0	Rs. a. p. 33,388 0 0	...	...	...	...		

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
12th May, 1910.

GANPATRAO N. LAUD,
Dewan.

Appendix XV.

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE on account of REGISTRATION in the CHHOTA UDEPUR, STATE during the year 1909-1910.

DESCRIPTION.	1908-1909.			1909-1910.			REMARKS.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.	
Deeds of Sale ...	7	Rs. a. p. 3,621 0 0	Rs. a. p. 35 0 0	12	Rs. a. p. 5,620 0 0	Rs. a. p. 58 0 0	
„ Gifts ...	.....	.....	.....	4	6,592 0 0	28 0 0	
„ Mortgage ...	16	16,898 0 0	91 0 0	5	7,670 0 0	27 0 0	
„ Miscellaneous ...	4	2,491 0 0	13 0 0	6	13,506 0 0	7 0 0	
Total ...	27	23,011 0 0	139 0 0	27	33,388 0 0	120 0 0	
Deduct Expenditure ...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	
Net profit ...	.....	.....	139 0 0	...	.....	120 0 0	

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
12th May, 1910.

GANPATRAO N. LAUD,
Dewan.

Appendix XVI.

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the MUNICIPALITY in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year 1909-1910.

NAME.	Opening balance on 1st April.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year		Balance on 31st March 1909.	REMARKS.
		1908-1909.	1909-1910.		1908-1909.	1909-1910.		
Chhota Udepur Municipality ...		Rs. 906	Rs. 775	.....	Rs. 3,319	Rs. 3,570	.....	The excess of expenditure over the receipts was met from the general balance of the State.

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
18th May, 1910.

GANPATRAO N. LAUD,
Dewan.

Appendix XVII.

STATEMENT of RAIN-FALL in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, for the year 1909-1910.

STATE.	April, 1909.	May, 1909.	June, 1909.	July, 1909.	August, 1909.	September, 1909.	October, 1909.	November, 1909.	December, 1909.	January, 1910.	February, 1910.	March, 1910.	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 years.	REMARKS.
Chhota Udepur ...	Inches Cents 0-3	Inches Cents 0-42	Inches Cents 3-74	Inches Cents 18-89	Inches Cents 6-99	Inches Cents 5-69	...	...	Inches Cents 0-20	Inches Cents 0-4	...	...	Inches Cents 35-94	Inches Cents 44-66	Inches Cents 36-89	

CHHOTA UDEPUR,

19th May, 1910.

GANPATRAO N. LAUD,

Dewan.

Appendix XVIII.

STATEMENT as to prices of STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS, during the year 1909-1910. }

ARTICLES.	During March (past year) Rate per maund.		During March (present year) Rate per maund.		REMARKS.
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	
Bajri ...	...	...	1	9 0	
Adad ...	...	...	1	9 0	
Mag ...	...	...	2	8 0	
Tal (Sesamum)	...	...	3	8 3	
Gram ...	...	...	1	14 0	
Pulse (Tuwer)	...	...	3	0 0	
Pulse (Mag)	...	...	2	13 0	
Rice Kamod	...	...	5	0 0	
Rice Superior	...	...	2	14 0	
Rice Inferior	...	...	2	8 0	
Maize ...	...	...	1	9 0	
Wheat ...	...	...	2	10 0	
Pulse (Gram)	...	...	3	0 0	

CHHOTTA UDEPUR,

12th May, 1910.

GANPATRAO N. LAUD,

Dewan.

Appendix XIX.

EXPENDITURE on PUBLIC WORKS, in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year 1909-1910.

DESCRIPTION OF WORK.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			TOTAL.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
<i>Original works.</i>	Buildings	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Communications	18,632	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Public Improvements	43,920	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Other incidental charges ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	62,552	.....	62,552	.....	.....	62,552
<i>Repairs.</i>	Buildings ... ..	.....	4,106	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Communications ... ..	.....	5,495	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Public Improvements ... ..	.....	1,160	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ... ..	.....	10,671	10,671	.....	.....	1,0671
	Miscellaneous, Tools and Plant &c. ... ..	.....	.....	1,804	.....	.....	1,804
Establishment charges ... ..	.....	.....	3,096	.....	.....	3,096	
Grand Total ... ..	.....	.....	78,123	.....	.....	.....	78,123

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
12th May, 1910.GANPATRAO N. LAUD,
Dewan.

Appendix XX.

AGRICULTURAL STOCK in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year 1909-1910.

DISTRICT.	Year.	HORSES AND CATTLE.										PLOUGHS.		CARTS. .		REMARKS.
		Bullocks	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With two Bullocks	With four Bullocks	Riding.	Load carrying		
				Male.	Female.											
Chhota Udepur	1908-09	35,099	27,348	2,620	9,397	346	362	...	112	18,678	12,012	...	429	2,812		
	1909-10	34,754	28,342	2,352	8,728	365	281	...	99	16,053	11,695	4	407	2,489		

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
12th May, 1910.

GANPATRAO N. LAUD,
Dewan.

Appendix XXI.

STATEMENT showing the EXCISE SHOPS and EXCISE REVENUE of the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year 1909-1910.

NAME OF STATE.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Toddy.		Total.		REMARKS.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
Chhota Udepur ...	32	Ra. 32,047	7	Ra. 3,547 2,808 Opium compensa- tion.	7	Ra. 515	...	Ra. ...	46	Rs. 38,917	There was a balance of opium of the value of Rs. 390 at the end of the year.

CHHOTA UDEPUR,

19th May, 1910.

GANPATRAO N. LAUD,

Dewan.

Appendix XXII.

STATEMENT showing RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year ending 31st October 1909.

RECEIPTS.				DISBURSEMENTS.			
NATURE OF DEMAND.	Demand.			NATURE OF EXPENDITURE.	Budget Estimates.		REMARKS.
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.		Current year.	Previous year.	
Cash balance at the commencement of the year ... ..	.....	2,66,683	2,66,683	(A). Tribute	7,806	7,806	7,806
(A). Land Revenue.				(B) Refunds.			
1. Fixed	4,573	1,67,123	1,71,696	1. Of revenue ... ..	.....	.....	.....
2. Fluctuating ... ..	.....	.....	.....	2. Of fees, fines and forfeitures. ... ..	.....	.....	.....
3. Miscellaneous collection charges, &c. ... ..	.....	12,135	12,135	3. Of lapsed deposits ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Total	4,573	1,79,258	1,83,831	Total ... ..	.....	.....	.....
(B). Forest Revenue.				(C). Administration.			
1. Timber duty ... ..	.....	44,833	44,833	1. General Department... ..	11,903	13,923	11,760
2. Jungle produce ... ..	.....	1,395	1,395	2. Account Department... ..	1,612	2,132	1,987
3. Koila rasum (charcoal fees) ... ..	.....	5,423	5,423	3. Miscellaneous Account Department.	1,515	960	668
4. Miscellaneous ... ..	.....	501	501	4. Tuazi Department ... ..	.....	.....	.....
5. Rohita oil farm ... ..	.....	12,701	12,701	5. Treasury and Store Department ...	.....	.....	.....
6. Timroo leaves farm ... ..	.....	3	3	6. Criminal Department	2,685	3,036	2,160
7. Grass produce... ..	.....	64,856	64,856	7. Revenue and Civil Department ...	17,657	18,424	16,051
Total ... ..	.....	64,856	64,856	8. Record-room Department	1,336	1,426	1,211
(C). Customs.				9. Process Department... ..	25,160	25,705	23,770
1. Export duty ... ..	.....	53,779	53,779	10. Police Department	4,071	3,681	3,430
2. Import duty ... ..	.....	8,919	8,919	11. Jail Department ... ..	.....	.....	.....
3. Tolls	758	4,151	4,909	12. Law charges ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Total	758	66,849	67,607	13. Postal Department charges... ..	.....	.....	.....
				14. Printing charges	1,500	1,800	1,549
				15. Forest Department	8,873	9,080	6,943
				16. Contingencies and stationery for Manager's office	360	360	360

<i>(C). Excise Revenue.</i>									
1. Opium fee (opium sale duty)	102	3,602	3,704	3,608	3,236	.....	.....	96	
2. Madat do ..	.....	.....	32,025	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250
3. Country spirit license fee	1,324	30,701	.....	32,025	.....	.....	.....	.....	82
4. Toddy license fee	.....	.....	578	551	469	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Blang and Ganja fee	27	551	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Duty on sale of Ganja	.....	2,808	2,808	2,808	2,808	.....	.....	.....	.....
7. Opium Compensation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,453	37,662	39,115	38,992	30,212	.....	.....	123	.....
<i>(D). Stamp Revenue.</i>									
1. Sale-proceeds of adhesive and im- pressed court-fee stamps	.....	412	412	412	412	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Sale-proceeds of Stamp papers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Stamp duty on plaints insufficiently stamped or unstamped	.....	1,098	1,098	1,098	906	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	1,510	1,510	1,510	1,318	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>(E). Law and Justice.</i>									
1. Sale-proceeds of unclaimed property.	.....	138	138	138	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Sale-proceeds of intestate property.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Process-servers' fees, realised in cash	.....	312	312	312	218	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Amin's fees, realised in cash.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Other items (mutation fees &c), realised in cash	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Civil forfeitures	.....	48	48	48	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
7. Criminal forfeitures	.....	47	47	47	37	.....	.....	.....	.....
8. Civil Court fines	.....	583	583	583	361	.....	.....	.....	.....
9. Criminal (Magisterial) fines	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10. Other fees, forfeitures, and fines	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	1,128	1,128	1,128	730	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>(F) Domestic charges</i>									
1. Dress and toys for the minor Raja.	.....	25,909	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Rajaji's personal allowance...	.....	17,088	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Maintenance allowance of the Dowager and other Rania	.....	1,620	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Domestic servants	.....	21,764	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Elephant and stable establishment.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Minor Raja's education charges	.....	13,966	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7. Misc. Arab levy &c. charges including special	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	80,338	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>(G) Religious charges</i>									
Total	.....	6,507	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

17. Travelling allowance of Revenue
and Judicial officers of head-quarters
office

18. Miscellaneous unforeseen admini-
strative charges

19. Sub-divisional office establishment
at Bysinga

20. Settlement Department

21. Bag Bungalow Department

22. Tent Department

23. Armoury Department

24. Akkari, Opium &c.

25. Paga-Department

26. Custom Department

Total

(D) Public Instruction

(E) Dispensary charges

(F) Domestic charges

1. Dress and toys for the minor Raja.

2. Rajaji's personal allowance...

3. Maintenance allowance of the
Dowager and other Rania

4. Domestic servants

5. Elephant and stable establishment.

6. Minor Raja's education charges

7. Misc. Arab levy &c. charges
including special

Total

(G) Religious charges

RECEIPTS.										DISBURSEMENTS.					
NATURE OF DEMAND.	Demand.			REMARKS.	Balance.	Collection during the current year 1965.	Collection during the previous year 1964.	Remission during the current year 1965.	REMARKS.	NATURE OF EXPENDITURE.	Budget Estimates.		Actual Expenditure.		REMARKS.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.								Current year.	Previous year.	Current year.	Previous year.	
(F). Miscellaneous Ordinary Receipts.															
1. Ghatkar (ferries) ..									1. Establishment, travelling allowance and contingencies ...	3,362	4,462	3,013	3,335		
2. Machidia (fishery) ..		642	642	....	....	642	....	....	2. Original works ...	49,980	42,983	45,345	11,269		
3. Falkar (orchard revenue) ..		569	569	....	....	569	625	....	3. Repair Do ...	19,040	24,279	12,106	13,187		
4. Jail manufactures ...									4. Petty works Misc: ...	1,377	1,503	1,656	1,388		
5. Hide license ...		41	41	....	....	41	28	....	5. Relief Test work ...	....	....	....	509		
6. Convict labour ...		15	15	....	....	15	40	....	6. Survey expense ...	10,224	5,894	6,623	4,475		
7. Misc : Jail produce ...		1,320	1,320	....	....	1,188	1,157	....	7. Compensation for removing huts ...	....	....	....	....		
8. Tribute... ..		2,268	2,268	....	....	1,801	1,612	132							
9. Foulvero receipts ...		25	25	....	....	25	25	467							
10. Deficiency in Ghee ...															
Total ...		4,880	4,880	....	599	....	....	....	Total ...	83,983	79,121	68,743	34,163		
(G). Extraordinary Miscellaneous Receipts.															
1. Pound fees		447	447	....	....	447	718	....	1. Purchase of stamps, including contingencies ...	....	....	....	....		
2. Copying and searching fees ...		68	68	....	....	68	85	....	2. Discount paid on the sale of stamps, &c. ...	....	....	....	....		
3. Registration receipts ...		170	170	....	....	170	138	....							
4. Sale-proceeds of Government securities															
5. Interests—Miscellaneous (a) On Government securities		368	368	....	....	368	1,370	....	Total ..	....	....	....	....		
(b) On loans									(J) Pension.	240	144	140	45		
(c) On kist khelapi... ..									Conservancy charges : Municipality..	3,625	3,904	3,461	3,499		
6. Sale-proceeds of old stores, materials and live-stock &c ...		3,105	3,105	....	....	3,105	3,683	....							
7. Miscellaneous receipts (a) Education							167	....	(L) Miscellaneous charges ...	....	....	....	....		
(b) Refunds									1. Purchase of Government securities	....	....	....	....		
									2. Payment of interest ...	....	....	....	....		
									3. Value of Police clothing &c. supplied.	2,000	1,000	1,365	1,024		
									4. Copying fee charges... ..	....	....	....	....		
									5. Granary establishment ...	....	....	....	....		
									6. Registration charges... ..	....	....	....	....		
									7. Agricultural do. ... ..	....	....	....	....		
									8. Rent of Nayapatna bungalow land.	....	....	....	....		

Appendix XXIII.

STATEMENT of MEDICAL RELIEF afforded in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year 1909-1910.

DISPENSARY.	Number of patients treated.		Results of In-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	REMARKS.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
Chhota Udepur Hospital...	21,279	430	426	.....	2	2	Rs. 8,747	58.3	Out-door.
Jail Dispensary. ...	1,397	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.2	In-door.
Jetpur Dispensary. ...	10,840	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	399	3.8	Out-door.
Kawant Dispensary. ...	6,241	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	341	29.7	Out-door.
Karali Dispensary. ...	204	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	161	17.1	Out-door.
Total ...	39,961	430	426		2	2	4,648	14.6	Out-door.
								124.7	This dispensary has recently been opened on the 18th March, 1910.

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CHHOTA UDEPUR,
12th March 1910.

GANPATRAO N. LAUD,
Dewan.

Appendix XXIV.

VITAL STATISTICS of the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, for the year 1909-1910.

NAME.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				REMARKS.
		1908-09.	1909-10.			1908-09.	1909-10.			Births.		Deaths.		
										1908-09.	1909-10.	1908-09.	1909-10.	
Chhota Udepur.	64,621	2,341	2,464	123	...	974	810	...	164	36.2	36.6	15.0	12.5	

CHHOTA UDEPUR,

GANPATRAO N. LAUD,

12th May, 1910.

Dewan.

Appendix XXV.

PARTICULARS as to the SCHOOLS maintained by the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, for the year 1909-1910.

Number of Schools.		Description of Schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.	REMARKS.
1908-09.	1909-10.		1908-09.	1909-10.	1908-09.	1909-10.		
18	22	Boys' Schools ...	818	1,034	590.0	723.5	} Rs. 5,087	
1	1	English School ...	21	24	17.7	17.7		
2	2	Girls' Schools ...	105	116	74.6	85.4		
21	25		944	1,174	682.3	826.6		

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
12th May, 1910.

GANPATRAO N. LAUD,
Dewan.



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